

HISTORY

ELDERADO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

1883

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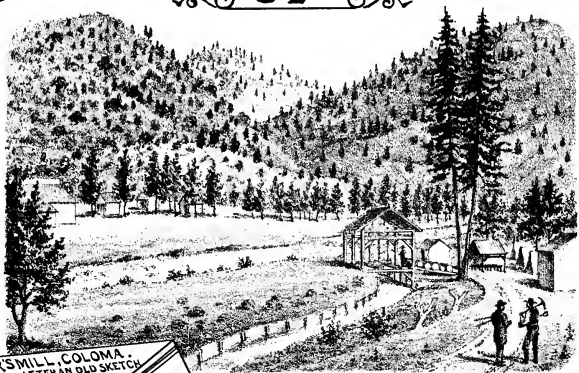
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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

OF



SUTTER'S MILL, COLOMA.
AFTER AN OLD SKETCH

ELDORADO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA
WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN & PIONEERS.

OAKLAND, CAL.

1883

PAOLO SIOLI, PUBLISHER.

1910136

HISTORY

— OF —

EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

COMPILED BY P. SIOLI.

To our patrons and the public in general we herewith present the Illustrated History of El Dorado County. The county in which the discovery of gold was made, which in consequence has given the impulse to set in motion an emigration, entirely unknown before in history, and which kept on coming here for eighteen or twenty years, thus gathering within her borders a population ranging from twenty to forty thousand, including all grades and classes of people, but constituting a community of pride and power which made El Dorado to become the "Empire County" of the State. Not only on account of the great discovery already mentioned that was made here, but also for the reason that she is one of the largest and richest counties in the mining district she was deservedly complimented with the name she bears.

Though slumbering now since the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad across the Sierra Nevada, she will come to life and activity before long to reward the energy and industry of her people and to place her in the rank which she always has deserved.

From the beginning of writing the history of El Dorado County it has been the most serious aim and design of the publisher and the writer to give in a most comprehensive and precise form the complete and exact history of geography, topography, climate and soils, of resources and productions as well as of

wealth, spirit and enterprise of her people. The first twelve chapters have been devoted to the pre-American history of California and the American conquest, preceding the discovery of gold at Coloma; while the following chapters treat the history of El Dorado exceptionally in her connection with the State as well as concerning her own affairs, and in particular care is given to the local history of her towns. Biographical sketches of many of the most prominent men and old pioneers fill another chapter of the work, which is illustrated with many portraits of well-known men, and a great number of attractive views of the pretty homes, the scenery, etc., throughout the county. If we have been successful in accomplishing these aims, as we hope, we have to return our thanks to all who have rendered assistance to the work; in particular we are indebted to the courtesy of D. W. Gelwicks, Esq., of Oakland, for his files of the *Mountain Democrat*, the oldest paper in the county, as well as to W. A. Selkirk, Esq., and B. F. Davis, Esq., of Placerville, for generous use of their files of the *Mountain Democrat* and the *Placerville Republican*, respectively. Finally, we express our heartiest thanks to our patrons for their liberal support of the work and the interest they have taken in having it completed with illustrations, etc. But for their generous aid, no such book could have been published.

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HISTORY

-- OF --

EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATION OF THE COAST AND LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa Discovers the Ocean Beyond America—Magellan Naming It the Pacific—Cortez's Account of An Island of Amazons—First Exploring Expedition in 1534, and Its Fate—Second Expedition in 1536, and Establishing the First Colony—The Name of California Mentioned for the First Time—Exploration on the Coast, Further North; Cape Mendocino, Farallone Islands—Francis Drake in Search of the Straits of Anian—First Landing and First Possessory Claim to the Country—Discovery of San Diego and Monterey Harbors in 1602—King Philip III, of Spain, Urging to New Explorations; Wants a Supply Station for the East India Galleons—Admiral Otondo's Expedition; Founding La Paz—Father Kino Studying the Indians and Teaching them the Catholic Faith—The Military Government Abandons All Efforts of Occupying California by Colonization—Father Kino's Scheme to Elevate the Indians by Religion and Industry—Gaining Assistance of Tierra and Ugarte—The King's Warrant for the Conquest of Souls—Work Started and Possession Taken of Country October 25, 1697—Indian Troubles, and to Induce Them to Work—The Plan of Operation Proved to be a Success—The Jesuits Banished, the Franciscans Take Their Place, but Turn the Missions to the Dominicans—The Franciscans on the Missionary Conquest in Upper California—Expedition Fitted Up, Father Junipero Serra, President—Arrival of Expedition at San Diego.

It was in the eventful year of 1769, when on the Atlantic side of this continent, Boon and Croghan and kindred frontiersmen were looking from the summits of the Alleghanies to the forbidden regions beyond; only a year after John Finley had reported that there was not a white man's cabin in all the enchanting wilderness of Kentucky; the same year when two great men, both military heroes in their future lives, were ushered into this world: Napoleon and Wellington, whose names and acts have filled the most important pages in the book of history; when the seed of liberty, planted among the granite hills of New England, commenced to show some hope for a fine sprouting, and father Time wrote upon one of the mile-posts of eternity, "1769, the commencement of a brighter day for children of men." It was on the

1st of July, 1769, that Father Junipero Serro, a Franciscan monk, and President of the expedition, sent by Spain from Mexico, for the purpose of re-exploring and colonizing the territory of Upper California, after a journey of forty-six days overland, arrived at San Diego, and starting immediately to establish the first mission at San Diego as a permanent settlement of white men, did the first step to introduce the then almost entirely unknown country of Upper California, comprising our beautiful State, to be chronicled in the history of the civilized world.

For a full understanding of the history of Upper California, however, we deem it our duty to recapitulate in short, chronological order, the historical events of Lower California and of the coast generally; going back for a term of fully two and a half centuries from the aforementioned date, the first incident that attracts our attention: the discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a Spaniard, when guided by Indians to the place upon the heights of Panama, where he, the first white man, was fortunate enough to add to the great discoveries of his days one of the highest importance; taking in the sight of the waters "beyond America," the great Pacific Ocean spread out before him.

That the navigators of the sixteenth century did not keep in idleness toward this great discovery, but tried to make it useful to navigation, proves the ill-fated Portuguese Magellan, who six years after, in 1519, in command of the *Nictoria*, started on his famous voyage, which solved the problem of the long sought-for route to the Indies. It was he who gave to our ocean the name of "Pacific," after having entered it by the way of the "Ten Thousand Virgins," as he had called it—now Magellan Straits—where he had been for sixty-three days beating up through it against tempest and adverse currents, with the tide rising or falling thirty feet, it is easy to comprehend that the comparatively quiet water that stretched out before him, urged him to the expression, "Pacific." This was the first European vessel that ever plowed the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the first to make the voyage around

the world, returning to Spain three years after starting out, but her commander Magellan was not between the lucky circumnavigators, he died at the Philippine Islands.

Fernando Cortez, the great Spanish conqueror and governor of the Spanish colonies in America, under date of October 15, 1524, sent to his monarch, Charles V, a letter in which he says to be on the approach of entering upon the conquest of Colima, on the South Sea (Pacific), Colima being now one of the States of Mexico. He further on gives notice of the existence of an island of Amazons abounding in pearls and gold, lying ten days' journey from Colima, he had been informed. In reference to this letter the Jesuit historian, Miguel Venegas, living about two hundred years later, says: "The account of the pearls inclines me to think that these were the first intimations we had of California and its gulf." In 1534 Cortez fitted up an expedition for exploration purposes. A mutiny headed by Ortun Ximenes, the pilot, broke out on board the vessel; but after the death of the captain and some of his officers, the expedition under Ximenes' charge, continuing the search, discovered the Peninsula of Lower California, and made a landing somewhere between La Paz and Cape St. Lucas. While on shore Ximenes and twenty of his men were killed by Indians, the remainder of the crew returned to Chametla, and reported to have found a country numerous peopled, along the shores of which valuable beds of pearls were seen.

To test the news of the mutineers another expedition was fitted up by Cortez in 1536, and sailed under his own command; he landed on the 1st day of May, at the same place where Ximenes had been killed. Here on a bay called by him Santa Cruz, he established a colony, and sent back his four vessels for supplies and the remainder of his party. But only one of the vessels ever returned, the whole other squadron had stranded on the Mexican Coast, a total loss; as Cortez, going in search of them himself soon did find out. Returning to the colony with fresh provisions he found the latter in a most miserable condition, many had died of starvation or overeating from the provisions he brought with him. The historian Gomara says: "And Cortez, that he might no longer be a spectator of such miseries, went on further discoveries and landed in California, which is a bay." And Venegas, the already mentioned California historian of 1758, referring to the stated passage of Gomara says: "that it likewise proves that this name was properly that of a bay, which Cortez discovered on the coast, and used to signify the whole peninsula."

This is the first appearance of the name California, applied to any definite point on the Pacific Coast.

Cortez soon left for Mexico, where impending troubles and the fear of a revolt made his presence necessary; he gone, the colony, lacking the strong hand of its organizer, after a few months followed the same example, and Lower California was again left to the Indians. Of four more attempts of exploring the Pacific Coast north of Mexico made by the Spaniards during the century, but the one in command of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542, was important enough mentioning; on March 10th, 1543, in latitude 44°, the coast of Oregon was reached, and then he returned. After Mendoza, viceroy of Mexico and a friend of the commander, Cape Mendocino was named; he also gave the name to the Farallone Islands, opposite the Golden Gate.

For a long time it was believed in England and stated so in most all histories that Francis Drake, one of the boldest and most reckless English buccaneers, who afterwards was knighted on account of his being the most successful robber on the high seas, was the discoverer of the Bay of San Francisco, that in its waters he had cast anchor for thirty-six days. The fact is, that in 1578 he passed around Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, and was the terror of the Spanish shipping along the coast, plundering under pretext of existing war between England and Spain. He captured the East India galleon on her way home, loaded with wealth, and sailed north with the intention of going home to England by passing through the fabulous Straits of Anian, thus avoiding to be attacked by the Spanish fleet, which he knew was waiting for him off Magellan Straits. That way following his course north, until he reached about latitude 48°, though in midsummer 1579, he experienced such cold weather that he was forced to abandon all hope of a north-eastern passage, and returning entered, on June 17th, 1579, what the accompanying historian Reverend Fletcher called a "fair, good bay, within thirty-eight degrees of latitude of the line." This exactly corresponds with what is generally known as Drake's Bay, immediately behind to the south side of Point Reyes, where he anchored for thirty-six days, and after having made a landing, and taken possession of the country for England, Drake started away for home by way of the Philippine Islands and Cape of Good Hope. At all events it is now generally conceded that Sir Francis Drake never entered the Golden Gate, and never discovered that beautiful inland lake, the Bay of San Francisco, he only is entitled to having been the first of European race who landed on the coast of Upper California, as far as historical record is able to prove.

Another expedition sailed from Acapulco on May 5th, 1602, under command of Sebastian Viscaino, who anxious to cause the record of his name in history,

passed north along the California coast and discovered the harbors of San Diego and Monterey, further on searching for other harbors that could be of use to supply the East India galleons, he kept his course close under the shore continuing north. But the mentioning that is made by the historian Juan de Torquemada, who writes in 1615, as follows: "He anchored behind a point of rocks called 'La Punta de los Reyes,' in the port of San Francisco," means undoubtedly Drake's Bay, and to connect it with the bay of San Francisco is based on some mistake. He just saw as little as Drake, or passed through the straits of the Golden Gate, that connects the Bay of San Francisco with the ocean, and—after our opinion—it remains doubtful whether the outlet channel of the Golden Gate was in existence at that time, or was formed since. Viscaino continued his voyage north and returned to Mexico 1603.

A message of King Philip III, of Spain, to his viceroy in Mexico, dated August 16th, 1606, issues orders for further exploration of the coast and its occupation, stating his reason therein as follows:

"Don Pedro de Acunno, Knight of the order of St. John, my governor and captain-general of the Philipian Islands, and President of my royal audience there:—You are hereby given to understand that Don Louis de Vasasco, my late Viceroy in New Spain, in regard to the great distance between the port of Acapulco and those islands, the fatigue, hardships and danger of voyage, for want of a port where ships might put in and provide themselves with water, wood, masts and other things of absolute necessity, determined to make a discovery, and draughts, with observation of harbors along the coast, from New Spain to these Islands."

Thus Monterey was designated for a supply station to be established there, but the order was never executed, and no attempt to create any settlement on the coast was made until 1683, when an expedition under Admiral Otondo's command was fitted up to take possession of the country. A landing was made at La Paz, and this made the headquarters of the expedition. A church was erected and Father Kino, who was in charge of the religious part of the enterprise, studying the Indian language, had soon translated into their tongue the creeds of the Catholic Church. With much effort this work was kept up for three years, during which time they were visited with an eighteen months' drouth; but before the colony could recover from this blow, the commander received orders to put to sea and bring into Acapulco and safety the Spanish galleon that again was in danger of being captured by Dutch privateers. This was successfully accomplished,

but resulted in the ruin of the colony and the abandonment of the occupation of California.

After all these failures to secure a colonization and final occupation of California, the Spanish Government was not discouraged at all, having acknowledged the importance of the country, she still was determined not to give up, but only changed the base of aggression, when soliciting the society of Jesu to undertake the conquest; but the Jesuits declined though a premium of \$40,000 to be paid out of the royal treasure was offered to aid them in the enterprise. And after all, losing this last hope, Spain was enforced to give up the idea to hold a country which for one hundred and forty-seven years, since Cortez first took possession of it, had proved a source of expenditure; millions had been spent and nothing realized through all these unsuccessful attempts to occupy a country which always was believed to be a rival to the legendary El Dorado. Spain, the proud Spain, had to acknowledge her defeat, and California was left again to her native tribes. To give the reader an idea of the vast treasures that Spain had spent in useless exploring and colonization expeditions of this coast, we give the figures of the first and last one in detail: the expedition under Cortez, 1536, footed up to \$400,000, and the last one under Otondo, 1683, had cost \$225,400.

But the idea of acquisition of the country on the Pacific coast did not die out; it was not even allowed to rest for a long time. For this time it was a simple monk, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, or Kuhn as his name in his native country was, who, working under a vow, undertook the task which Spain, then the first power on earth, with all her unlimited means, had been unable to accomplish. Father Kino on his first visit to California, in 1633, when he was in charge of the religious service of the Otondo expedition, had made the question an especial study of his life, and became convinced of the feasibility of his plan, which consisted in the conversion of the inhabitants, and saving their souls, but not the conquest of a kingdom.

His plan was to go back to the country to teach the Indians the doctrine of the Christian faith, and cultivate them by showing them how to support themselves better by tilling the soil, and to improve the race on the land and through the experience of industry; thus gaining a rich province to final incorporation with the dominion of the Spanish crown. And with fanatical ardor immutable, notwithstanding the uncheering and fruitless outlook, which promised defeat and martyrdom as the probable result, he started on the preliminary work of his great undertaking on the 20th day of October, 1686, traveling over Mexico and preaching for the cause he represented. Fortune followed his steps, and soon he met two congenial

spirits, Father Juan Maria Salva Tierra, the one, and Father Juan Ugarte, another, who, uniting their executive abilities with his own, the result was a subscription of sufficient funds to go on with the actual work. Between the time they had procured a warrant from the King for the Order of the Society of Jesu, to enter upon the conquest of California at their own expense, for the benefit of the crown of Spain; and after eleven years constant petitioning and urging this warrant, was issued February 5, 1697.

On October 10th, the same year, already an expedition, made up of one small vessel and a long boat, loaded with the necessary provisions, and the rude structure and furniture for a small church, with this Father Salva Tierra, accompanied by six soldiers and three Indians, started from the Mexican coast for the point where to put in operation Father Kino's long-cherished plan, which point on the eastern coast of the peninsula, they reached on October 19, 1679; about the landing Venegas says:—

"The provisions and animals were landed, together with the baggage; the Father, though the head of the expedition, being the first to load his shoulders. The barracks for the little garrison were now built and a line of circumvallation thrown up. In the center a tent was pitched for a temporary chapel; before it was erected a crucifix with a garland of flowers. "The image of our Lady of Loretta, as patroness of the conquest, was brought in procession from the boat, and placed with the proper solemnity."

On the 25th of October, formal possession was taken of the country in "His Majesty's Name," and has never since been abandoned.

The work of conversion was immediately initiated with explaining the catechism, saying prayers of rosary and distributing boiled corn to the Indians afterwards. All went well until the Indians thought that they could have the corn without prayers; they formed a conspiracy to kill the garrison and have a great feast on the 31st, only twelve days after the landing. The Indians, numbering about five hundred, attacked the fort, but were set back flying so soon the little garrison opened fire on the masses, after all warnings and begging to go away by the priest had been responded to by a number of arrows from the natives. The Indians having been taught respect by means of the soldiers' guns, begged for peace, and came to church regularly to get their lot of corn and Christianity.

For seventy years those devoted fathers struggled on with their work of conversion, always using patience and kindness, and teaching by their own example, clearing ground for cultivation, making trenches to convey the water for irrigation, digging holes for planting trees, and preparing the ground for sowing.

"In the building part," says Venegas, "Father Ugarte was master, overseer, carpenter, bricklayer and laborer. For the Indians, though animated by his example, could neither by gifts nor kind speeches, be prevailed upon to shake off their unborn indolence, and were sure to slacken if they did not see the Father work harder than any of them: so he was the first in fetching stones, treading the clay, mixing the sand, cutting, carrying and barking the timber, removing the earth and fixing materials." And at some other place he relates: "He endeavored, by little presents and caresses to gain the affections of his Indians; not so much that they should assist him in the building as that they might take a liking to the catechism, which he explained to them as well as he could, by the help of some Indians of Loretto, while he was perfecting himself in their language. But his kindness was lost on the adults, who, from their invincible sloth, could not be brought to help him in any one thing, though they used to be very urgent with him for pozoli and other eatables. He was now obliged to have recourse to the assistance of the boys, who being allured with sweetmeats and presents to come to work, were animated by offered reward, and often enough the father had to make himself a boy with boys. This enabled him to erect his poor dwelling and church, and learn their language."

This plan of subduing the Indians proved to be successful, and remittances for the support of the missions were only received from Mexico, until the Indians were Christianized and educated to work, and the missions, with the aid of the fathers, could support themselves. In the first eight years, there were six missions established, and fifty-eight thousand dollars expended therein, the whole amount used for missionary purposes and the support of the Indians that were subject to them foots up to \$1,225,000.

In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominion, and forced to abandon their work in Lower California; but they left behind them a record of having paved the way and solved the problem how to subdue and control the savages; they being the pioneers in the culture of planting grape and making wine, the first vintage having been sent to Mexico in 1706. They taught the Indians to work on the loom, and manufactured cloth as early as 1707, and in 1719 launched the first vessel, the *Triumph of the Cross*, ever built on California soil, this makes them the pioneer manufacturers also. Of their number two had to die the death of martyrs, at the hands of the natives. It had been a part of the original plan of the father Jesuits to extend the missions on up the country along the coast, until the chain of connection had been formed from La Paz in the south to those fabu-

lous Straits of Anian, but they were not permitted to perfect this plan: at the time of their banishment they left for their successors, the Franciscans, sixteen flourishing missions and thirty-six villages, as testimonials of the wisdom of their rule.

After the Jesuits the Franciscan order of the Catholic Church got possession of the missions established on the peninsula; but soon the Dominicans came to the front with a claim to a portion of them. The Franciscans not hesitating a long time declared it a class of property that should not be segregated, and for this reason their willingness to yield the whole rather than a part, and, eventually, turned it all over to the Dominicans.

When the Franciscans declared, with such readiness, to give up the possession of the missions to the Dominicans, it was done with the purpose to start further north and take possession of the country, up to this time nearly entirely unknown, but always believed to be the land where legend had placed the gold and silver mines from whence the Aztecs had taken their treasure.

The Spanish crown, in full accord with this plan, it having been her object since the report of the discoveries by Viscaino in 1603, issued an order for the discovery of the bays on the upper coast and an occupation of the country; in response to which order an expedition was fitted up and started in 1769, under the management of Junipero Serra, a Franciscan monk. The general object of this expedition is laid down by Joseph de Galvez as being: "*To establish the Catholic religion among a numerous heathen people submerged in the obscure darkness of paganism, to extend the dominion of the King, our Lord, and to protect the peninsula from the ambitious views of foreign nations.*" The expedition, it was concluded, should be divided to be sent partially by sea, the remainder to go from Mexico overland, by the way of the most northerly of the old missions. On account of this, on January 9, 1769, the ship *San Carlos* sailed first from La Paz, followed on February 15th by the *San Antonio*; the *San Joseph* sailed last, on June 16th, and that is the last that was heard from her, the ocean had swallowed her together with the whole crew. The vessels were all loaded with provisions, numerous seeds and grain to sow, farming utensils, church ornaments, furniture and passengers, and were destined for the port of San Diego. The *San Antonio*, after a trip of 24 days, arrived on the 11th of April, having lost eight of her crew with scurvy. Twenty days later the *San Carlos* made her laborious way into port, having lost the whole crew, but the captain, the cook and one seaman left to tell of the ravages of that terrible scourge of the early navigators.

That part of the expedition designated to go overland was also divided into two companies: Fernando Rivera Moncada commanded the one to start March 24th, and after a journey of forty-one days he reached the place of general rendezvous on the 14th of May, the first white man to cross the southern deserts of our State. Then Gaspar de Portala, governor of Lower California, took command of the remaining part of the land expedition; with him was the president, under whose charge the whole enterprise was placed: *Father Frances Junipero Serra, the pioneer of California*; they set out on May 15th from the same point, where Rivera had started, and reached San Diego on July 1, 1769.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE MISSIONS IN (UPPER) CALIFORNIA.

Father Junipero Serra—Possession taken of the Country and first Mission founded—Ceremony of founding a Mission—Governor Portala going overland in search of Monterey—First battle in California—Portala passed Monterey to discover the Bay of San Francisco—Traditional derivation of the name—The whole enterprise coming near to be broken up—The final arrival of the provision vessel saves the abandonment—Two more expeditions to discover Monterey—Arrival in Monterey harbor, and possession taken of the Country, 1770—Missions of San Carlos, San Antonio, San Gabriel and San Luis Obispo—First irrigation in California—Portala returning to Mexico—Father Junipero following, is reaping the harvest of Portala's seed—Capt. Bautista Anza laying down the road overland from Mexico to California—Father Crespi on the Sacramento River—Mission San Diego attacked by a large body of Indians—The San Carlos the first vessel to sail into the Bay of San Francisco—Mission San Francisco de los Dolores and Presidio of San Francisco founded—Father Junipero Serra's death—Time and the Russians become the first factors to create some hindrances to the Missions—The Mexican revolution proves disastrous enough to bring in her consequences the downfall of the Missions.

Father Frances Junipero Serra, or Father Junipero, as he was called, the pioneer of California, was born of humble parents on the Island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, on November 24, 1713, and from his infancy was educated with the view of becoming a priest. After having completed his studies in the convent of San Bernardino, he went to Palina, the capital of the province, to get the higher learning necessary for the vocation, and at his own request, he was received into the Order of St. Francis; at the age of sixteen. He sailed from Cadiz for America August 28, 1749, to bring the mission to the heathen of the New World, and landed at Vera Cruz, whence he went to the City of Mexico, joined the college of San Fernando, and was made President of the Missions of

Sierra Gorda and San Saba. He was a man of eloquence and enthusiasm, of strong personal magnetism and power; possessing to a remarkable degree those peculiarities of character found with martyrs. He had gained a wide reputation among the Indians in Mexico, and was the great revivalist of his church; frequently he would arouse his congregation almost to a frenzy by his wild, enthusiastic demonstrations of religious fervor. He would beat himself with chains and stones, and submit to other tormentings, to show the apathetics the need of crucifying the flesh in penance for their sin. On this occasion his self-inflicted punishment was so great that one, who beheld it, rushed up to the altar, and seizing the links from his hands, exclaimed, "Let a sinner suffer penance, father, not one like you," and commenced beating himself, not ceasing until he fell to the floor in a swoon. Such was the man and his power over others, to whom was committed the task of a "spiritual conquest" of Upper or New California, arriving with the last division of the expedition at San Diego July 1, 1769, just one hundred and fourteen years ago, to start a new era, from which dates the commencement of the history of the white race in our State.

Of the whole expedition, by vessels and overland, including the converted Indians, who accompanied him, there were two hundred and fifty souls on the ground, as Father Junipero calculated, men enough for the founding of the intended three missions—at San Diego, at Monterey, and one midway between both—for cultivation of the soil, grazing the land and exploring the coast; but there was want of sailors and provisions, so many of the former had died on the voyage. And to make up this deficiency, the *San Antonio* was ordered to sail for San Blas, to procure more seamen and supplies. She sailed on July 9th, and lost nine more of her crew before reaching her destination.

Between the time they had taken formal possession of the country for Spain, and went on with the work of establishing a mission at San Diego. Father Francis Palou's writing, published 1787, tells us about the ceremonies connected with the founding of a mission, as follows:

"They immediately set about taking possession of the soil in the name of our Catholic monarch, and thus laid the foundation of the mission:—the sailors, muleteers and servants set about clearing away a place, which was to serve as temporary church, hanging the bells (on the limb of a tree) and forming a grand cross. * * * The venerable Father President blessed the holy water, and with this the rite of the church, and then the holy cross; which, being adorned as usual, was planted in front of the

church. Then its patron saint was named, and having chanted the first mass, the venerable President pronounced a most fervent discourse on the coming of the Holy Spirit and the establishment of the mission. The sacrifice of the mass being concluded, the *Veni Creator* was then sung; the want of an organ and other musical instruments, being supplied by the continued discharge of firearms during the ceremony, and the want of incense, of which they had none, by the smoke of the muskets."

This done, the next thing in order of gaining converts was to fit out an expedition under Governor Portala's command, to go overland in search of the bay of Monterey, where the next mission was to be founded. This expedition started on July 14th, with all but the six available military force, Father Junipero showing great confidence in the natives, deemed by him these six soldiers sufficient protection for himself, and the mission, which confidence came very near proving disastrous. The practice of making converts being here about the same as in Lower California, after the first unsuccessful efforts the Fathers found that they had to get the Indians' confidence by learning their ways and language: they cared nothing for the food given them, but they were quite willing to take anything else, especially cloth. For this they would go out into the bay in the night-time, and cut pieces out of the sail of the vessel, and soon getting tired of getting things by rations, they united in conspiracy, like those Indians with Father Tierra ninety years before at La Paz, to overthrow the little garrison and divide the property among themselves, to conclude with a great feast. This happened just a month after the founding of the mission, and one day, when one of the padres with two soldiers had gone on board the ship they tried to take by surprise the then lessened force of four soldiers, two padres, a carpenter and a blacksmith: but the latter, a brave and fearless man, led the defense by rushing upon the savages with the war-cry, "Long live the faith of Jesus Christ, and die the dogs, his enemies!" and the result was a defeat and a severe loss of dead and wounded to the Indians. The loss in the mission was not so considerable as under the circumstances might be expected; one of the converted Indians had been killed, one wounded, and a soldier, a priest, and the brave blacksmith, were among the injured.

This was the first battle in California, so far as historical record is able to prove up, it occurred August 15, 1769.*

* The very same day in the old world was born, on an island in the Mediterranean Sea, a genius of war, whose word became rule all over Europe, and whose life's result was a total change of history and geography, of the greater part of the civil world.

In the meantime Portala, with sixty-five soldiers followed the route up the coast to Monterey where he planted a cross without knowing that it was the place he was searching for, but passed further on until he, after more than three months since his departure, on October 30th, arrived at a bay which Father Crespi, who was with the party and kept the journal; says: "They at once recognized." This is the first *unquestioned* record of the San Francisco bay, no evidence being in existence that it ever had been seen before; but in 1742, on board of a captured East India galloon was found a sailing chart, or map of the Pacific coast, dated 1740, on which a bay resembling in any way that of San Francisco, at or near the point where it is, was laid down.

If the padre had knowledge of this chart, or if he simply means, they recognized it as that bay, miraculously led to by St. Francis, we are not able to state, because he forgot to do so, and supposed the bay had been found in 1740, then the name of the first discoverer is lost to the world. Portala and his followers believed, or pretended to believe, that only by the performance of a miracle St. Francis had led them to the place, and remembering that Father Junipero, before leaving Mexico, had been grieved on account of the visitor, General Galvez, not having put on the list of names of the missions to be founded, that one of their patron saint, and when reminded of the omission by the sorrowing priest his reply solemnly had been: "If St. Francis wants a mission let him show you a good port, and we will put one there." This good port—here it had been found and declared to have been led there by St. Francis, they called it "San Francisco Bay."

The expedition under Portala, on their returning way to San Diego, started November 11, 1769, to arrive at San Diego January 24, 1770, and here he learned for the first time of the danger out of which the mission had escaped so unharmed. But only the smaller part of all the trouble and danger that awaited them had passed away; more was coming, and brought the whole enterprise near enough to become a failure, for want of possibility to make it self-sustaining until sufficient crops could be grown. Taking an inventory of the supplies, Governor Portala found that there was only enough left to last the colony until March, and according to this it was decided that if no supplies would arrive with the *San Antonio* before the 20th of March, to abandon the enterprise and return to Mexico. Preparations had already been made for the abandonment, but just on that day a vessel was seen by all, on the ocean near the port, and it was postponed. The next day, however, the vessel was gone, but the faithful colonists believed then that

help was coming, and really a few days after the *San Antonio*, with a full supply of provisions, etc., sailed into the harbor, in consequence of which two other expeditions were set out to go in search of Monterey harbor, one to go by sea, the other overland, Governor Portala himself again took charge of the latter, while the former was accompanied by Father Junipero, who writes from Monterey:—

"My Dearest Friend and Sir:—On the 31st day of May, by the favor of God, after a rather painful voyage of a month and a half this packet, *San Antonio*, arrived and anchored in this horrible port of Monterey, which is unaltered in any degree from what it was when visited by the expedition of San Sebastian Viscaino, in the year 1603."

He then states that the governor had reached the place eight days before him, and that they took possession of the land for the Spanish crown on the 3d of August, 1770, and the ceremony was attended by salutes from the battery on board of the vessel, and muskets of the soldiers. The mission was named San Carlos, and was moved afterwards to the river Carmelo. The third one of the first intended missions was located July 14, 1771, on the Antonio river, about twenty-five miles from the coast and thirty-five miles from Soledad to the south. In the grain field grown on this mission the first trial with irrigation was made in the summer of 1780. The next mission founded in California was that of San Gabriel, for which a location was selected about eight miles north of Los Angeles, the ceremony of establishment was performed on the 8th of September, the same year, 1771. About a year later, in September 1772, the mission of San Luis Obispo, nearly halfway between Los Angeles and Monterey, was founded in the presence of Father Junipero, who hereafter returned to Mexico to procure supplies. Sometime before this, already, Governor Portala had returned to Mexico, and being the carrier of so much good news, as: the rediscovery of Monterey, and the discovery of another and much finer bay, which they had named after St. Francis, and the report of three missions being established in the new land, the excitement in Mexico run high, guns were fired, bells were rung, congratulatory speeches were delivered, and all new Spain was happy over the success so far surpassing all expectations and giving hope for far greater result in the future.

So when Father Junipero came to Mexico, about a year later, the excitement was still prevailing, and in a very short time he was able to procure over twelve thousand dollars worth of supplies. Dividing his forces he went, accompanied by several new missionaries and a few soldiers, with the vessel that had brought him hither, to arrive at San Diego March 13,

1773, the other division consisting of soldiers under the command of Captain Juan Bautista Anza, had been sent overland by the way of Sonora, and the Gila and Colorado rivers, to open a route for better communication with the dominion of New Spain, as the treacherous sea had proved to be. Captain Anza, with company, finished their first pioneer overland journey by arriving safely about the same time with Father Junipero, at San Diego. Satisfied with the result of this route overland to Mexico, on which he thought to be dependent for the establishment of two more missions at San Francisco Bay and Santa Clara, Father Junipero immediately took the first steps to the realization of this long cherished plan, and a party under guidance of Father Crespi made its way from Monterey, passing through Santa Clara valley, following on along the east side of San Francisco Bay, finally on the 30th of May, 1773, arrived on the bank of the San Joaquin river, where Antioch now stands, thus being the first white men to see the waters of this stream, which was named only forty-six years after, and to take in the view of the lower part of Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, with their islands and many crooked water lines.

In 1774, Captain Anza returned to Mexico to bring them the report of his success in laying out the overland route between Monterey and Mexico, with the intention of taking the same route back for the third time, so soon he would have procured the necessary means to found the northern missions.

The same year, on the night of November 14th, the mission of San Diego was attacked by a large and well organized body of Indians, numbering about a thousand. Father Palou, in his accounts of this affair, says: "That the Indians were incited to the act by the devil, who used the two apostate converts as the means, causing them to tell falsehoods to their people, in representing that the fathers intended to put an end to the gentiles by making them become Christians by force." Although the proposition of force in conversion is declared, according to Father Palen, (afterwards in charge of San Francisco mission) the devil's suggestion, but it *has been practiced afterwards* by the fathers. The Indians were thrown back with severe loss, and of the defenders one priest and two men were killed, and most all more or less wounded. This was the last attempt the Indians have made to destroy the missions.

Up to June, 1775, there existed no knowledge, if the Bay of San Francisco had any communication with the ocean, or if it could be entered by vessel from that side, and Father Junipero, anxious to settle this point, in anticipation of Captain Anza's return, dispatched the packet *San Carlos* to look after, a feat

she accomplished on the above stated date; the pioneer of the fleets that have still and yet will anchor in that harbor, being only a small vessel of about two hundred tons burden. She returned to Monterey with the report of her successful entrance into the harbor, and further discoveries of San Pablo Bay, "into which emptied the great river of our Father St. Francis, which was fed by five other rivers, all of them copious streams, flowing through a plain so wide that it was bounded only by the horizon." The time for execution of Father Junipero's most hearty desire drew near when Captain Anza returned from Mexico with all that could be required for the establishment of the missions on the great bay, and a packet-boat loaded with all the necessities of the enterprise. left Monterey, while the Father President started from Monterey overland on June 7, 1776, to arrive at Washewomen's Bay on the 27th of the same month; the vessel did not come in before August 8th, and on September 17th the Presidio of San Francisco was located. The Mission San Francisco de los Dolores was founded on the 10th of October, 1776, at San Francisco; then followed the Mission San Juan Capistrano, November 1st, and after this Mission Santa Clara, January 18, 1777. With this closes the record of establishing missions in Upper California by this justly praised, indefatigable Christian missionary priest, Father Junipero. He died at the age of sixty-nine years, in the Mission of San Carlos del Carmelo, near Monterey, in 1782, after having seen the development of the tree of civilization whose seeds to plant he had spent his whole life.

Within the space of time from 1776, as the first settlement at San Francisco, to 1822, twelve more missions had been established in California, making a total of twenty-one, which after the original plan, formed a chain of occupied country to keep off all foreign settlement. The situations of the missions were, of course, selected with reference to the soil; and where the boundary lines of one ended another began, so that the whole coast was owned by the missions from La Paz to San Francisco, the interior being the storehouse from which to draw proselytes to the Catholic faith, in the beginning, in the end slaves to work the plantations. The continuation of this chain of missions north of the bay of San Francisco meanwhile had been interfered with by the Russians, who first appeared on the coast in 1807, to settle down at Bodega in 1812, but the padres, not willing to give up their plan entirely, commenced to surround the invaders by a cordon of missions, so that they might not be able to extend their possession further on. This plan brought to light the mission of San Rafael, in 1817, and San Francisco de Solano in 1823; but

all further pursuance of this plan had to cease on account of the natural progress in political as well as social life. The system had outlived itself, and the whole institution was on the incline downward, to give way to the next shock.

This shock was nearer than expected, when in 1822 Mexico revolted against the Spanish regime, and after more than three hundred years' submission, declared her independence of Spain, establishing a short-lived monarchy, which she threw off again in 1824, to become a restless republic. The same year the Mexican congress passed a colonization act which proposed fair inducements for settlement of the country. This was the first blow towards the missions. Then the secularization was ordered four years later, and grants of land were authorized as homesteads for actual settlers. Another blow followed: The Pious Fund—being the aggregated donations of the Catholic world for the maintenance of the missions in Lower and Upper California, invested in real estate in Mexico, the interest of which amounted to about fifty thousand dollars annually, and was paid out for salaries of the padres, were withheld and appropriated by the government, and soon after, the fund itself confiscated by the Mexican congress, which ordered it to be used

for State purposes. This was the shock that practically ruined the missions. The white settlers followed the example of the government, took possession of land and stock belonging to the missions, the mission Indians having fled to the mountains in company with the wild tribes, opened a perpetual warfare against the settlers, robbing and stealing cattle and all movable goods, wives and children not excluded. Robbery and plunder and the highest degree of disorder seemed to be the order of the day, and the California Legislature, in 1840, appointed administrators to take charge of the property of the missions. In 1843, General Micheltorena, the new governor, restored the property of the missions to the padres, and notwithstanding an interregnum of six years, things commenced already to improve again, when the government again interfered, and ordered Governor Pio Pico, in 1845, to dispose of the mission property, and whatever of this property had been left was finally sold at auction. Then the Mexican conquest broke out soon after, at the end of which the territory was fortunate enough to get embodied into the American Union.

The table annexed needs no explanation; it gives, in the smallest space, a full statistical history of all the missions, with population and property.

MISSIONS AND TOWNS IN 1831

JURISDICTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	FOUNDED.	POPULATION.						LIVE STOCK.						GRAIN.			
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Black Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep.	Goats.	Wine.	Wheat.	Corn.	Beans.	Small Barley.
Presidio of San Francisco.	San Francisco.	Sept. 17, 1776.	124	88	89	73	371	5,610	470	40					583	175	100	
Town of San Jose (San Francisco).	San Jose.		166	145	103	110	524	4,443	2,386	134					4,142	3,900	477	
Mission of San Francisco Solano.	Sonoma.	Aug. 25, 1823.	285	242	88	99	705	2,590	725	4		5,000			50	2,927	500	602
Mission of San Rafael.	N. W. of San Francisco Bay.	Dec. 18, 1817.	406	410	105	106	1,027	1,200	450	1		2,000			17	1,935	335	37
Mission of San Francisco de Asis.	San Francisco.	Oct. 9, 1776.	146	49	13	13	237	4,200	1,439	18		3,000			1,675	37	23	850
Mission of Santa Clara.	Santa Clara.	Jan. 18, 1777.	732	691	68	60	1,371	9,000	780	38		7,000			6,000	150	62	
Mission of San Jose.	15 miles N. E. of San Jose.	June 11, 1797.	823	659	90	143	1,727	12,200	1,300	41		13,000			10,000	368	2,750	
Mission of Santa Cruz.		Aug. 28, 1791.	222	91	30	20	360	3,500	940	82		5,403			400	2,500	905	25

JURISDICTION OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey.	Monterey.	1770.	311	100	110	97	708	5,641	3,310	70					1,225	830	327	
Town of Branciforte.	1 mile from Santa Cruz Mission.		52	34	27	17	130	1,000	1,000	6					257	400	200	
Mission of San Juan Bautista.	San Juan River.	June 24, 1797.	480	351	85	71	987	7,070	401	1		7,017			17	2,100	425	100
Mission of San Carlos del Carmelo.	Near Monterey.	June 30, 1770.	102	79	34	21	236	2,050	470	8		4,400	55		500			537
Mission of Nra. Sa. de la Soledad.	Salinas River.	Oct. 9, 1791.	210	81	23	20	334	6,999	1,070	50		6,358			1,345	135		607
Mission of San Antonio.	San S. of Salinas on San Antonio River.	July 14, 1771.	394	209	51	17	671	5,000	1,050	80		10,500	55		56	2,387	207	100
Mission of San Miguel.	Salinas River.	Sept. 25, 1772.	349	202	46	61	748	3,762	950	106	28	8,999	5		60	1,498	90	23
Mission of San Luis Obispo.	San Luis Obispo.	Sept. 1, 1772.	211	103	8	7	320	2,000	860	200	50	1,200			24	875	150	50

JURISDICTION OF SANTA BARBARA.

Presidio of Santa Barbara.	Santa Barbara.	1780.	167	120	162	164	613	7,000	1,300	220						750	225	
Town of La Reyna de Los Angeles.	Los Angeles.		552	421	213	201	1,388	38,624	5,268	520					345	4,395	447	
Mission of La Purisima.	Santa Inez River.	Dec. 8, 1787.	151	218	47	34	450	10,500	160	4		7,000	30		62	1,750	250	140
Mission of Santa Inez.	12 leagues from Santa Barbara.	Sept. 17, 1804.	142	178	82	96	450	7,350	330	112		2,200			50	2,000	1,000	50
Mission of Santa Barbara.		Dec. 4, 1786.	374	267	51	70	709	2,600	511	11		3,300	37		63	1,835	225	125
Mission of San Buenaventura.	S. E. of and near Santa Barb's.	Mar. 31, 1782.	343	285	66	59	709	4,000	300	60		3,000	30		8	1,750	500	400
Mission of San Fernando.	North of and near Los Angeles.	Sept. 8, 1797.	249	171	181	833	6,000	300	300	3		3,000			50	500	100	100

JURISDICTION OF SAN DIEGO.

Presidio of San Diego.	Near Los Angeles.	1769.	295					608	625	150	58				350	313	13	
Mission of San Gabriel.		Sept. 8, 1771.	574					20,500	1,710	120	4	13,554	76		96	3,500	1,000	33
Mission of San Juan Capistrano.	Near San Diego & Los Angeles.	Nov. 1, 1776.	464	1,911	683	621	5,686	10,000	200	37	5	4,800	50		40	1,125	1,565	75
Mission of San Rey.	Near San Diego.	June 13, 1786.	1,136					6,220	1,196	132	11	17,624	335		7,365	1,050	500	3,000
Mission of San Diego.	Near San Diego.	July 1, 1799.	730	300	102	443	1,575	6,220	1,196	132	11	17,624	335		7,365	1,050	500	3,000
Total.			10,272	7,632	2,632	4,088	31,055	216,727	32,312	844	177	155,457	1,873	530	62	860	27,415	4,110



ROBERT CHALMERS.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA UNDER SPANISH REGIME.

The Military Organization of Occupation—Presidios—Castillos—Soldier's Life and Duties—Ranchos—Reglamento of 1781—Pueblos—Municipal Officers—Plan the Missions were built after—Life in the Missions—How the Mission Indians were dressed—Mission Lands—Agricultural Implements and style of Farm Work—Threshing—Amount of grain used in Upper California in 1831—Value of Field Products—Flouring Mills—Stock Raising—Amount of Stock in 1836—Gleeson on the Missions—The first Grant in California—Increase of Population—Spain's Anxiety of her Colonies—The Military Government Gaining Supremacy over the Church—Earthquakes, some with Damaging Result—The Russians in California.

The Spanish Government fitting out an expedition, whether for exploration or occupation, used to send a number of priests of the Catholic Church along, so as to have the conquest of the country immediately connected and followed by the conquering of the souls for the Holy Church. Just so in California, the Governor in command of the military forces took possession of the land for Spain, while the priests by making the Indians converts, who, bound by religious affinity, would become subjects to the Spanish Crown, able to defend their country against invasion of other nations. Side by side the soldier and the priest entered California in 1769, establishing the first permanent settlement at San Diego. Seven years later, October, 1776, the Mission of San Francisco de los Dolores was founded, and the province incorporated into Spanish America, with its capital first at Arispe, afterwards at Monterey.

The country, on account of occupation, was divided into military districts, each one provided with a garrison place and headquarters for the commandant of the district, and as such the seat of the local government. Eventually there were four of them, called Presidios, in Upper California, located at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco, close to the seaports. In order to serve the purpose of defending the country and giving protection to the missions they were built to resemble in some way a slight fortification; the outside walls made from adobe, about twelve feet high, with small bastions at each corner, mounted with eight twelve-pounder cannons; between these walls there was a space of three hundred feet square enclosed, and occupied with soldiers' chapel, barracks, commandant and officers' quarters and store house; two gateways communicated the intercourse, being open during the day and closed in the night. For better defence each of the presidios had outside of it a fort, called the castillo, consisting of a covered battery, mounted with a few cannons; the location of the castillos was taken with a view to command the

harbor. For each of the military districts were assigned two hundred and fifty soldiers, which number, however, at no time seems to be attained, there being no inducement for men to enlist as soldiers to serve in California. The force was made up out of shipwrecks, outcasts and criminals, and, eventually, as Forbes says: "California became the Botany Bay of America." Their duties consisted in guarding the coast, accompanying the fathers when abroad, and, last, but not least, to hunt up fugitive Indians, converts that had been reminded of their former independent life, when roaming around the forests in *dolce far niente*, for which purpose a certain number of them were stationed at each mission; but rarely they were more than half paid. Their dressing was made up from heavy buckskin, supposed to be impenetrable to arrows. In connection with each presidio was a farm, under charge of the military commandant, called the rancho, where the soldiers were expected to spend their leisure time in growing such products as would constitute a part of their living.

Up to the year 1781 the soldiers, only in exceptional cases, with a special permission of the crown, were allowed to marry, which permission was never granted without recommendation of the priest. But this army, however small, became in time quite a severe tax on the home government, and a plan was thought of to lessen the burden. A reglamento issued in 1781, ordered that towns—pueblos—be laid out, and each ex-soldier who would stay in the country, becoming a citizen soldier, and as such holding himself ready to take up arms in case of any emergency, be entitled to a lot of 556½ feet square, as an unalienable homestead; for further inducement the ex-soldier was paid a salary by the government, for a given time, be exempt from taxation for five years, and was to receive an agricultural outfit, consisting of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and chickens; but were obliged to sell all the surplus of their produce to the presidios at a stated price.

There were only three pueblos in Upper California: Los Angeles, San Jose and Branciforte, the last one near Santa Cruz; San Francisco or Yerba Buena was not a pueblo. A sufficient number of settlers this way located on one place, were entitled to have an alcalde, or municipal officer, whose office duties included those of a justice of the peace. He was appointed for the first two years by the governor, thereafter elected by the community. The pueblos also were open to other settlers, but there were no extra provisions for their inducement made. Not so at the missions; the mother institutions of the whole were inhabited only and without exception by the natives, under religious treatment by the fathers; no others were allowed to

stay at these places, except on a short visit. All of the missions were planned alike, containing each a church, the monastery, store houses, barracks and the Father's apartments; these buildings were constructed out of adobe walls, two stories high, formed a regular quadrangle of about six hundred feet wide each; the church in Basílica style, taking in the height of both stories, occupied three-fourth the length of one quadrangle side. The thus enclosed courtyard was ornamented with fountains and trees, after the style of convents in the mother country, and a porch or gallery ran all around, opening upon the workshops, storerooms and other apartments, one of which was the monastery, where, under the care of the matron, the Indian girls were instructed in all such branches as were necessary for their future condition in life, and where they had to remain until they got married. In the schools, vocal and instrumental music was taught to those children who showed sufficient capacity and musical talent. The entire management of all branches in the mission was under the care of the fathers.

Six days in the week were spent in the mission in the following manner: With the ringing of the first bell at sunrise all had to attend church for morning prayers, followed by the celebration of the mass, at which they had to assist. This occupied about an hour. Then breakfast was taken and everybody went to his or her daily employment until noon. At noon two hours were spent for dinner and rest, then work was taken up again until an hour before sundown, repairing again to church for devotions in family prayers and rosary in general, adding extra devotional exercises on special occasions. Supper followed, after which they indulged in innocent games and dances until bedtime. For the night the unmarried sexes were locked up separately, the married people occupying the barracks and small huts a short distance from the main building. These were made of adobes or rough poles, almost round or octagonal, the roof, tent-like, covered with grass. The style of dressing was something similar to that of the Indians in California or Nevada nowadays; men wore linen shirts, pants, and a blanket, this serving for an overcoat. The women got each two undergarments, a new gown and a blanket every year. After the missions had grown rich and a good crop made, the Fathers distributed, as a reward for good conduct and a spur for others, money and other presents.

Each mission was in possession of a tract of land fifteen miles square, appropriated for cultivation and pasturing purposes. The cultivation of grain of the different varieties embraced were, Indian corn, wheat, barley, and a small bean *frijole*, which was

in general use throughout Spanish America. The mode of agricultural work under management of the Fathers was still very primitive; no improvement in any line of farming, no science to renovate the exhausted soil by the alternation of crops, or the utility of fallows, was either not known to them or they had no use for them. Was the soil of a certain piece of land not productive enough for a certain kind of grain it was the custom of the fathers to let it lie idle for a long time, as they thought it necessary to gain strength sufficient for another start. The same primitiveness has to be stated about the agricultural implements. The plow in use was formed out of two pieces of wood, one a crooked limb or root, had to give the shape for sole and handle both, to which the tongue beam was attached, the latter being long enough to reach the yoke of the oxen by which the plow was drawn; a small upright piece fastened to the sole was mortised through the tongue, to be fixed with wedges in the position as the plowman needed it for deep plowing. A small iron share, equal on both sides, and thus unable to turn a furrow, completed the instrument. With this rude implement nobody could expect that the ground could be broken perfectly, although scratching was done, crossing and recrossing several times, requiring a great number of plows for a large field. Harrows were not known, and in their stead a bunch of brush tied together by a pole, were drawn over the ground; in some places a heavy log was drawn over the field for the same purpose, but this log did not roll, but only dragged part of the soil over the seed. Grain was sown by hand, Indian corn dropped in furrows, about five feet apart, and by use of the foot, covered with dirt. The sowing took place from November, according to the rainy season; the grain getting ripe about midsummer, was harvested in July and August. Threshing was done in open field, on somewhat hard ground; the grain was laid in a large circle and a band of horses chased over it, stamping it out with their feet. After the straw had been removed the grain was taken up with a shovel and removed on ox-carts; but as there was no cleaning done, it was mixed with dirt and stones, and a considerable part of it broken. The ox-cart was a most primitive and clumsy affair, the wheels formed solid out of two pieces, without spokes, working on a heavy wooden axle, the upper part above the solid bottom constructed out of upright set pickets connected with another piece on top. For carrying grain it had to be made tight with canes or willows. The oxen were yoked to this cart in a manner alike described at the plow.

In 1831, the whole amount of grain raised in Upper California, according to the mission records, was

46,202 fanegas (a fanega being equal to two and half English bushels). Indian corn was then worth one and a half dollars a fanega; wheat and barley, two dollars a fanega. The mills for making flour were still on an equally unimproved style. The power in use was water, working on a horizontal wheel fixed to an upright axle and located under the building, forming a primitive kind of turbine which gave considerable power. The millstone was fastened to the upper end of the same axle with the "tub-wheel" without any transferring machinery for gaining speed, the stone making an equal number of revolutions with the tub-wheel; the manipulation of grinding flour will be considered a very slow one.

There were three of these kind of gristmills at work in 1835, and of their possession the fathers were boasting as of a rare piece of machinery.

About the same year the grain raised on mission lands began to attract the attention of the European market, and was considered equally good with that produced at the Cape of Good Hope. (History of Placer Co., Cal.)

All other efforts concerning farming life concentrated in stockraising; the unlimited tracts of land afforded an unbroken range of pasture, requiring only very little labor. The stock that the fathers had imported from Mexico accumulated fast, and enabled them already in early times to send big droves of young bulls to Mexico for beef, keeping the cows for breeding. In 1836, the amount of stock on mission land is given to be three hundred thousand black cattle, thirty-two thousand horses, twenty-eight thousand mules, one hundred and fifty-three thousand sheep; the value of which was, five dollars for a fat ox or bull, as well as cow; ten dollars for a saddle-horse, five for a mare, ten for a mule, and two dollars for a sheep. Says Gleeson in his valuable work, "History of the Catholic Church in California:" "the missions were originally intended to be only temporary in duration. It was contemplated that in ten years from the time of their foundation they should cease, as it was then supposed that within that period the Indians would be sufficiently prepared to assume the position and character of citizens, and the mission settlements would become *pueblos*, and the mission churches parish institutions, as in older civilizations; but having been neglected and undisturbed by the Spanish Government, they kept on in the old way for sixty years, the comfortable Fathers being in no hurry to insist on a change." The mission lands assigned for grazing and agriculture were held only in fief, and were claimed afterwards by the government—against the loud remonstrance of the fathers, however.

From the time of establishing the first presidio, in

1776, for fifty-five following years, the historic events worthy of mention performed by the military branch of the spiritual conquest, were so scarce that we may refer to them in a chronological recapitulation; all the events connected with the military power during that time are absolutely a part of the missions, and so inseparable of the history of those institutions, that up to the founding of the *pueblos*, it seems no other history was in existence.

The first land grant ever issued in California is recorded under date of November 27, 1775, being probably the smallest grant made in this State, containing only 381 feet square. This grant, located at the mission of San Carlos, was given to "Manuel Butron, a soldier, in consideration that he had married Margarita, a daughter of that mission, and Father Junipero recommended Mr. Butron and his Indian wife to the Government and all the other ministers of the King, because, as he says, "they are the first in all these establishments which have chosen to become permanent settlers of the same."

As stated already, a *reglamento* was issued with the King's signature, in 1781, creating a system of *pueblos* for the settlement of ex-soldiers and settlers. To this *reglamento*, as we think, has to be counted the increase of population—from 1,749, in 1781 the population rose in six years to 5,143, and in 1790 had reached the number of 7,748.

With suspicion and jealousy was Spain watching the movements of other powers, always afraid for her colonies. One instance having reference to the colonies of this coast happened in 1776, where under date of October 23d, the viceroy of Mexico wrote to the Governor of California that, "the King having received intelligence that two armed vessels had started from London under the command of Captain Cook, bound on a voyage of discovery to the Southern Ocean, and the northern coast of California, to be on watch for Captain Cook, and not permit him to enter the ports of California."

And thirteen years later the Governor of California wrote to the captain in charge of the presidio at San Francisco, as follows:

"Whenever there may arrive at the port of San Francisco a ship, named *Columbia*, said to belong to General Washington, of the American States, commanded by John Rendrick, which sailed from Boston in September, 1787, bound on a voyage of discovery to the Russian establishments on the northern coast of this peninsula, you will receive the same vessel with caution and delicacy, using for this purpose a small boat, which you have in your possession, and taking the same measures with every other suspicious foreign vessel, giving me prompt notice of the same.

May God preserve your life many long years.

PEDRO FAGES."

SANTA BARBARA, May 13th, 1789.

TO JOSEF ARGUELLO:—

The suspicious craft, "said to belong to General Washington," sailed north, without entering the port of San Francisco, and discovered the Columbia River.

There is another letter preserved for the record of history, and, however brief, it shows that the time had come where the military power in the presidios commenced to get independent from the missions, that this power was a good ways ahead in the concourse between Church and State, and, in the end, made the latter triumph. The priests taught the Indians to say the mass, to know the names of all saints, and to work under instructions. The schools at the presidios, encouraged by the governor, taught the children reading and writing. Here was sown the seed for the future harvest. The letter is written by the captain of the Santa Barbara presidio to the governor of California, and reads:

"I transmit to you a statement in relation to the schools of the presidios, together with six copy-books of the children who are learning to write, for your superior information.

May our Lord preserve your life many years.

FELIPE GOYCOCHEA."

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 11, 1797.

These copy-books are now in the possession of the State Library, having fallen into the hands of the government when California became a part of the United States.

The nineteenth century was ushered in amid great irregularities of nature, characteristic of this coast. We take some information out of a letter of Hermenegildo Sal, captain of the presidio at Monterey, written to the governor under date of October 31, 1800, informing the latter that the mission at San Juan Bautista has been visited by severe earthquakes since the eleventh of that month, that Pedro Andriano Martinez, one of the Fathers of said mission, had given the report of six severe shocks in one day, and that there was not a single habitation, though all built with double walls, but were injured, but that most all were threatened with ruin, so that the fathers were compelled to sleep in wagons and other outdoor places to avoid the danger awaiting them in the uninhabitable houses. Furthermore, he states of some cracks and openings observed near the *rancheria* and in the neighborhood of the river Pajaro, all caused by the earthquakes. In addition, he gives the report of severe earthquakes as witnessed by other persons.

Other heavy earthquakes were felt at the presidio of

San Francisco, from June 21st to July 17th. Captain Luis Arguello told that all the walls of his residence at said place became cracked, and an antechamber was destroyed, and he was in fear for the safety of the barracks in the Fort (castillo.)

Fortunately with these earthquakes, there was no great damage done either to property or to life. But the people of California were not always equally fortunate. While services were in progress on a Sabbath in September, 1812, at San Juan Capistrano, an earthquake shook down the church, the roof falling in, killing thirty persons. The church at Santa Inez was also totally destroyed.

Later, the church at the mission of Santa Clara was destroyed by an earthquake in 1818.

The Spanish watchfulness of the former century had given away, or had become lax, when, in 1807, the Russians first appeared on the coast of California, showing unmistakably their intention to become an interested party. The Czar's ambassador to Japan, Count Von Rosanoff, in the month of May, came down from Sitka ostensibly for supplies, and attempted to establish communication between Russian America and the Spanish settlements. The better to effect this purpose, he became engaged in marriage with the daughter of Luis Arguello, the commandant at the presidio of San Francisco; but on account of their religious faiths—he belonging to the Greek, she to the Roman Catholic Church—and on his way home, to obtain the sanction of his emperor, being fully twelve days apart, he was thrown from his horse and killed. The lady assumed the habit of a nun, and mourned for her lover till death. The death of the Count put an end to further negotiations, and in a very different sense Russia took possession of the port at Bodega in 1812, with a force of one hundred soldiers and as many Kodiak Indians. Soon they went on to build a fort and maintained themselves by force of arms until 1841, when the establishment was sold to Captain John A. Sutter, of Sutter's Fort, and they quietly moved away. In 1838, this settlement at Fort Ross contained eight or nine hundred inhabitants, stockaded forts, mills, shops and stables. The farmers produced a great abundance of grain, vegetables, butter and cheese, which products were shipped to Sitka to supply the northern fur stations of Alaska.

CHAPTER IV.

CALIFORNIA UNDER MEXICAN REGIME.

Mexican Revolution in 1822—California Officials Transfer Their Allegiance from Spain to Mexico—The Indians not Looking at it in an equally peaceful way, show an imitation of

Truer Colors—Representation of California Under Territorial System—California versus Moctezuma—Colonization Law—Secularization of the Missions—Value of the Wild Animals Found Out—The Trappers—J. S. Smith's Letter—Soliz Surprising Monterey—Governor Victoria to Confront Another Rebellion—His Resignation—Figueroa Governor—The Colony Under Hijar Arrives—Santa Ana—Pronunciamiento at Los Angeles—Fourth Rebellion, Alvarado, Castro—Alvarado Finally Accredited—Bestowing His Followers with Gratifications—The Discontented Arrested and Sent to San Blas, but Released on Appeal of their Countrymen—Quarreling between Alvarado and Vallejo—Gen. Micheltorena Arrives to Remove Both—His Army—Commodore T. A. C. Jones at Monterey.

But we must go back to one of the most important events in the history of California under the Spanish regime.

In 1822, Mexico declared her independence of Spain, and California followed suit.

On the 9th day of April, 1822, ten of the principal officials of California, including the Governor and his proxy, the father President, signed at Monterey a declaration of independence from Spain, transferring their allegiance to Mexico. Thus the province was changed over to a new master without a struggle or bloodshed, making hardly one more ripple on the political sea.

When the Indians at San Diego received the news of the doings in Mexico they held a great feast, and closed the ceremonies and the day by starting a bonfire and burning their chief alive. When the missionaries remonstrated, the savages logically answered: "Have not you done the same in Mexico? You say your king was not good, and you killed him; well, our captain was not good, and we burned him. If the new one is bad we will burn him too!"

In 1824, Mexico again changed from the monarchical system to the republican, similar in form to that of the United States, and California simply had to accept the situation, she not having population enough for a State, had no vote in Congress. Thus she became a Territory, and as such she was entitled to one delegate in Congress, who had the right to speak but could not vote; to have a Governor whose title was to be "Political Chief of the Territory," and to have a legislature called the "Territorial Deputation." This deputation came very near making its name renowned on July 13, 1827, by entertaining the proposition of changing the name of California to "Moctezuma," but it failed.

A colonization law was passed in Congress and issued in August, 1824, being in many respects so liberal that it served as a manifestation of the change in policy; that California was no longer estimated as a monastic province; that

in the contest between Church and State the latter came near triumphing. This was even more clearly demonstrated when, four years later, Congress adopted some rules for the enforcement of the colonization law, one of which was the secularization of the missions. One year before the secularization, in 1827, the Mexican government had taken out of the Pious Fund, the private property of the church, the sum of \$78,000; and soon after the whole Fund, consisting of real estate investments, etc., was confiscated by the Mexican Congress. All this being the work of a new party having sprung up, and Governor Echeandia elected by this party, commenced to enforce the secularization laws in 1830, but his term ran out too soon and his successor, Governor Victoria, put a stop to the attempt. The struggle between the two parties—one for maintenance, the other for the destruction of the missions—went on and was continued with varying success until 1834, when the attempts of the home government after actual colonization, which was formed with the purpose, on the part of the Mexican President, of placing the commerce of California into the hands of the colony, showing the final end of the contest in no far future. The purpose of this plan, however, was never reached on account of the change in politics. Santa Ana, usurping the presidency, he in haste sent counter orders overland to annul the whole plan; and when Hijar, who had been sent thither to become Governor of California, landed at San Diego, September 1, 1834, under this newest condition, entered since his departure from Mexico, he found himself only the leader of a disappointed colony which came with him to the country. This whole colony was sent to the mission at San Francisco de Solano, north of San Francisco, to show their ability in starting a colony without the aid of the government.*

We have to go back to the early time of the Russian occupation in California when the California officials had been shown and taught the great wealth that was stored up in the rivers and lakes of the interior of the Territory, which could be made an important source of revenue. The furs of the different wild animals being of high value they sold licenses to trappers. And to the trappers, without any doubt, is due the better knowledge of the country, its value and resources, here and abroad. Roaming all over the country, they soon became better informed than the Spaniard ever had been, and a good many of them stayed here and became settlers, making up not the slightest part of

* The brig this colony arrived in, and which was wrecked on the 14th of October, in the harbor of Monterey was the "Natalia," the same that on February 26, 1815, had borne Napoleon I on his flight from Elba.

that formidable foreign element that took a foothold all along the coast. We have mentioned already that the missions were not in favor of the colonization settlement, but this foreign element was observed with far more mistrust by the church, and even the civil government of one party was not in favor of it, as we will show in the events a few years later. For illustrating how the church watched these foreigners with all possible suspicion, we give an instance which happened in 1827: A company of American trappers, commanded by the first American that ever had set foot on California soil, from over the mountains, were encamped near the mission of San Jose, then in charge of Father Duran; the latter having got notice of the encampment, sent over an Indian to ascertain what for they were there. J. S. Smith, the leader of the party, sent the following letter as an answer:

Reverend Father: I understand through the medium of one of your christian Indians that you are anxious to know who we are, as some of the Indians have been at the mission and informed you that there were certain white people in the country. We are Americans, on our journey to the river Columbia. We were in at the mission San Gabriel in January last. I went to San Diego and saw the General and got a passport from him to pass on to that place. I have made several efforts to cross the mountains, but the snow being so deep I could not succeed in getting over. I returned to this place (it being the only point to kill meat) to wait a few weeks until the snow melts, so that I can go on; the Indians here also being friendly, I consider it the most safe point for me to remain until such time as I can cross the mountains with my horses, having lost a great many in attempting to cross ten or fifteen days since. I am a great ways from home and am anxious to get there as soon as the nature of the case will admit. Our situation is quite unpleasant, being destitute of clothing and most of the necessities of life, wild meat being our principal subsistence. I am, Reverend Father, your strange but real friend and christian brother,

J. S. SMITH.

May 19, 1827.

More serious troubles between the leading parties in California culminated in 1830, when, one night, a hundred armed men, under Soliz, surprised the territorial capital, Monterey, capturing it in a bloodless victory—no one was hurt. But only a few weeks later the right and lawful party of Governor Echeandia had gained strength enough to get their positions back, and nothing remained to give account of this insurrection except a clause in the Soliz' manifesto, declaring his intentions to "not interfere with the foreigners of the country." This evidently shows that the foreign element was not looked at in the

same favor by both political parties; that it became sufficiently strong, however, on the coast to refer to it in political operations.

When Governor Victoria got in office, one of his first acts was to order a couple of convicted cattle thieves to be shot on the plaza. Cattle stealing was stopped for a while, but his enemies declaring this shooting not to be authorized by law, took it up as a pretense leading to another little rebellion. The hostile forces met near Los Angeles, Victoria followed by about thirty soldiers and friends, called upon the rebel leader to surrender, and here he learned for the first time that his friend Portala, whom he had trusted most, was against him in arms. Observing such base treachery, Victoria was seized with fury, and drawing his saber attacked the enemy far ahead of his followers, driving them almost single-handed from the field. The Governor kept up pursuing the enemy to the mission of San Gabriel, but his own numerous wounds forced him to halt, and in this state, not longer being able to defend himself and his defenders, dead or wounded, his only alternative was to give his word to the opposing party, to resign as Governor and leave the territory. He kept his word as a brave man, returned to Mexico, entered a cloister and devoted the remaining years of his life to religious pursuits. In this conflict, and on the Governor's side, one of his bravest supporters, the grandfather of our late Governor Pacheco, found his death.

After Victoria had left, California was given to misrule and anarchy, and when in January, 1833, Jose Figueroa was inaugurated as Governor, the country had the happiest day since a long time. He had quite a difficult standpoint, placed right in between the two parties. He was expected to deal justly between these two contending elements, and to render justice to either was to gain the ill-will of the other. More trouble arrived from the outside with a colony of three hundred persons, arriving under the leadership of Hajar, sent by the Mexican government to take charge of affairs in California. But before they reached it, Santa Ana, after having overturned the home government, and usurped the presidency, sent orders overland which gave Figueroa control over the colony and its governor. He consequently sent them to the mission of San Francisco de Solano, but eventually they became a great trouble to the governor and the country; some of them, banded together in conspiracy, gathered a discontented element of more than fifty, and on March 7th, 1835 they started a pronunciamiento at Los Angeles, but not having friends sufficient, and not getting the looked for encouragement, the affair ended with the day.

Figueroa died six months later. He had been an



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able statesman and conscientious ruler and over all a true friend. He finally got heart sick and discouraged; while living, his people gave him little peace, but loved and honored him when dead. He was the ablest governor Mexico gave to California.

Another revolution, the fourth in all, broke out in 1836, one Juan B. Alvarado, a clerk of the territorial deputation, on account of some difficulty with Governor Gutierrez had to leave the capital to avoid arrest, and with the help of Isaac Graham, a Tennessee trapper, after a few days had put in the field an insurgent army of thirty American riflemen and about twice as many mounted Californians under command of Jose Castro, Alvarado being the commander-in-chief. One night in November they advanced on and took the territorial capital, Monterey; the governor and his seventy men having shut themselves up in the fort, surrendered with the firing of the first gun. Gutierrez with his officials was made to leave the country, and Alvarado usurped the office in his stead. M. G. Vallejo was appointed military Commander-General, and Jose Castro, Prefect of Police; and on the 7th of November the country was declared a free and independent State, providing, that in the case the then existing Central Government of Mexico should be overthrown and a federal constitution adopted in its stead, California should enter the federation with the other States. The commandants of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, however, refused to acknowledge the new administration, and Alvarado with his army marched upon Los Angeles, where, instead of a bloody battle, an agreement was entered into between Alvarado and Castello that the former should recognize the existing Central Government of Mexico and be proclaimed political-chief of California, *pro tem.*, while the latter was going to Mexico as deputy to Congress, to be paid an annual salary of three thousand piasters.

This arrangement, however, not being satisfactory to the Mexican Government, did not get accredited, and Carlos Corilla, Alvarado's uncle, was appointed governor. He accepted the appointment and declared war upon Alvarado, but was captured by the latter's soldiers with the assistance of Graham's American sharpshooters. Of this battle General Castro reported to Governor Alvarado under date of March 28, 1838, as follows: "I have the honor to announce to your excellency, that after two days continued fighting without having lost but one man, the enemy took flight under cover of night, numbering one hundred and ten men; and I have determined to dispatch one company of mounted infantry, under command of Captain Villa, and another of cavalry lancers under command of Captain Cota, in their pursuit, remain-

ing myself with the rest of the division and the artillery to guard the point."

Alvarado, thus left master of the situation, was soon after, in 1839, confirmed as Constitutional Governor of California by the Mexican government, notwithstanding he had been the leader of the rebellion. But now in office, he did not forget his followers, by whose assistance only, he had been enabled to reach the position his ambition had been striving after for a long time, but bestowed upon them as a gratification, large grants of land, money and live stock, all confiscated from the possessions of the missions. Thus Isaac Graham, Captain of the American sharpshooters, obtained a large tract of land and two hundred mules. Commandant-General Vallejo received the goods and chattels of the missions San Rafael and Solano; Castro, the prefect of police, took possession of the property of San Juan Bautista, while the governor himself appropriated the rich spoils of the missions of San Carmel and Soledad. Many of the English and Americans, not known for modesty, and dissatisfied with their share of the paid reward, openly declared but for them Alvarado would not have succeeded, as well as he could not continue without them in office, and conspired together, their final object being the admission of California into the American Union. The conspirators, forty-six in number, twenty-five English and twenty-one Americans, all under Graham's command, were surprised in a log hut near Monterey, on the night of April 7th, 1840; Alvarado having learned of their intentions, sent Castro with a party of soldiers after them. The soldiers were ordered to fire a full volley into the hut, which disabled and crippled many of them. All the rest were taken prisoners, as such, sent first to San Blas but afterwards to Tepic, and got treatment like convicts. However, their suffering did not last very long, because on an appeal of the Americans and English in California to the Mexican government and president, the latter got alarmed at the view of some war with both these nations and hurried to order the exiled prisoners sent back to California, and an indemnification of three piasters a day paid to them for their loss of time. After their return home they immediately took to the old design with so much more energy and zeal, as they desired to revenge themselves on Alvarado and Castro for the outrageous treatment. And sure enough, they, and all those who had been befriended or influenced by them opposed everything Alvarado, Castro or Vallejo undertook. Finally a misunderstanding arose between the governor and Vallejo, growing wider and wider, until each one became anxious to get rid of the other. Both wrote to the home government asking for the other's removal. And the government promptly complied with both

these requests, appointing General Micheltorena to fill the offices of general and governor. He arrived at San Diego in August, 1842, and was received in princely style, because he was sustained by an army of three or four hundred veteran convicts from the Mexican prisons. On his way from San Diego to Los Angeles he received the news that Commodore T. A. C. Jones, on October 20, 1842, had seized Monterey, hoisted the American flag, and declared that Upper California was the property of the United States. Micheltorena, after his arrival at the mission of San Fernando, issued the following brief proclamation to the people of California: "Drive all your horses and cattle from the seaboard to the mountains, and starve out the enemy."

Jones between the time having learned that he had made a serious mistake in supposing that the United States had declared war against Mexico, the next day lowered his flag, and apologized by firing a salute as the Mexican flag was run up again, and sailed towards Mazatlan on October 21st. In a bill made out by the California government concerning this affair an item of "\$3,000" was figured, "for damages to the Mexican troops, because of their rapid march in the interior on receipt of the news of the seizure of Monterey."

CHAPTER V.

CALIFORNIA UNDER MEXICAN REGIME.

(Continued.)

Micheltorena Restoring the Missions to the Fathers—Alvarado, Vallejo and Castro again United—Capture of the Mission San Juan, the Governor's Store of Ammunition—A Little Band of Foreigners on the War Path—Micheltorena Forced to Surrender—Sutter Induced to Come to His Assistance—Captain Weber on a Visit to Sutter's Fort Taken for a Spy and Put in Irons—Captain Sutter's Force—Dr. Marsh's Views of the Policy Foreigners Had to Take—J. A. Forbes Warning Sutter not to go to Monterey—Sutter Meets Micheltorena on the Salinas Plains—Composition of Both Forces—Forbes's Letter—The Battle—Capitulation of Micheltorena—Pio Pico Governor.

Under Governor Micheltorena's protection the missions were restored to the Fathers, after an interregnum of six years, but all diligence and exertion spent by the Fathers was in vain, for, when at the end of two years things began to improve and the outlook gave an idea of making the work of the Fathers pay in the future, just then Governor Pio Pico, who meantime had succeeded Micheltorena in 1845, got orders from the Mexican government to dispose of the missions either by sale or rental to white settlers, and the property was disposed of at public auction.

The position Micheltorena took with his first acts

brought dissatisfaction in the other camp and resulted in banding the native California officials, Alvarado, Vallejo and Castro together again, being all equally desirous to expel the new governor. They opened hostilities in November, 1844, with the capture of the mission of San Juan, where the governor had stored his ammunition, etc. After the capture of the magazine stores the insurrectionary army, under Castro's command, fell back towards San Jose and up on the east side of San Francisco bay to about the present site of Oakland. They were only a couple of days' march in advance of Micheltorena, and evidently afraid to meet him.

Up to this time the foreigners had not openly appeared in the contest, although W. G. Ray, who with J. A. Forbes, was in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's business in California, had become heavily involved in secretly aiding the forces under Castro to arm themselves. But about twelve miles from San Jose there suddenly appeared in front of Micheltorena's advancing columns a little band of brave men, the irrepressible foreigner, who caused them to halt in their march. The circumstances that caused this obstruction in the governor's line of advance, as well as the results, are related in the history of San Joaquin county written by T. F. Gilbert in 1878, and were given him by Captain C. M. Weber, the leader of that little company of brave men, himself. We quote only the following passages:

"The Captain (Weber) was in business at the *pueblo* of San Jose when the war broke out, and was acquainted with and personally friendly with Micheltorena and Castro. He had a very large stock of goods in the place and was anxious on account of it, because he knew that the soldiers under Micheltorena were mostly convicts, turned loose from the prisons in Mexico, and were dependent on the meager revenue derived from forced loans and plunder for their pay. His goods would be a rich prize, and if they once entered San Jose they would be sure to help themselves to what he had, consequently all his interests were opposed to the occupation of the town by such a body of men. As Micheltorena advanced, Jose Castro became alarmed, and leaving the village to its fate, retreated up the valley towards Oakland with his forces; therefore Captain Weber addressed a communication to the commander of the advancing forces, stating that Castro had left there and asking him if he would not pass to one side of the *pueblo* and not enter it with his troops. Micheltorena replied that he found it necessary to pass through San Jose in pursuit of Castro. In the meantime the captain received prompt information to the effect that the governor had lost control of his soldiers, who insisted on entering

the village for plunder, whereupon he caused the tocsin of war to be sounded through the streets. The people assembled and the captain presented the position of affairs, and told them that he believed with a force composed of citizens and foreigners in the place, the advancing army could be checked and forced to take a different route in their line of march after Castro. A company was immediately formed, placed under his command, and moved out to meet the enemy—a handful against a host. He sent a courier in advance to Micheltorena advising him of what he was doing, and that it was done not in a spirit of opposition to him personally or the cause he represented, but with a determination to protect their homes from plunder. The forces met some twelve miles out from the village, and for several days the entire army, numbering several hundred, were held in check by the little band of daring men, under Captain Weber. Castro hearing of the fact, became ashamed of himself, turned back from his retreat, joined the captain with his forces, took command of the army, and forced Micheltorena to surrender and finally to agree to leave California and return to Mexico."

"Micheltorena immediately withdrew with his forces to Monterey, as Castro supposed to embark for Mexico, according to the armistice. This was not, however, a part of the governor's plan. He had sent post to Sutter, at the fort on the northern frontier, offering him as inducement to come with a force to his assistance, to confirm all the grants of land that Sutter, as a justice, had recommended. Immediately the latter set on foot active operations to raise a battalion to march to the governor's relief, not knowing at the time that many of the foreign population were in active operation with Castro and the native Californians."

"Captain C. M. Weber, supposing that the war had ended, made a visit to Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), and while there learned that some families had come from over the plains to Sutter's Fort, among whom were young ladies; and, said the captain, "I became possessed with a desire to look upon the face of a lady fresh from civilization." Accordingly, accompanied by a friend, he visited the fort, and there saw for the first time the woman who became his wife. She was a sister of the Murphys of San Jose. He found a very unexpected state of things existing on the frontier. Everybody was in active preparation for a renewal of hostilities; and instead of being received as a friend, he found himself viewed with mistrust that culminated in his being placed under arrest."

A council of war was called, and supposing that he had come among them as a spy, in the interest of Castro, they signed the following document as the

result of their deliberations:

"We, the subscribers, chosen as a council of war, have unanimously resolved the following:

1st. That Mr. Weber be put in irons and detained in the fort (New Helvetia) until such time as we may receive orders from his excellency, the governor (Micheltorena) as regards his disposal.

2d. That Mr. Pearson B. Reading be requested to keep Mr. Weber in a convenient room and afford him such necessities as circumstances may admit, and his safe detention may require."

J. A. SUTTER,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
WM. DICKE,
ISAAC GRAHAM,
EDWARD MCINTOSH,
JASPER O'FARRELLI,
S. J. HENSLEY.

J. BIDWELL, Secretary.

For thirty-three years this document, in which the founder of Sacramento orders the founder of Stockton put in irons, has been kept by the latter, almost forgotten, among his choice papers, and was with others, kindly photographed for us in 1878, by his orders. The personal feeling existing at that time between these two men was friendly, but Sutter as well as the others, feared to risk the possible result of turning loose so formidable an opponent as Mr. Weber had proved that he could be if he felt so disposed.

Lieutenant David T. Bird, who later was for many years a resident of Yolo county, accompanied Captain Sutter on the expedition, and remained with him until his return to the fort. To the lieutenant, also, to J. Alexander Forbes, who was a strong supporter of Castro and a friend of the captain we are indebted for many of the facts incident to the campaign that resulted in the surrender of Micheltorena at San Fernando. It was in January, 1845, that the force under command of Captain John A. Sutter took up its line of march to join the Mexican governor at Monterey. The command consisted of about one hundred and fifty Indians, armed with muskets, under the leadership of Raphero, a Mokelko chief, and some sixty frontiersmen, armed with hunting rifles, commanded by Captain Gant. There were no lieutenants or sub officers, Sutter and Gant being the only ones having any authority among the whites. But three persons from the west side of the Sacramento river—Wm. Knight, D. T. Bird and Granville Swift—were accompanying the expedition.

There was one brass field-piece, mounted on trucks, taken along that was not brought back.

As the little army moved south it camped at the place

where Stockton now stands, one night, and Thomas Lindsey, the only inhabitant of that place, joined them, and Stockton was left depopulated. At that time Lindsey's tule house and the cabin of a man named Sheldon, on the Cosumnes river, above the Spanish trail, were the only habitations between Sutter's fort and the residence of Dr. Marsh, at the base of Mount Diablo. Mr. Lindsey, returned a few weeks later from San Fernando, and was murdered at Stockton by Polo Indians, within a few days after his arrival. The expedition camped one night at the ranch of Dr. Marsh, whose sympathies were with Castro, and who believed that the property of California demanded the expulsion of Micheltorena; yet he considered the true policy of foreigners to be of non-intervention, and for them to join either party was contrary to the best interest of the majority, and might prove fatal to many who were isolated or scattered over the territory. The doctor however, accompanied Sutter south as an interpreter.

It was here, at Dr. Marsh's ranch, that Sutter first learned the true state of the conflict. J. Alexander Forbes, who on July 15, 1843, had been appointed English Consul, and at the time was, in connection with W. G. Ray, agent for the Hudson Bay Company, riding with great dispatch from San Francisco, met the captain at that point and in vain sought to dissuade him from joining the Mexicans at Monterey. Forbes informed him of the extent of the general insurrection, and told him that if he persisted it would only result in disaster to himself and friends, and array the foreign element in hostility to itself, as a large number of immigrants of English, American, Scotch, and other nationalities were centering at Los Angeles to assist Castro. The reply of the captain was that he had gone too far and could not return back without dishonor to himself, but from that time forward a shadow rested upon his command. The men had come to suspect that there was something of which they were left uninformed that materially concerned them.

The junction of the Micheltorena and Sutter forces took place on the Salinas plains, a short distance out from Monterey, the latter being received with military honors, with banners waving, bands playing, and salvos of artillery. The governor was now sanguine of success, and he had cause to be, for the two hundred men that Sutter had added to his command included Raphero, the ablest chief then living among the northern tribes, and Jose Jesus, the chief of the Si-Yak-um-nas, whose name had become a household terror among the native Californians. These chiefs, at the head of a hundred and fifty of their warriors, armed, not with bows and arrows, but with muskets, all

nursing a hatred born of old grievances that had for a lifetime rankled in their bosoms against those they were going out to fight, made valuable allies and formidable foes. The white men that accompanied them included Isaac Graham among their number, the man whom Castro had taken to San Blas in irons, and whose company of rifles had overthrown one California governor. Those sixty men were all brave frontiersmen who followed the unfortunate Sutter and were a host within themselves. But, when Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war. Castro had a similar force assembling at Los Angeles, under the brave McKinley, to assist him.

The next day after the reception Micheltorena moved north, Castro falling back before his advances towards Los Angeles. To give a description of the movements and positions of both enemical forces, we reproduce in the following a letter of the late Hon. J. Alexander Forbes who was an eye-witness of the affair.

"The forces under Micheltorena were at San Buenaventura, and Castro, with the force of Californians, at a narrow pass eight leagues beyond. On the morning of February 15th, Castro's rear guard fell suddenly on Micheltorena's advance, consisting of fourteen Americans, made prisoners of all of them without firing a shot, and conducted to the field where Castro had halted his forces. After making a speech to them he supplied them with provisions and money and requested them to see their countrymen in Los Angeles. He told them they were all equally interested in expelling the wretched Mexicans from California, and taking kindly leave of them, sent them back to Sutter to whom this politic move was a *second* cause of sorrow. I have mentioned the *first* to you. (Mr. Forbes here refers to the interview between himself and Sutter at Dr. Marsh's ranch, when the captain first learned that he would have to meet in the field his friends, the foreigners, unless he turned back.) The forces of Micheltorena continued their march ostensibly in pursuit of Castro, who soon reached Los Angeles, where he was reinforced by the native Californians and Americans, under a Scotchman named McKinley. Meantime the forces of Micheltorena reached the plains of San Fernando. The reinforced party of Castro took up a favorable position on the field, the Americans under McKinley, in a ditch, forming natural rifle-pits, and the mounted Californians on the flank of the Mexican forces. Wild firing began by the latter, with grape and canister, without effect, and soon the rifle-shots from McKinley's men began to tell upon the Mexican artillery, but not a shot was fired against Sutter's men. McKinley had staked his all on the issue, having delivered his

store of goods of all kinds, worth more than \$5,000 to the California party gratis, and now he had come on that field to offer his life in their cause. The Americans under Sutter were advantageously posted regarding the position of their countrymen in the California party, escaping the protection afforded the latter by the ditch. The Mexican infantry kept up a fire of musketry at McKinley's party, and he, impatient to delay, desiring to speak to many of his friends in Sutter's party, left his own men, and rushing out on the plain with his rifle in one hand and waving his hat with the other, passed on a run under a storm of musket-balls from the Mexican infantry, and unhurt, was received by his friends in Sutter's party, where his cogent argument soon caused their defection from the Mexican cause, and the result was the capitulation of which you have the copy translation.

The Mexican army, General Micheltorena commander, embarked at San Pedro for Monterey two days after the surrender and sailed from the latter place without delay for Mexico.

Capitulation of General Micheltorena on the field of San Fernando, February 22, 1845.

[TRANSLATION.]

Agreement made on the field of San Fernando between Don Manuel Micheltorena, General of Brigade and Commander-in-Chief of this department, and Don Jose Castro, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forces opposed to the Troops of General Micheltorena.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, no decision of the central government of Mexico has been received in reply to the permission solicited by General Micheltorena, through his British Major Don Raphael Telles, for the withdrawal of the general and his troops from this department for the purpose of returning to the interior of the republic, Wherefore, in consequence of the present united armed opposition of the inhabitants of California to the said troops, against hostile movements, the general, with his small force and scarcity of resources can no longer contend, he agrees to march forthwith to San Pedro, accompanied by his soldiers, where Colonel Castro will provide a vessel duly victuated for transporting the general and his troops to Monterey.

ARTICLE II. The soldiers who may desire (voluntarily) to remain in California, shall on their arrival at San Pedro, deliver up their arms to the officer of their escort and remain as citizens under the protection of the existing authorities.

ARTICLE III. The soldiers who may choose to follow General Micheltorena shall embark with him at San Pedro, carrying their arms with them; and on the arrival of the transport at Monterey the Mexican soldiers that now occupy that post shall embark thereon

also with their arms; and in case of insufficiency of room for all the said soldiers in one vessel or vessels, shall sail for any Mexican port the general may choose to direct.

ARTICLE IV. The officers who may choose to remain in California shall be respected in their rank as officers of the Mexican army; their lives and property shall be guaranteed and their salaries shall be paid from the department treasury.

ARTICLE V. The same privileges shall be enjoyed by all the citizens who, in the present difficulties, have given aid to General Micheltorena.

ARTICLE VI. All the army, ammunition and warlike implements, actually existing in the armory of Monterey, shall be delivered to the Commander Castro of the opposing forces, in order that with them he may defend the entire department and the national independence endangered by General Micheltorena.

ARTICLE VII. That henceforward the civil government of this department shall be vested in the presiding member of the assembly, as ordered by that corporation, according to law, for which object General Micheltorena will deliver a circular order to the chief of the opposing forces for immediate publication throughout the department.

ARTICLE VIII. In like manner, General Micheltorena will issue another order that Don Jose Castro, lieutenant-colonel of the army, be duly acknowledged as the commanding general of this department.

The commissioners appointed on said field for submitting these stipulations to the respective chiefs for their approbation or rejection, were, on the part of General Micheltorena, Don Felix Valdez, battalion commander, and Don Jose Maria Castanares, colonel of infantry, and on the part of Colonel Castro, Don Jose Antonio Carrillo and Lieutenant Don Manuel Castro.

On the field of San Fernando, February 22, 1845

Signed,	FELIX VALDAZ, JOSE MARIA CASTANARES.
Approved,	MICHELTORENA,
Signed,	JOSE ANTONIO CARILLO, MANUEL CASTRO.
Approved,	CASTRO.

Additional Article.—The division of General Micheltorena will march with all the honors of war, their flags flying, drums and trumpets sounding, two field-pieces—six-pounders, and one four-pounder culverin—with matches lighted, and will be saluted by the opposing forces, under Lieutenant-Colonel Don Jose Castro, with colors flying and drums beating. And on the arrival of Micheltorena at San Pedro, the said three field-pieces with all their caissons and ammuni-

tion shall be delivered to the officer encharged by Colonel Castro to receive them.

Signed,

MICHELTORENA,
CASTRO.

I hereby certify that the preceding is a correct translation made by me of a certified copy of the original.

J. ALEXANDER FORBES.

After Micheltorena's expulsion the territorial deputy declared Pio Pico governor, and he held the office until California became a part of the United States.

Governors of California under Spanish regime :

	FROM	TO
Gasper de Portala appointed	1769	1771
Felipe Barri.....	1771 Dec.,	1774
Felipe de Neve.....	Dec., 1774	Sept., 1782
Pedro Fages.....	Sept., 1782	Sept., 1790
Jose Antonio Romeri	Sept., 1790	April, 1792
Diego de Borcica....	May, 1794	1800
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga..	1800	1814
Jose Arguello.....	1814	1815
Pablo Vincente de Sola...	1815	1822

Under the Mexican Republic, appointed by the Mexican Government:

	FROM	TO
* Pablo Vincente de Sola....	1822	1823
Luis Arguello.....	1823 June	1825
† Jose Maria Echeandia	June 1825	Jan. 1831
Manuel Victoria.....	Jan., 1831	Jan. 1832
Pio Pico.....	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1833
Jose Figueroa.....	Jan. 1833	Aug. 1835
Jose Castro.....	August 1835	Jan. 1836
Nicholas Gutierrez.....	Jan 1836	
Mariano Chico.....	1836	
Nicholas Gutierrez.....	1836	
‡ Juan B. Alvarado.....	1836	1842
Manuel Micheltorena...	Dec, 1842	Feb. 1845
§ Pio Pico.....	Feb. 1845	1846

CHAPTER VI.

THE BEAR FLAG WAR.

Immigration in 1841—Petition to Form a Coalition of Foreigners—C. M. Weber Appointed Captain of Auxiliary Infantry—John C. Fremont's Arrival at Sutter's Fort—He Meets Castro at Monterey—Fremont Summoned to Appear Before the Alcalde at San Jose—His Response—Meeting an Officer with Eighty Lancers on the Road—Entrenched Camp on Hawk's Peak—The American Flag—Consul Th. O. Larkin Active—Resuming the Route for Oregon—Indians Punished Near Lassen's Trading Post—Meeting of

Fremont and Gillespie—Retrotranslation of Secret Dispatches to Fremont—First Hostilities Introducing the Bear Flag War—Sonoma Taken, and Prisoners Sent to Sutter's Fort—Mysterious Disappearance of Four Men of the Garrison Sent on an Errand—Cowie and Fowler's Fate—Lieutenant Ford's Skirmishing Trip—A False Spy Caught, and the California Force Allowed to Escape—Fremont Crosses the Bay and Spikes the Guns of the Presidio—Dr. Semple Takes Fort San Joaquin—Declaration of Independence at Sonoma—The Bear Flag—Sloat Outruns Seymour—Hoisting of the American Flag at Monterey and Yerba Buena—Sloat's Proclamation.

The emigration from the Western States, across the plains, commenced to become quite a remarkable object in 1841, but to the greater part was enroute for localities further north. Two large parties, however, arrived in that year, one by the route of Santa Fe, under charge of William Workman, reached Los Angeles in November, 1841, another came by the way of Humboldt river, and found a pass cross over the Sierra Nevada mountains, leading into the San Joaquin valley, from where they arrived at Dr. Marsh's ranch, in Contra Costa county, November 4th, the same year. Captain J. B. Bartleson was in command of this last one; and of the men who made themselves prominent in the history of California we mention William Knight, of Knight's Landing; Yolo county, Thomas Lindsey, Dr. Gamble, William Gordon, John Roland, from the former, John Bidwell, Charles M. Weber, Joseph B. Chiles, T. Belden, Green McMahon, R. H. Thomas and others from the latter. After 1841, the immigration into the territory from the United States as well as from other countries increased materially, and the American consul at Monterey, Thomas O. Larkin, estimated the foreign population of California in 1846, at 2,000 Americans, 3,000 foreigners, favorable to the United States, and 3,000 foreigners neutral or unfavorable to the United States.

Under date of March 27, 1845, Dr. Marsh and C. M. Weber, supported by a number of foreign citizens, circulated a petition between the foreign population, to the effect, that in case another war (broiling already in the air) should break out, and to avoid the possibility to place this foreign element in arms against each other to form a coalition, to stand together for themselves in the coming events, with the silent plan to wrest from the Mexican government, if not the whole of California, so at least the northern part, limited by the San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun bays to the south, and the San Joaquin river to the southeast, forming an independent 'lone-star State, to be incorporated eventually into the American Union. They felt instinctively the necessity of leaning towards a government that recognized civil equality, and had strength and power sufficient to assure protection,

* Died in 1826.

† In 1855, at the age of 70, was filling an office in the college of Mines at Mexico.

‡ Died in 1881, at San Pablo.

§ To conquest.



W. A. SELKIRK.

something that could not be found with the Mexican government. The meeting, however, did not encourage the petitioners to go to any more trouble.

Here we have to record an occurrence that really resulted out of the events connected with Micheltorena; but as entirely private, it may take place here just as well. On April 12, 1845, Jose Castro signed the appointment of Charles M. Weber as captain of auxiliary infantry, with the command of the northern frontier, as a reward for assistance rendered, resulting in the defeat of Micheltorena, near San Jose, and Weber's consequent arrest at Sutter's Fort, New Helvetia.

John C. Fremont, brevet-captain in the corps of the United States Topographical Engineers, started on a third tour across the continent in the spring of 1845, with special charges to look out for a route from the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. Under his command was a company of sixty frontiersmen, including six Delaware Indians. Kit Carson accompanied the party as guide. Before reaching the Sierra Nevada mountains Fremont had divided his forces, one part under T. Talbot, sent further south to search for a pass while Fremont himself piloted by Kit Carson, crossed the mountains from Carson river valley south of Lake Tahoe, and entered California, passing through El Dorado county, following the divide between South and Middle forks of the American river, and reached Sutter's Fort, on December 10, 1845.

On January 7th, Fremont left Sutter's Fort, moving up the San Joaquin valley with the intention to meet Talbot at the rendezvous agreed to by both; but failing to find Talbot he returned to the fort and proceeded by water to Yerba Buena, and further on to San Jose, and sent Carson to guide Talbot, from whom he got word at the latter place. After another visit to Yerba Buena he went on to Monterey, leaving his party to halt at Captain Fisher's ranch, about one hundred miles from that place, to see General Castro, the Mexican commander, to whom he was introduced by the American Consul, Thomas O. Larkin, at Monterey. Fremont asked Castro's permission to stay in the San Joaquin valley with his men until they would have recovered sufficiently to take up the voyage towards Oregon. Castro consented to this and told him he might go where he pleased, but could not be moved to sign a written statement, intimating that the word of a Mexican officer was as good as a written statement. Fremont, after joining his command again at San Jose, returned on the nearest way toward Monterey instead of proceeding in the direction of the San Joaquin valley; because, as he explained, he could not get those provisions and supplies necessary for his

force at San Jose, while he was able to get them at Monterey. This excuse is quite insufficient, and leaves reason to believe that he had got private instructions from the government concerning the acquisition of California. Fremont not acting in full accord with the privilege stipulated between him and Castro, and considering that he was fully informed about the strength and feeling of the foreign element of the population, would seem to justify General Castro in ordering him out of the territory, but for the little tricks the Spaniards had enacted, we give the facts in detail in the following:

While on their halt at Fisher's ranch, a Mexican passing by recognized one or some of the animals belonging to Fremont's command, and claimed that they had been stolen, whereupon he promptly was hurried away, but he went to the alcalde of San Jose for complaint and to cause legal proceedings before the civil tribunal of that officer, Don Dolores Pacheco. By means of a summons, Fremont was ordered to appear and answer to the charge of holding in his possession property that was claimed by a citizen of California. The charge was evidently a made up case having in view to stop the Americans on their advancing march, or to compel them to take recourse to hostilities, so as to warrant the raise of a military force to make them leave the country. Fremont replied to this summons on February 21st. The letter closes thus:

"You will readily understand that my duties will not permit me to appear before the magistrates in your towns on the complaint of every straggling vagabond who may chance to visit my camp. You inform me that unless satisfaction be immediately made by the delivery of the animals in question, the complaint will be forwarded to the governor. I will beg you at the same time to enclose to his excellency a copy of this note. I am, very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN C. FREMONT, U. S. Army.

To Sr. DON DOLORES PACHECO, Alcalde of San Jose.

Having this way disposed of the attempt to stop his advancing, he took up his march towards Monterey until, on March 5th, an officer with about eighty lancers blocked his way, handing over the following communication:

MONTEREY, March 5, 1846.

I have learned, with much dissatisfaction, that in contempt of the laws and authorities of the Mexican Republic you have entered the towns of the district under my charge with an armed force, which the government of your nation must have placed under your command, for the purpose of examining its own terri-

tory; this prefecture orders you immediately on the receipt of this communication to return with your party beyond the limits of this department, with the understanding that if you do not comply, this prefecture will take the necessary measures to compel you to respect this determination.

God and Liberty, MANUEL CASTRO.

Senor Captain, Don J. C. FREMONT.

Fremont, instead of leaving the territory as ordered, was found the next morning having entered a fortified camp on top of Hawk's Peak (Pico del Gabelen, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea), and the American flag was floating from the top of a limbless tree, out in the morning air. The next day Castro with his meanwhile raised army of two or three hundred native Californians, with a few field-pieces, came marching out from Monterey and kept on manœuvring around Fremont's camp for three days, always keeping far enough away to not come in contact with a rifle shot.

The American consul at Monterey, observing the preparations and strength of Castro's army, became seriously alarmed for the safety of that handful of brave men, and all the Americans generally, forthwith sent letters to the American consul at Mazatlan, asking if there were any United States man-of-war in that port, to be forwarded to their assistance. On receiving this dispatch, Commodore Sloat ordered Captain Montgomery, of the "Portsmouth" to sail for Monterey; but consul Thomas O. Larkin did not rest in the meantime, he kept up communication with Fremont, and had made arrangements for a sailing vessel that should take up the party in case they were driven toward the coast. The following letter delivered on March 10th, by Alexander Cody, shows that Fremont himself was not at all alarmed, and that he, perhaps, did not think much of Castro's operations anyway.

March 10, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR:—I this moment received your letters, and without waiting to read them acknowledge the receipt which the courier requires immediately. I am making myself as strong as possible, with the intention, if we are unjustly attacked, to fight to extremity, and will refuse quarters, trusting to our country to avenge our deaths. No one has reached our camp, and from the heights we are able to see the troops mustering at St. John's and preparing cannon. I thank you for your kindness and good wishes, and would write more at length as to my intentions did I not fear that my letters would be intercepted.

Very truly yours, J. C. FREMONT.

To THOMAS O. LARKIN, ESQ., Consul for U. S. A. at Monterey.

On the 11th they were in the San Joaquin valley, having abandoned the entrenched camp* perceiving that there was no fight in Castro, and after joining Talbot's detachment they took the route for Oregon, arriving at Peter Lassen's trading post, on Deer creek, near the north line of California, March 13, 1846, where they remained until April 14th. Here they learned of a report that a number of the Indians had congregated at what is since known as Reading's ranch, showing open hostilities against the few scattering white settlers, and joined by five volunteers from the trading post went after them and enacted a bloody slaughter from which only a few, by swimming the river, escaped. On the day mentioned Fremont, after about a month's hesitation, started again to continue his voyage to Oregon; however, he did not take the old Hudson Bay Company trail through Shasta valley, but turned off to follow up Pit river, then called East Fork of Sacramento river, proceeded by the way of Goose, Clear and Tule lakes to the west shore of Klamath lake. On the 9th of May two messengers brought the news into Fremont's camp that a United States officer was following them, and that danger was awaiting him by the Indians. Fremont getting the news immediately took nine of his men and the two messengers to accompany him on this trip to rescue the officer, and before night crossing the California line, put up a camp on Hot creek, a tributary of Klamath lake, where, just after sunset, Lieutenant Gillespie, guided by Peter Lassen, rode up to deliver, after six months and six days traveling, those secret dispatches which he had destroyed after committing them to memory, for fear their contents would compromise his government if by mischance they should fall into Mexican hands. It was a movement of highest importance when both these men met, and the one received the secret orders which called him back to California, and thereby became so decisive for the history of this State. Supposing Gillespie had failed to deliver his orders to Fremont, the latter would have followed his trip into Oregon, and all the events connected with his return to California would have been very doubtful to say the least of it; and Sir George Seymour, when he sailed into Monterey harbor, in all probability would have taken the chance to confiscate California for the British crown. The contents of those secret dispatches have remained a secret to the country to this day; but if we draw a conclusion from the effects, the translation from result to cause would sound about like this: "Information received from Consul Thomas O. Larkin, at Monterey, confirm us

* John Gilroy visiting the camp on the night of the 10th, found only smoldering fires, abandoned pack-saddles and unessential camp equipage of Fremont's command.

in the belief that England is endeavoring with ardor to become possessed of California. It is necessary to prevent this result, for this reason you will use your influence to have all those favorable to the United States take up arms for the cause and declaration of a republic in the territory which form of rule may be maintained until a declaration of war between the United States and Mexico will justify this government to take possession of the country. War will soon be commenced; until that time don't leave any trace, either by word or act, of any connection between your doings and this department."

After another rencontre with the Indians in the Modoc country, Fremont retraced his own steps towards the Sacramento Valley, arriving at the Marysville Buttes May 27, and camped there for about one week, meantime reinforcing his army by drawing volunteers. Continuing his march south he received information from Wm. Knight, of Knight's Landing, on June 8, that Gen. Castro's private secretary, Lieutenant Francisco de Arce, with some eighty horses, had passed the Sacramento river the previous day, at his place. These horses were expected to be on the way towards Castro's headquarters to serve in the coming encounter, and on the morning of June 9th eleven men, under Ezekiel Merritt's command, left Fremont's camp in pursuit of Lieut. de Arce, whom they surprised before daybreak on the morning of the 10th, capturing the whole party. Castro's men and their lieutenant were allowed to continue their journey to San Jose, retaining their arms and riding horses each. The taken-away horses were driven into Fremont's camp on the next day.

This was the introduction to the hostilities enacted by the American settlers, generally called the "Bear Flag War." The discussed question, what could be done next, was answered unanimously by showing activity in response to Castro's war-like proclamations, and it was determined to capture Sonoma, to take possession of all military stores at the place, and declare the independence from Mexico. And the next day already saw twenty brave men under Captain Merritt crossing the Sacramento river at Knight's Landing, on their way towards Sonoma, being joined at Gordon's ranch by twelve men, one of them Wm. L. Todd, who painted the Bear Flag, and Capt. Jack Scott, who brought the report from Sonoma back to Fremont that Sloat had hoisted the American flag at Monterey. They hurried on, and early on the morning of June 14, 1846, Sonoma, with the garrison of six soldiers, together with the Commandant General M. G. Vallejo and his officers, Lieut. Colonel Victor Prudon, Capt. S. M. Vallejo and Jacob P. Leese, besides nine brass cannon and two hundred and fifty muskets were cap-

tured without firing a shot. Merritt after that resigned and John Grigsby was elected captain, and when he, with nine of the men, left with the prisoners for Sutter's fort, Sonoma was given in charge of Wm. B. Ide, as captain of twenty men, with Henry L. Ford first lieutenant, Granville B. Swift first sergeant, Sam Gibson second sergeant.

Notwithstanding the capture of Sonoma was effected without any bloodshed, it seems to have been destined that the first blood should flow in connection with this affair. Captain Ide, in want of some powder, sent two of his men to the Fitch ranch, where a brother of Kit Carson was foreman, and they not returning in time, he ordered two other men to look after the matter, but when they failed to return, the fort got alarmed, and Sergeant Gibson with a posse of four men, was sent on the night of June 20, to procure the powder and hunt after those four of their comrades. The sergeant succeeded in the first half of his commission, but could learn nothing of the men. Returning he was attacked at Santa Rosa by four men, but the Americans were on the lookout and captured two of them, taking them back to Sonoma. One of these prisoners was Bernardino Garcia, in after years better known under the nom de plume "Three fingered Jack," the famous bandit who was killed by Harry Love's rangers July 27, 1853, at the Pinola pass, not far from the Merced river. From these prisoners Capt. Ide learned the fate of his men. The second detail of men were prisoners, but the first two had been inhumanly murdered. Captured by a party of thirteen Californians, they were tied to a tree with lariats and used as targets for the practice of throwing knives, and after tiring of this, stones and other missiles were thrown at them; and in this way, imitating the style of the most savage Indians, these human beasts tortured them slowly to death. They were found just as they had died, a ghastly spectacle. Cowie and Fowler were buried at Santa Rosa, but their memory lives in history as the first victims in the struggle for American supremacy in California.

Castro issued another fulminating proclamation from his headquarters at Santa Clara, calling on the native Californians to rise for their religion, liberty and independence. Capt. Ide answered with another proclamation from Sonoma to the Americans and other foreigners, to rise and defend their rights as settlers; and they responded numerously, so that Fremont having received the news of Gen. Castro's move on to Sonoma June 23, by Harrison Pierce, and promising to march to the rescue of that place as soon as he could mount ninety men, was able to do so the very same day, and to arrive at Sonoma at two o'clock on the morning of the 25th. Meantime Lieut. Ford

with twenty-three men, and two prisoners taken along for guides, had started on the 23d of June from Sonoma with the intention of keeping the enemy away and in check until Fremont could arrive; and by the way to try if Wm. L. Todd and others, having been captured by Juan Padilla's band, could not be recaptured. Thus moving on to San Rafael with only fourteen of his men, having left eight in guard of Padilla's ranch, he just had captured about eighty corralled horses, and nearing a house, when out poured the enemy, numbering to their surprise about eighty, with horses ready to be mounted behind the house. Ford did not hesitate to form his men in platoons, when the Californians advancing, charged upon him; but after being thrown back twice by the rifle sharpshooters, who had taken positions behind trees, and as the situation allowed it, they gave up the fight, leaving the field to the fourteen men; who found eleven of the enemy dead and wounded. The prisoners, Todd and companion, had been left in the house. They were soon liberated, and all returned, with the prisoners to Sonoma. Here Fremont did not stay more than a few hours, but advanced forthwith to San Rafael, going into camp there for a few days. An Indian scout was captured and brought into camp. He carried a letter from De la Torre to Castro, informing the latter that he (Torre) was drawing together his forces to make an attack upon Sonoma the next morning while Fremont was absent. This, however proved to be a trick enacted for the purpose to remove Fremont from San Rafael, for while the latter was rushing to the relief of Sonoma, where no enemy came in sight, the Californian forces made their escape from Saucelito by water, to join Castro who had advanced from Santa Clara to about San Leandro, and stood two hundred and fifty strong at Estudillo's ranch; returning to the old headquarters after a few days, on June 29th. The day before, Fremont's men had captured three Californians—one Berryessa and two de Haro brothers—doing spy services from Castro to De la Torre; they were shot summarily, in requital for the murder of the two Americans at Santa Rosa.

On July 1st, Fremont, with Lieut. Gillespie and twenty men went across the bay, took the Presidio and spiked all the guns there; took a lot of supplies from the American bark *Moscow*, that happened to cruise around, and returned on the second by the way of Saucelito to Sonoma, to arrive there on the 4th of July. He also took with him a great supply of ammunition that had been stored on the shore by Captain Montgomery, of the *Portsmouth*, left there, under guard, for Fremont to capture it.* Dr. Robert Sem-

ple having been charged with the commission to capture the old fort San Joaquin, near the Mission at San Francisco, and make the Captain, R. T. Ridley, a prisoner, returned to Sacramento on July 8th, and delivered his prisoner at Sutter's Fort as a proof of his success.

As stated already, Fremont returned back to Sonoma on July 4th. The following day he held a review of his battalion, it having been increased to two hundred and fifty men, and in the presence of the assembled people the independence of the State was declared, the bear flag hoisted and Fremont chosen to take charge of affairs. The historic standard called the Bear Flag, after a tolerable likeness of a grizzly bear, made by means of a blacking-brush, with berry juice, on a piece of cotton cloth, is now in the possession of the California Society of Pioneers.

Fremont, with one hundred and eighty men, started on July 6th, from Sonoma by the way of Knight's Landing and Sutter's Fort, to attack Castro in his entrenched camp at Santa Clara. When about nearing the fort, on the tenth, Captain Jack Scott came in full gallop after them, bringing the news from Sonoma that Commodore Sloat, on board of the United States frigate *Savannah*, had captured Monterey on July 7th; that Captain Montgomery, of the *Portsmouth*, had hoisted the American flag on the plaza at Yerba Buena on the 8th, and that the Stars and Stripes had been raised at Sonoma on the 10th. The Bear Flag came down while the Stars and Stripes went up, amid general cheering, saluted by twenty-one guns, out of a little brass cannon called "Sutter."

While Commodore Sloat with his fleet, consisting of the frigate *Savannah* and five smaller vessels, was waiting for orders in the harbor of Mazatlan, Sir George Seymour, the British Rear Admiral, with a force of nine or ten vessels kept a strong watch of the American movements, cruising up and down the coast, and when Sloat started for Mazatlan Seymour put out to sea under full sail, and both their vessels ran a competing race, but the former outailed the latter, and when the British vessel came around the Point of Pines at Monterey she found the Americans in full possession of the harbor. Entering the port, Commodore Sloat saluted the Mexican flag, not having received yet any official information that war had begun, although the battle of Palo Alto was fought more than a month before. He found there the American war vessels *Levant* and *Cyane*, and all were anxious to see events developing that hung like clouds in the air; but Sloat let pass the 4th of July uninspired, like the days previous. On the evening of the sixth a launch, under command of Lieut. N. B. Harrison, after having been at sea for

* This was the way to furnish these rebels ammunition, etc., without showing the hand of the Government of the United States in the affair.

fifty-six hours, came in port, sent by Captain Montgomery to advise Commodore Sloat of the Bear-flag war on the northern frontier; but Sloat, to show his standpoint, did not even allow them to leave their boat, and ordered them to hold themselves ready to return with dispatches to Captain Montgomery, ordering him to render no assistance to the Americans in their insurrection. Only the intercession of the officers of the flag-ship, as well as other vessels, particularly of R. M. Price, Purser of the *Cyane*, (since Governor of New Jersey) could arouse the commander from his lethargy to come to the understanding that circumstances ordered the immediate seizure of the country; and when Price left, late in the night, he returned to his vessel with orders from Sloat for Captain William Mervine. The orders for Captain Montgomery were changed to an instruction to take possession of Yerba Buena, and, according to the orders received, Captain Mervine, with Purser Price, Lieutenant Higgins and two hundred and fifty marines and sailors, went on shore at 10 A. M. on July 7th, 1846, to hoist the American flag over Monterey as the capital of Upper California; Purser Price reading the Commodore's proclamation to the people in the English and Spanish languages, declaring California henceforth a portion of the United States. Thus ended the Bear Flag war, the Government of the United States taking the responsibility out of the hands of those who had done their work of opening the activity, into her own hands.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Central Government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America by invading its territory and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, and with a force of seven thousand men, under command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, etc. captured on the eighth and ninth of May last, by a force of two thousand and three hundred men, under command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war, by this transaction I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California that although I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come to them as an enemy to California; on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforth California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights—principles they now enjoy—together with the privilege

of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way the most congenial to each other's sense of duty will be secured, which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interest and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States California will be free from all such troubles and expenses, consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve both in agriculture and in commerce; as, of course, the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all parts of the United States, affording them all the manufactures and products of the United States free of any duty, and on all foreign goods at one-quarter of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may also be anticipated.

With the great interest and kind feeling I know the Government and people of the United States possess toward the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship, and to live peaceably under the Government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction, or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes and other civil officers to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility may not be disturbed, at least until the Government of the territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of land under color of right, shall have those titles guaranteed to them.

All churches, and the property they contain, in the possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States' ships and soldiers will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
Com'dg U. S. Forces on the Pacific Coast.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICAN CONQUEST—MEXICAN WAR.

Events Upon the Eastern Field of Battle—Castro's Retreat Towards Los Angeles—Prisoners Made—Mission San Juan Captured—Unpleasant Feeling Between Sloat and Fremont—Stockton and Fremont Harmonious—Stockton's Strategy—Castro, Demoralized, Transfers His Headquarters Into Sonora—Castro's Prisoners—Stockton Returns to Monterey; His Idea, How to Prosecute War Against Mexico.

On December 29th, 1845, Texas had been admitted into the North American Union, but this act, instead of laying down the rivalry of the other Republic, and putting a stop to those border troubles that had been kept up since the first revolution, more than ten years before, increased the restlessness of the sister Republic more and more, till the border troubles got the character of open hostilities, and finally got bold enough to attack the United States troops on the north side of the Rio Grande. In the counter attack at Matamoros, on April 19th, 1846, just one week after the United States Minister, Slidell, had left Mexico, Lieut. Porter was defeated, but Brigadier-General Taylor, in command of the American army of two thousand three hundred men in all, won his laurels in a grand victory over the Mexican army, numbering seven thousand, under General Arista, in two battles, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto, and the next day at Resaca de la Palma. All the Mexican artillery, baggage, etc. fell into the hands of the victors, who took the city of Matamoros and occupied it.

There is a connection in the contemporary appearance of similar actions that become active without the knowledge of one another; thus on May 9th, 1846, on the same day, where, in Texas, the battle of Resaca de la Palma was fought, Lieut. Gillespie delivered his dispatches to Fremont, causing the commencement of hostilities on the Pacific coast without any telegraphic communication.

The news of Commodore Sloat's proclamation, and declaration of taking possession of the country, reached the headquarters of General Castro as early as the 8th of July, at Santa Clara, and was the cause of his immediate breaking camp and hastily retiring his forces to Los Angeles; but having captured just before, close by in the mountains, Captain C. M. Weber, — Washburn and D. T. Bird, who were on their way to join the American forces, he took them along as prisoners.

Fremont, advancing in his pursuit of Castro, was just about to enter Sutter's Fort, with the same banner unfurled that had already waved on the top of Hawk's Peak, near Monterey, on the 6th of March, when he received the news of Castro's evacuation of Santa

Clara and his flight to Los Angeles; and Fremont concluded at once to follow him all those 500 miles. He started by the way of San Jose towards Monterey and arrived on July 17th at the Mission San Juan, thirty miles from Monterey, which had been used as a government arsenal, for storing surplus ammunition and arms since the seizure of Monterey by Commodore Jones in 1842, capturing the place without firing a shot. The arms and ammunition taken being 9 cannons, 20 kegs of powder, 200 old muskets, and 60,000 cannon shots; and scarcely had he been one hour in possession of stores and place when Purser Fountleroy, with a company of mounted marines arrived, with orders of Commodore Sloat, on the same errand.

Fremont and Gillespie reported themselves on duty the next day at the headquarters of Commodore Sloat, at Monterey, and it was here where the Commodore's (as we believe) jealousy caused him to interview Fremont, on whose authority he had commenced hostilities against Mexico in California, and Fremont answered him that he had done what was done on his own responsibility. This did not allay the anger of the old gentleman, and he declared to Fremont in the course of this unpleasant interview that he might just as well continue to prosecute the war on his own responsibility, as he (Sloat) did not propose to co-operate with him (the rebel), concluding that he should turn over the control of affairs to his junior officer and return to Washington.

This junior officer, Commodore R. F. Stockton, had arrived on July 15th, and when reporting himself upon Sloat's order, he asked that officer the favor to take command of the land forces. This request was granted, and Stockton and Fremont were working harmoniously together from that time forth. Soon after, on the 23d, the old commodore sailed for home, and Stockton assumed full command of all land and naval forces of the United States on this coast.

The same day, Commodore Dupont with the *Cyane* was dispatched by Stockton to carry Fremont and his battalion to San Diego, while Stockton himself embarked for San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, on the 1st of August, after having issued his proclamation, on July 28th. Going ashore at Santa Barbara, he took possession of the presidio without resistance, learning at the same time that Fremont had reached San Diego, and that Castro and Pico, with a force of about a thousand men and seven field-pieces of artillery were at Los Angeles, about twenty miles from port.

After landing at San Pedro, five days were occupied in drilling his marines in infantry services generally, and such movements as might be necessary in resist-



B. F. DAVIS.

ing cavalry charges especially. During this time two flags of truce entered Stockton's camp with some messages from Castro, but Stockton played some strategy on them, having had reason to believe that they came to ascertain the number of his forces; he had his three hundred marines marching over the hills a certain way, so that it would seem they were at least ten times as strong, whereupon Castro seemed afraid to fight, and asked an armistice until war would be ended between their respective governments in the East, when the result of the final negotiations between the United States and Mexico would decide as to which of those countries California should belong henceforth. But Stockton indignantly rejected the proposition and demanded immediate surrender of the whole Mexican force in the country, adding that if the demand was not at once complied with, summary treatment would follow. When this answer was reported by the envoys to Castro the conquest practically was ended, because he got so completely demoralized that he thought resistance would be of no avail, abandoned his camp and fled to Sonora; and when, on the 11th, Stockton moved on to Los Angeles with his three hundred seamen and six pieces of artillery, he found the place without any military force, and took possession of it without firing a gun.

But we have not yet mentioned a word about the fate of the prisoners which Castro took along with him at the time he retreated from San Jose towards Los Angeles. They had been separated and each one thought that his companions had been shot, but after Castro's army had been disbanded Bird and Washburn were taken along in the direction of Monterey, and both made their escape; Weber, however, was taken forcibly away on Castro's flight to Sonora, for two days. Castro evidently was afraid to give him his freedom before securing his own chances for escape.

Soon after the capture of Los Angeles, Fremont joined Stockton at that place, and on account of having received the official information of the braking out of war between the United States and Mexico, he did not hesitate to proclaim California a territory of the United States; organized a temporary government and recommended the 15th of September for meeting to elect their own officers under his organization. And after detailing Captain Gillespie with fifty men, to be stationed at Los Angeles, and Lieutenant Talbot with a small command to garrison Santa Barbara, another force was sent to San Diego to keep hold of that place, and returned with the remainder of his army to Monterey. From the latter place he announced his idea how the war with Mexico was to be prosecuted to give a successful and satisfactory result. In

a letter addressed to Captain William Mervine, of the United States frigate *Savannah* written on board the United States frigate *Congress*, in the bay of Monterey, September 19, 1846, after a confidential information that he (Stockton) had sent Major Fremont to the north to ascertain how many men he possibly could recruit to make up an army to be embarked for Mazatlan or Acapulco, with the intention to carry the war into the heart of Mexico and as near as possible to the City of Mexico. He gave orders to have the squadron in places so as to enable an easy gathering in the shortest time, and that he (Mervine) was to get all information he could in reference to this matter, concluding with the heartfelt desire to shake hands with General Taylor at the gates of Mexico.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMERICAN CONQUEST—MEXICAN WAR CONTINUED.

Stockton's Reception at Yerba Buena—Surprising Southern News—Jose Maria Flores—Siege of Los Angeles Ends in a Surrender—Flores' Proclamation—Santa Barbara Besieged—Stockton forwarding His Forces in Three Parts to the South—Kearney Defeated at San Pasqual—Stockton with Two Hundred and Fifty Men going to the Relief of Kearney—Sulter's Fort a Recruiting Office—Composition of the California Battalion—Table of Officers in Command of the California Battalion.

This shaking of hands at the gates of Mexico, however, was not yet so near as the sanguine Commodore expected. Then, hardly had he rested from the fatigues of camping and battle life, and answering a call to Yerba Buena, where, instead of finding hostilities between the Indian tribes he was surprised by the most brilliant reception, given to him by the people of the town and neighboring country, when a courier, in great hurry, galloped into town, delivering the unexpected and exciting news that Captain Gillespie was besieged in Los Angeles, from where the messenger had made his escape under great difficulties, and after the horse had been killed under him, and he was compelled to run for twenty-seven miles, the enemy always behind him; he had finished this wonderful feat in four days, stopping first at Monterey. The name of this intrepid man was John Brown, by the Spaniards called Juan Flacco; he died at Stockton in 1863.

But we have to give the events, as near as possible, in succession as they occurred; accordingly, we have to resume what happened in the south since Stockton took possession of Los Angeles. There were a number of officers of the Mexican army belonging home at Los Angeles and the neighboring country; many of them were made prisoners of war, but were allowed to

go free on their parole of honor to take no active part against the United States army in this war again. General Jose Maria Flores being one of them, and being of a high, sanguine and ambitious character, and full of that traditional Spanish haughtiness of old times, he, as well as many of his brother officers, felt deeply ashamed of Castro's and their own cowardice in surrendering to Stockton's army of three hundred men, and born out of the shame the desire arose to revenge the bad feeling on those that, by strategy, had become masters of the position; forgetting that the laws of honor should restrain him from taking up arms while under parole, he commenced gathering the scattered Mexican forces for reorganization as soon as Commodore Stockton had turned his back to the coast, sailing for Monterey. Flores had soon accumulated forces enough to venture on some activity, and on the 23d of September he stood before the town of Los Angeles, demanding the surrender of Captain Gillespie and his fifty men. The captain knew that he needed assistance soon or surrender was inevitable; the town was surrounded by about six hundred men, and there was no way to escape and bring the news of the siege of Los Angeles to the headquarters at Monterey. Just then, Brown volunteered to save the fate of the beleaguered garrison, that at first seemed almost impossible, but we have already seen how successful he was in delivering his dispatches at Yerba Buena, hardly four days after he had escaped from the besieged town.

But the little garrison could not resist until help would possibly arrive, and Captain Gillespie had to bend to the circumstances, and he surrendered, conditionally, on September 30th, after having been besieged for a full week, and retired with his detachment to Monterey. The next day Flores issued his fulminant proclamation, which we quote in full, to show the bad feeling and the hostility of the people of Southern California:

MEXICAN ARMY, SECTION OF OPERATIONS, {
Angeles, October 1, 1846. }

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is a month and a half, that by a lamentable fatality, fruit of cowardice and inability of the first authorities of the department, we beheld ourselves subjugated and oppressed by an insignificant force of adventurers of the United States of America, and placing us in a worse condition than that of slaves.

They are dictating to us despotic and arbitrary laws, and loading us with contributions and onerous burdens which have for an object the ruin of our industry and agriculture, and to force us to abandon our property, to be possessed and divided among themselves.

And shall we be capable to allow ourselves to be subjugated, and to accept, by our silence, the weighty chains of slavery? Shall we permit to be lost the soil

inherited by our fathers, which cost them so much blood and so many sacrifices? Shall we make our families victims of the most barbarous slavery? Shall we wait to see our wives violated; our innocent children punished by the American whips; our property sacked; our temples profaned; and, lastly, to drag through an existence full of insult and shame? No! a thousand times no, countrymen! first, death!

Who of you does not feel his heart beat with violence, who does not feel his blood boil, to contemplate our situation; and who will be the Mexican who will not feel indignant, and who will not rise and take up arms to destroy our oppressors? We believe there is not one so vile and cowardly. With such a motive, the majority of the inhabitants of the districts, justly indignant against our tyrants, raise the cry of war, with arms in their hands, and, of one accord, swear to sustain the following articles:

1st. We, the inhabitants of the department of California, as members of the great Mexican nation, declare that it is and has been our wish to belong to her alone, free and independent.

2d. Consequently, the authorities intended and named by the invading forces of the United States are held null and void.

3d. All the North Americans being enemies of Mexico, we swear not to lay down our arms till they are expelled from the Mexican territory.

4th. All Mexican citizens, from the age of fifteen to sixty, who do not take up arms to forward the present plan are declared traitors, and under pain of death.

5th. Every Mexican or foreigner who may directly or indirectly aid the enemies of Mexico will be punished in the same manner.

6th. The property of the North Americans in the department who may, directly or indirectly, have taken part, or aided the enemy, shall be confiscated and used for the expense of war, and their persons shall be taken to the interior of the republic.

7th. All those who may oppose the present plan will be punished with arms.

8th. All the inhabitants of Santa Barbara and the district of the north will be invited immediately to adhere to the present plan.

JOSE MARIA FLORES.

Camp in Los Angeles, September 24, 1846.

(Signed by more than three hundred persons.)

The next of Flores' acts was the siege of Lieutenant Talbot at Santa Barbara; but Talbot refused to surrender, notwithstanding the oppressive army surrounding the place, and finally made good his escape to Monterey. The conquest, however, had to be reopened and the whole work done over again.

And Stockton was just the man to do this work of conquest over again; full of energy and cool resolution, he lost not a moment's time, but dispatched the frigate *Savannah* with three hundred and twenty men under Captain Mervine, to San Pedro, where they arrived too late to aid Captain Gillespie, and after landing them and marching on, were repulsed with a loss of five dead and six wounded. Fremont was then recalled and embarked for Santa Barbara with one hundred and sixty men, who were expected to get mounted at the place of destination and join in the recapture of Los Angeles. He sailed on October 12th, and Stockton followed as soon as he had finished his arrangements, and landed at San Pedro on October 23d. The enemy, though numbering about eight hundred, did nothing to prevent the disembarking of the troops, but retired further into the interior, as the chances for procuring supplies were quite poor. Stockton decided to look for better hunting grounds about San Diego, and embarked again for that port, but he was unfortunate enough to lose one of his vessels through beaching; however, all were landed safely. He took possession of the place, established himself there and occupied his forces in constructing a fort, making shoes and saddles, and drilling alternately. A command under S. J. Hensley was sent out on a foraging trip, and came home with one hundred and forty horses and five hundred head of cattle as the result of their excursion.

On December 3d, a courier arrived from General Kearney, who had come overland, starting from Santa Fe. As he was approaching he expressed the desire to open communications, and Captain Gillespie with thirty-five men was detailed to meet him and serve as his escort to San Diego. Three days after Gillespie had left the camp and his return was thought of already, another messenger, on foaming horse, galloped in, carrying the rousing news that Kearney had been attacked and defeated at San Pasqual. His loss was given as eighteen men killed and thirteen wounded, General Kearney and Captain Gillespie among the latter; besides one of his small howitzers had been captured. Stockton's first intention was to move with the whole command to the rescue of the general, but while waiting for better information some more news came in that made him believe that the first one had been exaggerated; the message sent by Kearney himself, asking for reinforcements, did not reach him until December 9th; Kit Carson, Lieutenant Beal and an Indian being the messengers. And soon it was known all over the camp that Kearney was besieged on a hill at San Fernando, the enemy attacking the exhausted troops continuously—they being out of ammunition, provisions being short, and the wounded

only a burden under the circumstances—and were looking anxiously towards San Diego for relief, as the only chance left them, was to choose between death and surrender; and the old sailor boys eagerly awaited the call to rescue their comrades as well as the dragoons.

Two hundred and fifty men were then selected and marched under Lieutenant Gray towards San Fernando; when, on the night of the 10th, they drew near to where their brethren were surrounded the besieging Californians vanished before the advancing relief party came in sight, only on the sounding hoof-beats of the mounted sailors' horses. Two days later, on the 12th, the little army, weary and exhausted, was escorted into camp.

Kearney, after having conquered and established a civil government in New Mexico, received orders to do the same thing in California. On his way here he was met on the road by Kit Carson, who was on his way east, and the latter guided him and his dragoons to the southern part of California, where he was thrown right on the scene of action. After arriving in camp, Commodore Stockton offered to yield the command of the army to Kearney, but the offer was declined, Kearney preferring to take service under Stockton.

Meanwhile the northern part of the territory had been transformed into a recruiting office; a messenger having arrived on the 28th of October, at Sutter's fort, with news from Fremont, who on account of not being able to procure sufficient horses in that section of country to mount his troops, had moved towards Monterey, where he hoped to be more successful in procuring them. Furthermore, relating of the bad success in the south, of Captain Gillespie's defeat and surrender of the town of Los Angeles; of Lieutenant Talbot's escape from Santa Barbara, and Captain Mervine's defeat at San Pedro, and just as if all this bad news had not sufficed to stir up the blood of everybody, J. F. Reed, one of the Donner party, had reached Sutter's fort on the same day, and his narration of the ill-fated company and the heroic deeds enacted for the relief of the survivors was more than enough to excite all those present, and to spur the desire to show their bravery as well as their ability to equal heroism. The subscription list for the organization of a military company was made up, and J. F. Reed was one of the first to put down his name as a recruit of war. The subscription made such a success that soon after it became necessary to divide the force into two companies, one commanded by Captain Burroughs, who was killed on the 16th of the following month near mission San Juan, the other by Captain R. T. Jacobs, Lieutenant Edwin Bryant, and Lieutenant George M. Lippincott. All the neighboring country sent its men to recruit in the company, and no sooner

had the list reached the number of one hundred and eighty, when it was concluded to advance towards Monterey. Sixty of the total number were present already at the rendezvous at the time, and they started under command of Captain Burroughs, taking with them four hundred government horses to be delivered to Colonel Fremont; the rest of the company, under Jacobs, Reed and Bryant, followed October 16th. Another company was enlisted in Napa Valley, John Grigsby commanding, D. T. Bird being Second Lieutenant. A third company under Captain Thompson, recruited by Captain C. M. Weber at San Jose, was added to the California battalion, thus showing how the spark had kindled a fire that was sweeping the country, and before the company that had left Sutter's fort one hundred and eighty strong in all, would move on to Monterey, the California battalion had grown to the number of four hundred and twenty-eight. And the fire of excitement that swept the country became general, not only infecting the American element and other foreigners, but taking in a great many of the natives of the soil. When the second part of the company, under Captain Jacobs passed through the section known as San Joaquin county they were joined by about thirty Indians under their renowned chief Jose Jesus, who thought to revenge an old grudge.

The California battalion was then organized at San Juan, and after Lieutenant Bryant had joined, forwarding from San Jose three hundred horses which had been secured for the battalion by Weber, Colonel Fremont took the command, and started on November 30th for Los Angeles with four hundred and twenty-eight men, rank and file, including Indians, taking along six hundred extra horses for change.

The organization of the battalion into companies, and the officers of each of them is given in the following table:

CALIFORNIA BATTALION.

J. C. Fremont, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding; A. H. Gillespie, Major; P. B. Redding, Paymaster; Henry King, Commissary; J. R. Snyder, Quartermaster; William H. Russell, Ordnance Officer; T. Talbot Adjutant; J. J. Myers, Sergeant-Major, (appointed Lieutenant in June, 1847).

COMPANY A.

Richard Owens, Captain; William N. Loker, First Lieutenant, (appointed Adjutant, February 10, 1847); B. M. Hudspeth, Second Lieutenant, (appointed Captain February, 1847); William Findlay, Lieutenant, (appointed Captain February, 1847).

COMPANY B.

Henry Ford, Captain; Andrew Copeland, First Lieutenant.

COMPANY C.

Granville P. Swift, Captain; William Baldrige, First Lieutenant; William Hartgrove, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY D.

John Sears, Captain; William Bradshaw, First Lieutenant.

COMPANY E.

John Grigsby, Captain; Archibald Jesse, First Lieutenant; D. T. Bird, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY F.

L. W. Hastings (author of a work on California), Captain; M. M. Wombough, First Lieutenant; J. M. Hudspeth, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY G.

— Thompson, Captain; — Davis, First Lieutenant; — Rock, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY H.

R. T. Jacobs, Captain; Edwin Bryant (later alcalde of San Francisco), First Lieutenant; George M. Lipincott, Second Lieutenant.

ARTILLERY COMPANY *

Louis McLane, Captain, (afterward Major); John K. Wilson, First Lieutenant, (made Captain January, 1847); William Blackburn, Second Lieutenant (later alcalde of Santa Cruz).

There were a number of officers who, on account of doing duty in other parts of the territory, did not accompany their battalion on this march. We give their names and rank:

S. J. Hensley, Captain; S. Gibson (lanced through the body at St. Pasqual), Captain; Miguel Pedrorera (a Spaniard), Captain; Stgo. Arguello (a Californian), Captain; — Bell (an old resident of Los Angeles), Captain; H. Renshaw, First Lieutenant; A. Godey, First Lieutenant; James Barton, First Lieutenant; I. Arguello (a Californian), First Lieutenant.

CHAPTER IX.

AMERICAN CONQUEST. MEXICAN WAR. THE END.

Skirmish near San Juan—Death of Captains Burroughs and Foster—The Report as Given by *The Californian*—The California Battalion on the March to Santa Barbara—Stockton Approaching Los Angeles—Flores Offering Negotiations—The Battle on San Gabriel River, January 8, 1847—Stockton's Second Day Decisive—Fremont's Approach—The Capitulation—Francisco Sanchez' Revolt—Capture of an Officer of the U. S. M. Corps—The Company Sent in His Pursuit—Attack Upon Sanchez Under the Walls of the Santa Clara Mission—Sanchez Surrenders.

Before we can follow the battalion on the march towards Los Angeles, we have to refer to a little ren-

* This company had two pieces of artillery.

contre that took place about ten miles south of the mission of San Juan, on the Monterey road, on October 16th, between the advance guard, under Captain Burroughs and a troop of Californians, numbering one hundred and thirty. The following is an extract from the description of Consul Thomas O. Larkin, who was a prisoner and witnessed the affair:

"The Californians, after having, on the night of the 15th, taken up Consul Larkin, who, on his travel from Monterey to Yerba Buena was stopping at the house of Don Joaquin Gomez, demanded him to write to the captain of the volunteers at San Juan to entice some twenty of them to him under the pretense of protecting some distressed families on the river; but Larkin refused positively, not yielding to fright or threatening. They moved a little further on the next morning, taking their prisoner with them, and always keeping watch of the mission as well as of the road to Monterey, afraid of being attacked by Fremont from that side. There, in the afternoon they encountered eight or ten Americans, all but two or three of them on the approach of the Californians retreated to an oak-covered ground close by, and the rest returned to Gomez' house to alarm their companions, and for more than an hour one hundred and thirty Californians surrounded six or eight American men, not daring to make an attack on them, but requested first, and finally commanded Larkin again to go and bring his countrymen out, whereupon the latter offered to go and call them out, under the condition that they were allowed to return to San Juan or Monterey with their arms; which, of course, was refused. While still engaged in calculations how to advance against the few men, fifty more Americans came down on them, and an action of about twenty-five or thirty minutes ensued, ending in a complete flight of the Californians; but either the entering darkness or the loss of the leader of the Americans embarrassed the latter to make no better use of their victory in pursuing the enemy, but allowed him to gather his forces about a mile distant from their own standpoint. The loss on the American side was considerably heavy. Captain Burroughs, of St. Louis, Missouri, Captain Foster, and two others were killed, with two or three more wounded."

The Californian, of November 21st, 1846, published at Monterey, says in addition to the former, that "Burroughs and Foster were killed at the first onset. The Americans fired and then charged on the enemy with their empty rifles, and ran them off. However, they still kept rallying and firing now and then a musket at the Americans, until about eleven o'clock at night, when one of the Walla-Walla Indians offered his services to come into Monterey and give Colonel Fremont

notice of what was passing. Soon after he started he was pursued by a party of the enemy. The foremost in pursuit drove a lance at the Indian, who, trying to parry it, received the lance through his hand; he immediately with the other hand seized his tomahawk and struck his opponent a blow which split his head from the crown to the mouth. By this time the others had come up, and with the most extraordinary dexterity and bravery the Indian vanquished two more, and the rest ran away. He rode on towards this town as far as his horse was able to carry him, and then he left his horse and saddle and came in on foot. He arrived about 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, November 17th."

Fremont responded to the call, and marched at once, to bring assistance to the American volunteers at San Juan, but failing to meet the enemy, he put up his camp at the mission to await the coming of reinforcements. The California battalion that started, from San Juan November 30th, on the march to Los Angeles, made only slow progress on account of the heavy rains that season; the men suffered considerably by crossing the mountains and the streams running with quick-sand, reaching Santa Barbara, on December 27th; the loss on horses had been so severe that hardly sufficient remained to get the whole command mounted. The most exhausting feat of the whole march had been the descent on Christmas night from the Santa Inez mountain range to Santa Barbara in a very heavy storm, and men as well as horses needed a rest before the march for Los Angeles could be resumed, which took place on the third of January, 1847; approaching that town from the north about the same time with Commodore Stockton on his way from San Diego.

On Stockton's approach he met several messengers, sent by Flores, with propositions to enter into negotiations, but Stockton in short declared to them that he disliked the idea of opening any kind of communications or negotiations other than those of his guns, and that Flores and his companions who had forfeited their paroles should look out, because if any one of them, were taken prisoner, they would be shot most unceremoniously and without any negotiations; and, continuing his march, he arrived on the evening of January 7th, on the south bank of San Gabriel river. The enemy having taken position on the opposite side of the river, was discovered there the next morning.

Stockton formed his command in a hollow square, putting the baggage, cattle, etc., in the center, and moved on towards the ford of the river—strict orders having been given not to fire a single gun until the river had been crossed. The water in the river was only three or four feet deep, but it was running with

quicksand, and General Kearney, commanding the advance, sent word to Stockton that he could not cross with the artillery; the latter, in response, without a moment's delay, rushed to the front, laying hands to the rope himself, and under his advice the guns were soon landed on the opposite side. Here the line of battle was immediately formed again, and the artillery opened fire on the enemy's artillery, which occupied a position about fifty or sixty yards from the river on an elevation some forty feet above; but the old sailors, trained by the commodore himself, soon silenced the enemy's guns and made the men in charge of them run. Observing this, General Kearney immediately started to bring the deserted guns in, but the Californians rallied, and returning, carried their guns off before he had time to reach them. A violent cavalry attack was then made upon Stockton's left wing, which was repulsed, but the enemy right away reformed his line, and brought his artillery into action again. Stockton sent new orders to his artillery and repulsing another charge broke the enemy's lines by means of his well aimed artillery, thereafter an attempt was made to capture the stores, baggage, etc., and stampede the cattle on the south side of the river, which was cut short by Captain Gillespie, who threw the detachment back in wild confusion, which was communicated to the balance of the enemy's troops and caused their retreat; they left the field to the Americans, taking their dead and wounded with them; their loss has never become known. The loss on the victorious side was but trifling, two men only having been killed and nine wounded.

The following day Stockton took up his march in the direction of Los Angeles, and after proceeding about six miles he met the enemy again, who had formed in position upon the *mesa* land of the plains. Stockton made his forces ready, taking the same position of the hollow square like the previous day, and awaited the result. He did not need to wait long—the Californians anxious to make up for the loss of the day before made some heroic charges with the intention to break through the square; but we better cite a passage from the "Annals of San Francisco," giving a description of the same:

"It is said by those who witnessed it, to have been a brilliant spectacle. Gaily caparisoned, with flying banners, mounted on fleet and splendid horses, they bounded on, spurring at the top of their speed on to the small but compact square into which the American force was compressed. The very earth appeared to tremble beneath their thundering hoofs, and nothing seemed to be capable of resisting such cavalry. But, inspired with the cool courage and dauntless heroism of their leader, his men patiently awaited the result.

The signal was at length given, and a deadly fire directed according to orders, at horses, was poured into the ranks of the advancing foe, which emptied many saddles and threw them into complete confusion. Retreating a few hundred yards, they again formed, and despatching a part of their force to the rear, they attacked simultaneously three sides of the square. Orders were renewed to reserve fire until the enemy's near approach, and with the same decisive result, their ranks breaking and retreating in disorder. A third time having rallied, they returned to the charge, but once more their ranks were thinned by the deadly aim of the assailed; and despairing of their ability to cope with men so cool, unflinching and resolute, confused and discomfited, the scattered and fled in every direction."

In the meantime Fremont, who had hurried as much as possible to reach the scene of action in time, came near enough to open regular communications with the headquarters. On January 9th he had received a dispatch from Commodore Stockton, bearing the date of January 5th (three days before battle had commenced), advising him to avoid a collision with the enemy until he was within striking distance, showing that Stockton did not expect to meet the enemy so soon. On the 11th, while the battalion was on the march, just entering the head of Couenga plains, news reached Fremont of the battles on the 8th and 9th, and the occupation of Los Angeles, where Major Gillespie again had raised the American flag, which he had been forced to lower about three months before. He also received a letter from General Kearney with the same message. The battalion put up their camp at the mission of San Fernando that night, and the next day Don Jose de Jesus Pico, in company with two officers of the Californian army entered the camp with the pronounced desire to treat for peace. The preliminary negotiations were entered into, and the terms had been partly arranged, when they separated about noon. After noon the march was again resumed and the battalion pushed forward to a point about twelve miles out of town, where, at the foot of the Couenga plains, the next halt was made. Here the peace commissioners from Fremont met with those from the hostile force, and the terms of capitulation ratified and signed by the members of both parties. In the following we give a copy of the

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Made and entered into at the ranch of Couenga, this 13th day of January, 1847, between P. B. Reading, Major; Louis McLane, Jr., commanding Third Artillery; William H. Russell, Ordinance Officer, commissioners appointed by J. C. Fremont, Colonel U. S. Army and Military Commander of California, and

Jose Antonio Corillo, Commandante Squadron ; Augustin Olivera, Deputado, Commissioners appointed by Don Andreas Pico, Commander-in-chief of the California force under the Mexican flag.

ARTICLE 1. The commissioners on the part of the Californians agree that their entire force shall, on presentation of themselves to Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont, deliver up their artillery and public arms, and that they shall return peaceably to their homes and conform to the laws and regulations of the United States, and not again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist and aid in placing the country in a state of peace and tranquility.

ARTICLE 2. The commissioners on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont agree and bind themselves, on the fulfillment of the first article by the Californians, that they shall be guaranteed protection of life and property, whether on parole or otherwise.

ARTICLE 3. That until a treaty of peace be made and signed between the United States of North America and the Republic of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican citizen shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

ARTICLE 4. That any Californian or citizen of Mexico desiring, is permitted by capitulation to leave the country without let or hindrance.

ARTICLE 5. That in virtue of the aforesaid articles, equal rights and privileges are vouchsafed to every citizen of California as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

ARTICLE 6. All officers, citizens, foreigners, or others, shall receive the protection guaranteed by the second article.

ARTICLE 7. This capitulation is intended to be no bar in effecting such arrangements as may in future be in justice required by both parties.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

CUIDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 16, 1847.

That the paroles of all officers, citizens and others of the United States, and of naturalized citizens of Mexico, are by the foregoing capitulation cancelled, and every condition of said paroles from and after this date are of no further force and effect, and all prisoners of both parties are hereby released.

P. B. READING, Major California Battalion.

LOUIS McLANE, Commanding Artillery.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Ordinance Officer.

JOSE ANTONIO CARILLO, Comd't of Squadron.

AUGUSTIN OLIVERA, Deputado.

Approved.

J. C. FREMONT.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Army and Mil. Comd't of Cal.

ANDREAS PICO,

Comd't. of Squdr'n and Chief of the Pal'o Forces of Cal.

On the next morning, the 14th, before the battalion started on their march into Los Angeles, the little brass howitzer taken from Kearney in the rencontre at San Pasqual, and the only piece that had been lost, was brought in and delivered over to Fremont, who carried it along on his entering Los Angeles. Thus was the insurrection ended, and peace with Mexico was made soon after, securing California as a part of the United States, and never since has its peace and tranquility been disturbed. **1910136**

There is, however, another part of this rebellion that ran nearly parallel to the one before related, and known as the "Flores Insurrection;" and however short lived and unimportant it has been concerning the result, it has made a record in history, and we have to refer to it:

After Captain C. M. Weber, with the company he had recruited at San Jose, of which James Williams was lieutenant, had departed, there were only ten men left in San Jose and Santa Clara to protect the families of those who had joined the army, and when he had joined his company to the California battalion under Fremont's command, on December 1st, at Gilroy, he saw the unsafeness of the country around there, and becoming satisfied that the lives of those who had to stay at home were in great danger, he felt it his duty to look after their safety and protect their homes. So he and Williams returned to San Jose, and immediately commenced to solicit recruits for another company. John M. Murphy took up Weber's idea and lent his assistance to the enterprise, and soon thirty-three men had enlisted—some from Yerba Buena. Just at this state of affairs Francisco Sanches, who thought the Americans far enough away, and their homes unprotected, had raised a revolt and one of his first acts was the capture of Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett in the outskirts of San Francisco. Weber was well acquainted with Bartlett, and he at once tendered the services of his company of mounted men, including his son, to Captain Montgomery to aid in his rescue. Montgomery accepted the offer and fitted out a company, under Captain Ward Marston, to go in pursuit of Sanches. On December 29th, the same day that Stockton started from San Diego, this expedition, one hundred and one strong, marched for that purpose from Yerba Buena. For those who have an interest, we give the names of the officers of this company:

Ward Marston, U. S. M. corps, Captain, commanding.

J. Duval, Assistant-Surgeon, acted as Aid-de-Camp. John Pray, Interpreter.

— Tansil, Lieutenant, in command of 34 sailors.

William F. D. Tough, Master; John M. Kell, Midshipman, commanding one field piece and 10 men.

C. M. Weber, Captain; John M. Murphy, First Lieutenant; John F. Reed, Second Lieutenant; commanding San Jose volunteers, 33 men.

William M. Smith, Captain; John Rose, First Lieutenant; Julius Martin, Second Lieutenant; commanding Verba Buena Volunteers, 12 men.

Total, 101 men.

On January 2d, 1847, Sanches stood before the mission of Santa Clara, where some thirty immigrant families were left under the protection of about fifteen men; his force embraced about one hundred men, with one piece of artillery, and his camp-fires had been seen all night and had kept awake the poor souls with sorrow and fear. The morning did not bring them any hope; on the contrary, a heavy fog was covering up the country and obscuring the view, so that they were not allowed to see the danger approaching, when, suddenly, the sound of rifle-shots were heard, giving the impression that Sanches was already coming; fearing the worst, when suddenly more and heavier shooting convinced the sentinel in the belfry of the church that something else was going on, and communicating his opinion to the listeners down below, he called down: "It's volleys of musketry; they are firing by platoons; it's Weber coming to our rescue." And so it was. The company under Marston's command had met the enemy and made an attack, which, after some resistance, ended in the enemy's retreat. The affair had lasted an hour, and the loss was about proportionate. The *California Star**, of February 6th, 1847, speaks of two men wounded—one a marine, the other a volunteer of Captain Weber's company. The expedition was reinforced next day, January 3d, by Captain William A. T. Maddox, with forty-nine mounted Monterey volunteers, and a few days later by fifteen men under Lieut. Grayson. With these forces surrounding him, Sanches was brought to the understanding that he had to surrender, and on the eighth a treaty was concluded by which he surrendered his whole force, Lieut. Bartlett and the other prisoners, together with all his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and in return he as well as his men were allowed to go peacefully to their homes.

CHAPTER X.

CALIFORNIA UNDER AMERICAN REGIME.

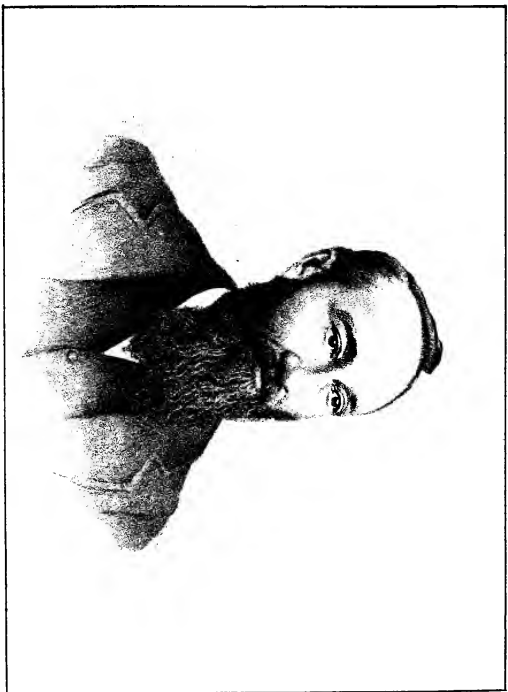
Difference between Stockton and Kearney about the Governorship—Fremont's Standpoint in the Controversy—Stockton Appoints him Governor—Shubrick and Kearney Join Hands—Shubrick's Circular Order—Kearney's Proclama-

tion as Governor—Fremont, Pressed from All Sides, Submits to the Proclamation—Taken East as a Prisoner—He Resigns the Military Service—R. B. Mason, Governor—Discovery of Gold—The Treaty of Queretaro—What Mexico Received for California and New Mexico—Population of California January 1st, 1849—News of the Discovery of Gold Reaches Oregon—Increase of Population from 1849 to 1880.

Immediately upon the occupation of Los Angeles, before Fremont entered the place, some difference of opinion arose between the leaders as to who should establish a civil government in the territory, and thus become its governor. Gen. Kearney, as stated before, came from New Mexico with orders to establish a civil government on the Pacific coast, as he had done in New Mexico, after he had subdued it. To say nothing about his ability to subdue the country, of which he had given proof more than twice that he was *not* the man to accomplish the task; but he had done as much as nothing in assistance to fulfil the accomplishment. The general differed with Commodore Stockton in regard to those orders, which accounted for his coming; the latter claimed that as those government orders make the conquest a condition for civil authority, this condition not having been complied with, the whole was null and void; while Kearney, in his arrogance, pretended that no such thing was necessary. The expression of the government had not the intention that control should be given as a reward for gained battles or subjugation of the country, but that he should establish a civil government after the country had been subdued. When, after *his* being subdued at San Pasqual, Stockton offered him to take the command, the general feeling quite little then, had declined, and proposed to serve under Stockton; now, that the country was subdued, he claimed to be its governor, and by virtue of his rank as general, he believed himself to be entitled to assume the command.

When Fremont entered Los Angeles, the situation became still more complicated; he was outranked by both of the officers, and with him the question arose as to whom he should have to report, and whom he had to recognize as the head of the department. Finally, Fremont, either moved by sympathy or interest, gave preference for the man under whose orders he had been acting since, and reported to Stockton on the 14th of January, 1847, and, as a matter of course, he received his appointment as governor from him in return, two days later, with Colonel W. H. Russell as secretary of state. On the 18th of January Kearney left San Diego; the following day Stockton also took leave from Los Angeles, went to San Pedro, embarked and started for Mexico; and Fremont, on the 22d of January issued, at Los Angeles, his procla-

*A paper published by Samuel Brannan, and edited by E. P. Jones, of Verba Buena.



C.W. DUDEN

mation, signing it as "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of California." One day later Commodore W. B. Shubrick arrived at Monterey, and at once assumed the title and duties of Commander-in-Chief, as his proclamation of February 1st, 1847, shows. But it lasted one full month before he and Kearney dared to show their joint complicity; they did so in the following circular order, practically intended to be a notice to Fremont that he had no right to the office of governor; but that he was a usurper, and that it would be at his own peril if he would do so any longer:

CIRCULAR.

To all Whom it May Concern, Be it known, that the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the people of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the people of the United States, and to protect them at the same time from the attacks of foreign foes and from internal commotions, has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military, a cordial co-operation in the service of which, it is hoped and believed, will have the happy result desired.

To the commander-in-chief of the naval forces the President has assigned the regulations of the import trade—the conditions on which the vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign, may be admitted into the ports of the territory, and the establishment of all port regulations.

To the commanding military officer the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the people and territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces.

S. W. KEARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Governor of California.

A proclamation by Kearney, as governor, was issued the same day. In this he entirely ignores the existence of the treaty of Couenga, notifying the Californians that they were citizens of the United States and were absolved from allegiance to Mexico. This was a breach of faith, and they were justified to doubt in the integrity of those into whose hands they had fallen.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

"The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an

ardent desire to promote, as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

"The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see the religious rights of the people are in the amplest manner preserved to them, the Constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his conscience may dictate to him.

"The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against any or all of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the law.

"It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California, with the least possible delay, a free government similar to those in her other territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare; but, until this can be done, the laws now in existence, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, will be continued until changed by competent authority, and those persons who hold office will continue in the same manner for the present, provided they swear to support the Constitution and faithfully perform their duty.

"The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them. Should any take up arms against or oppose the government of this territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

"When Mexico forced war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession of the country to prevent any European power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property. Such losses will be duly investigated and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

"California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles. Civil wars have been the poison fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up, the star spangled banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

"The Americans and Californians are now one people. Let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us, as a band of brothers, unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this beautiful land which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

"Done at Monterey, capital of California, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the seventy-first year of the Independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNEY,

Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Gov. of California."

Fremont thus being ousted from the governorship, got orders on March 11th, which without a doubt satisfied him that neither Commodore Stockton nor himself would be sustained by the home government; he furthermore was ordered to either disband the California battalion or muster it into the United States service. This the whole force refused to do, but wanted their pay, and when Fremont addressed himself to Kearney to get this transaction settled, he received orders from Monterey to send those under his command that would not muster, by water to Monterey, and report at the same place within twelve days. This he failed to do, and when he saw that one man's strength could stand such pressure no longer, he yielded; Col. P. St. George Cook, of the Mormon battalion had between the time demanded possession of his artillery and Colonel R. B. Mason came from Monterey to Los Angeles to muster the California battalion into the United States service. Kearney, however, refused him permission to join his regiment, but sold his horses, disposed of his other outfit and ordered him to repair to Monterey. And when Kearney was ready to go East, on May 31, 1847, Fremont was compelled to accompany him to Fort Leavenworth, where he was arrested for insubordination, thence conveyed to Fortress Monroe, tried by Court-martial, found guilty of mutiny, disobedience and disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to forfeit his commission in the army, but was recommended to the benevolence of the President. The latter approved the sentence of the court, but ordered him on duty again;

and Fremont, after suffering all such outrageous treatment only in consequence of the quarrel between his superiors and the jealousy of one of them, declined to profit of the executive benevolence and quitted the military service.

After Fremont's departure, May 31st, Colonel R. B. Mason, of the first United States dragoons, by means of his rank, took up the office of governor, with W. T. Sherman as his adjutant-general, and H. W. Halleck as secretary of state, and as his term lasted until April 13, 1849; it was during his administration that the great events of the year 1848 occurred; but while these events, as far as the old world is concerned, were dressed in revolution and painted in the color of war—blood, the contemporary events in this world were devoted to peace and peaceable discoveries, which resulted in gaining of the national wealth and the opening of a great field for immigration.

Gold was discovered at Coloma on January 19, 1848. At the same time, and unaware of the wealth of the country they were discussing about, the peace commissioners met to stipulate the articles for a treaty between the United States and Mexico, which was made and signed on February 2d, to be ratified by the government of the United States on March 10th, and by that of the Republic of Mexico on May 24th, and the official news of peace between the United States and Mexico arrived at Governor Mason's head quarters in September. The news of the discovery of gold, sent officially by Governor Mason to the President at Washington, arrived there in time to be taken up in the President's regular message of 1848. After the aforementioned treaty, California as well as New Mexico remained to be a part of the United States, for which the latter government paid to Mexico the amount of \$15,000,000, and assumed an indemnity debt of \$3,500,000, owed by the Mexican government to citizens of the United States.

The population of California, on January 1, 1849, on an estimate amounted to 13,000 Californians, 8,000 Americans 5,000 foreigners; a total of 26,000.

During the year 1848, the news of the discovery of gold in California had not benefited many more than the residents of the country, but the news was running all over the globe, and where it arrived there was caused more or less excitement, and everywhere some daring fellows would be found anxious to test the news.

On the 31st of August a vessel from the Sandwich Islands sailing up the Columbia, brought the first news of the discovery into Oregon, and soon a company was made up to start with twenty wagons overland to California; this was the first trial to take

wagons from Oregon to California; while about an equal number took passage with whatever vessel was accessible to start direct or indirect for San Francisco, and San Francisco became the motto of the day. The name of Yerba Buena disappearing entirely, first in common use, and soon followed by the official authorities.

The first vessel from abroad, laden with gold seekers, arrived in the port of San Francisco early in the Spring of 1849, introducing the rapid succession of vessels of all nations that came, for many years, sailing or steaming into this port like being thrown together by a tidal wave. During the ten and a half months, from April 12th, 1849, to February 28th, 1850, there arrived in San Francisco 43,824 passengers; 31,725 of them were American men, 951 American women, 10,394 foreign men, 754 foreign women; and a stream of emigrant trains equal to the former was moving continually over the plains, creeping up and down the mountains, fording rivers with all possible difficulties, and under continuous danger of being attacked by hostile Indians; but they arrived one after another, opening the great emigrant roads over the Sierra Nevada into California, and swelling the population up to never before thought of figures.

The population of California:

	DECREASE	INCREASE
January 1st, 1849, (estimated).	26,000	
" " 1850,	107,069	81,069
" " 1852,	264,435	171,838
" " 1860,	379,994	115,559
" " 1870,	560,247	180,253
" " 1880,	864,836	304,589

CHAPTER XI.

LAWS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Laws Executed in the Territory—Three Bills for Territorial Government in California Defeated by Congress—Bill for Admission of California as a State—General Riley Issuing a Call for a Constitutional Convention—Number of Delegates Chosen—Constitutional Convention Organized Sept. 3d, 1849—Officers of the Convention—The Slavery Clause—G. J. Carpenter's Opinion—Size of the State—Mining and Cow Counties—San Jose first Capital—Peoples' vote for and against the Constitution—Vote for Governor and other Officers—State Senators and Congressmen of Sacramento District—Military Government Renounced—California asks for Admission again—First California Legislature, United States Senators elected—Subdividing the State into Counties—Authorizing County Elections—List of Original Counties—State of California Admitted into the Union—The news Arrived in San Francisco—List of Governors—Table of Population.

But the uncertainty of the laws executed in the Territory seemed to create much discontentedness

between that part of the population that came from other parts of the United States, and as they were the majority of new comers this feeling was rather growing than diminishing. Immediately after the news of the conclusion of the treaty of Queretaro, sometime in the Spring of 1848, reached the coast, California made great efforts to throw off the control that the military branch of the United States government unlawfully continued; but three bills introduced in Congress for the organization of a territorial government for the new territory were defeated, after a series of accrimonious debates, by the Congress in session. On the first day of the following session Stephen A. Douglas gave notice of a bill for the admission of California as a State, and introduced it seven days thereafter. The short session of the 30th Congress, however, having distinguished itself by sectional strife over this and kindred measures, adjourned on the 4th of March, 1849, and when Governor Bennett Riley, who succeeded R. B. Mason, or rather General Persifer Smith, on April 13th, 1849, declared in his proclamation that the same laws that had been executed in the country since Sloat hoisted the American flag at Monterey, and the country was kept under the conquest, would remain in force within the territory provided they were not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, until changed by competent authority; it did not result in an increase of popularity in regard to those laws. On the contrary, the understanding grew more and more that there was no law in existence under which the military branch of the United States government could continue to control the country, as she actually did, after peace was made and the treaty had been ratified by both parties; and General Riley, upon an official hint from Washington, although not authorized by law, in response to the *vox populi*, on June 3d, by proclamation prescribing election districts, the number of delegates and the mode of their election, recommended a Constitutional Convention, to meet at Monterey on the 1st of September, 1849. The 1st of August was set for the election of delegates to the proposed convention, and for filling any vacancies existing in office. The districts of Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin were to vote for one Judge for the Superior Court also, and the persons chosen, if qualified, were to be appointed by the governor. The district of Sacramento, including that part of the State east of the Sacramento river and north of the Cosumnes, was entitled to four delegates, but Gen. Riley, in his proclamation had given permission for any district to elect supernumeraries, if the district thought itself entitled to more representatives, and left the question of admitting these gentlemen to the decision of the Convention. The

delegates thus chosen from the district were: John A. Sutter, Jacob R. Snyder, Winfield Scott Sherwood and W. E. Shannon; and the supernumeraries: John S. Fowler, L. W. Hastings, John McDougal, E. O. Crosby, M. M. McCarver, John Bidwell, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacy and C. E. Pickett.

At the appointed time the Constitutional Convention met at Monterey, on Sept. 1st, but it being a Saturday, and no quorum being present, an adjournment was made until Monday, Sept. 3d, 1849. On Monday the convention was organized; the total number of members was forty-seven, representing seventeen states of the Union, and five foreign countries, as well as all political parties. Of the fifteen delegates elected only eight were present and partook of the duties and honors of framing the constitution. The meetings of the Convention were held in Colton Hall, at Monterey.

Table showing the representation of Sacramento District in the Constitutional Convention at Monterey, September, 1849:

	Name and Profession.	Age	Born.	Last State	Town elect from	Term of stay in Cal.
1	Jacob R. Snyder, surveyor	34	Phila. Penn	Sac.	4 yrs	
2	W. S. Sherwood, lawyer.	32	St'y Hill N. Y.	Mor. Is.	4 mos	
3	L. W. Hastings, lawyer.	30	Knox Co Ohio	Sutter	6 yrs	
4	John A. Sutter, farmer.	47	Switz'd Mo.	Sutter	10 yrs	
5	John McDougal, merch.	32	Ohio Ind.	Sutter	7 mos	
6	E. O. Crosby, lawyer.	34	Tompco N. Y.	Vernon	7 mos	
7	M. M. McCarver, farmer.	42	K'nt'cky Or.	Sac.	3 yrs	
8	W. E. Shannon, lawyer.	27	Ireland N. Y.	Coloma	3 yrs	

Dr. Robert Semple, the editor of *The Californian*, and founder of Benicia, was elected President; William G. Marcy, Secretary and designer of seal; Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale, Assistant Secretary and Designer of Seal; and J. Ross Browne was short-hand reporter. After an industrious and harmonious session of six weeks the Convention had completed its labors and adjourned on the 13th of October. On the tenth day of the session the following clause, prohibiting slavery in the new State, was adopted unanimously and without a debate, notwithstanding a majority of the members of the Convention were from the South, or slave-holding states: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State."—"Thus did the Convention rebuke congressional agitation and intervention, and show how much better and wiser it is to manage and control local affairs at home than to intrust them to the incapables at a distance." (G. J. Carpenter, Centennial oration.)

The constitution was to a great extent made up by selections from the constitutions of other States; that of the recently organized State of Iowa fur-

nishing the model. The lines of the State were drawn around one hundred and eighty-seven thousand square miles, and provisions made for selecting officers and for voting for or against the constitution. There were, however, some heavy restrictions upon the liberty and progress of the colored race. This was then a "white man's government." The principal question creating discussion was the subject of taxation. The two great interests were mining and stock-raising; giving rise to the appellation of "mining counties" and "cow counties." The stock-raisers carried their points by inserting the clause that "all property shall be taxed according to its value." This proved a most important and comprehensive clause, preventing the exemption of any property not protected from taxation by the Constitution and laws of the United States. San Jose was made the capital.

"The constitution was regarded as one of the best of the United States at that time, but the judicial system was cumbersome and expensive, and it allowed great latitude to the legislature, which it was afterwards found, generally went to the extreme of their constitutional permits, and a more binding instrument was demanded."

The constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on November 13, 1849, together with the general election of state officers, and the vote was almost solid in favor of the constitution; 12,065 being for, and only 811 against it. The following votes were cast for the five nominated candidates for governor:

Peter H. Burnett	6,716.
Winfield Scott Sherwood	3,188.
J. W. Geary	1,475.
John A. Sutter	2,201.
William M. Stewart	619.

Total..... 14,199.

John McDougal was elected Lieutenant-Governor; William Van Voorhies, Secretary of State; Richard Roman, Treasurer; J. S. Houston, Comptroller; Ed. J. C. Kewen, Attorney-General; Charles J. Whiting, Surveyor-General, S. C. Hastings, Chief-Justice. A. Lyon and Nathaniel Bennett, Assistant-Justices. Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, were elected to represent the territory in congress.

Sacramento district elected the following senators: John Bidwell, Elisha O. Crosby, Thomas J. Green and Henry E. Robinson; and the following to the assembly: John Bigler, P. B. Cornwall, (resigned January 28, 1850), Thomas J. Henley (chosen in his stead), E. W. McKinstry, Madison Walthall, John F. Williams, H. C. Cardwell, John T. Hughes, George B. Tingley, Thomas J. White and W. G. Deal.

The constitution provided that in case of its adoption the officers chosen should enter upon their duties on the 15th of December, without waiting for the action of Congress. An order of Governor Riley, dated December 20, 1849, declared the renunciation of the administration of civil affairs, and California assumed the character of a State, skipping entirely the preparatory condition of a territory. Then, at the opening of the thirty-first Congress, California presented herself in Washington, demanding, for reasons of her own, admission as the thirty-first state of the Union. There was something in the appearance of the self-made deputation and petitioner that seemed to say: "A state demands admission and awaits a reply. Stop not, do not argue questions that she has decided for herself." And over the responsive roar of opposition, headed by Calhoun, Foote and Jefferson Davis that California never should become a state of the Union as long as such a declaration was engrafted in her constitution, was heard the gallant greeting of Senator Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois, who had brought in the bill for the admission of California already once before, and with him stood Webster, Clay, Benton and William H. Seward, and the decision of the bill followed Seward's princely welcome, when he said:

"Let California come in! California, that comes from the clime where the west dies away into the rising east; California, that bounds at once the empire and the continent; California, the youthful queen of the Pacific, in the robes of freedom, gorgeously inlaid with gold, is doubly welcome. She stands justified for the irregularities in the method of her coming."

The constitution having been ratified, and state officers elected, the first California legislature met at San Jose, on December 15th, 1849, just one month after the election. It consisted of sixteen senators and thirty-seven assemblymen, and on the sixth day of the session elected two United States senators: William M. Gwinn and John C. Fremont.

One of the labors of this legislature was to subdivide the state into counties, and in the debate it was found that this was a matter of more difficulty than it seemed to be on account of the totally imperfect knowledge of the geography of the state, and finally it was agreed upon to confirm the original twenty-seven counties of the state, fixing the boundaries thereof as well as could be done at the time. The act was finally approved February 18, 1850. Following are the names of these counties, with derivation of the terms as given by General M. G. Vallejo:

San Diego (Saint James) takes its name from the old tower, three miles from the harbor, discovered by Viscaino in 1602.

Los Angeles county was named from the city (Ciu-

dad de Los Angeles), founded by order of the viceroy of New Spain in 1780.

Santa Barbara was named after the town established in 1780, to protect the five adjacent missions.

San Luis Obispo, after its principal town, on the site of a mission founded 1772 by Junipero Serra and Jose Cavaller.

Monterey, after the chief town, which was named by Viscaino in honor of his friend and patron, the Viceroy, Count of Monterey.

Santa Cruz (the Holy Cross), was named from the mission of the same name on the north side of the bay.

San Francisco, named in honor of the Friars' patron saint.

Santa Clara, named from the mission established there in 1777.

Contra Costa, (the opposite coast), as the natural designation of the county across the bay from San Francisco.

Marin county, named after a troublesome chief whom an exploring expedition encountered in 1815. Marin died at the San Rafael mission in 1784.

Sonoma, named after a noted Indian, who also gave name to his tribe. The word means "Valley of the Moon."

Solano, the name of a chief, who borrowed it from his missionary friend, Father Solano.

Yolo, the corruption of an Indian word *yeloy*, signifying a place thick with rushes; also the name of an Indian tribe on Cache creek.

Napa, named after a numerous tribe in that region, which was nearly exterminated by small-pox in 1838.

Mendocino, named by the discoverer after Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain.

Sacramento, (the Sacrament.) Moraga gave the main river the name of Jesus Maria, and the principal branch he called the Sacramento. Afterwards, the main river came to be known as the Sacramento and the branch Feather river, (de las Plumas.)

El Dorado, the appropriate name of the district where gold was discovered in 1848.

Sutter county, named in honor of the world-renowned pioneer, John A. Sutter.

Yuba, a corruption of Uva, a name given to a branch of Feather river in 1824 by an exploring party, on account of the great quantities of wild grapevines growing on the banks of the river.

Butte, the common French term for a mound, in allusion to three symmetrical hills in that county, so named by a party of Hudson Bay Company's hunters.

Colusa, from Coluses, the name of a numerous tribe on the west side of the Sacramento; the meaning of the word is unknown.

Shasta, the name of a tribe that lived at the base of the lofty peak, going by the same name.

Calaveras, so named by Captain Moraga, on account of an immense number of skulls found in the vicinity of a stream which he called "Calaveras," (the river of skulls). This is the reputed site of a terrible battle between the mountain and valley Indians, over the fishing question.

San Joaquin, after the river, so named by Captain Moraga, in honor of the legendary father of the Virgin.

Tuolumne, a corruption of an Indian word signifying a cluster of stone wigwams.

Mariposa, signifies butterfly. So called by a party of hunters, who camped on the river in 1807, and observed the trees gorgeous with butterflies.

Trinity, called after the bay of that name, which was discovered on the anniversary of Trinity festival.

On March 2d, the legislature passed another act, authorizing the first county elections to take place on April 1st, and after a session of four months, during which time one hundred and forty laws were passed, that were supposed to cover the requirements of the time completely, the legislature adjourned, April 22d, 1850.

The bill for the admission of California as a state passed the senate August 13th, notwithstanding the senators from the South almost unanimously voted against it on account of the slavery clause in the constitution; the bill passed the lower House September 7th, and was signed by President Fillmore on the 9th the same month.

The first news of the passage of the California Admission Act arrived in San Francisco October 18, 1850, by the steamer Oregon, General Bidwell being the bearer.

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA.

AMERICAN RULE—TERRITORIAL.

Commodore John D. Sloat, July 7th, 1846 to August 17th, 1846.

Commodore Robert F. Stockton, August 17th, 1846, to January 16th, 1847.

Colonel John C. Fremont, January 16th, to March 1st, 1847.

General Stephen W. Kearney, March 1st, to May 31st, 1847.

Colonel Richard B. Mason, May 31st, 1847, to February 28th, 1849.

General Persifer F. Smith, February 28th, to April 13th, 1849.

General Bennett Riley, April 13th, to December 20th, 1849.

AMERICAN RULE—STATE.

*Peter H. Burnett.... Inaugurated, Dec. 20, 1849.

John McDougall..... " Jan. 9, 1851.

John Bigler..... " Jan. 8, 1852.

John Bigler.....	Inaugurated	Jan. 8, 1854.
J. Neely Johnson....	"	Jan. 8, 1856.
John B. Weller.....	"	Jan. 8, 1858.
*Milton S. Latham...	"	Jan. 8, 1860.
John G. Downey.....	"	Jan. 14, 1860.
Leland Stanford....	"	Jan. 8, 1862.
† Frederick F. Lowe...	"	Dec. 2, 1863.
Henry H. Haight....	"	Dec. 5, 1867.
*Newton Booth.....	"	Dec. 8, 1871.
Romualdo Pacheco...	"	Feb. 27, 1875.
William Irwin.....	"	Dec. 9, 1875.
George C. Perkins....	"	Jan. 8, 1879.
George Stoneman....	"	Jan. 8, 1883.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES.	1851.	1870.	1880.
Alameda.....	24,237	62,972	
Alpine.....	685	539	
Amador.....	9,582	11,386	
Butte.....	4,786	11,403	18,721
Calaveras.....	16,884	8,895	9,094
Colusa, (incl. Shasta & Trinity in 1850)	1,152	6,165	13,118
Contra Costa.....	722	8,461	12,525
Del Norte.....		2,022	2,584
El Dorado.....	20,785	10,309	10,685
Fresno.....		6,336	9,478
Humboldt.....		6,140	15,510
Inyo.....		1,956	2,928
Kern.....		2,925	5,601
Klamath, (by Act of March 28 1854 the Territory of this county was annexed to Humboldt and Siskiyou).....	1,686		
Lake.....	2,969	6,596	
Lassen.....	1,327	3,340	
Los Angeles.....	15,309	33,379	
Marin.....	323	6,903	11,325
Mariposa.....	4,400	4,572	4,339
Mendocino.....	56	7,545	12,800
Merced.....		2,807	5,656
Mendocino, (formed from eastern part of Siskiyou).....			4,399
Mono.....		430	7,499
Monterey.....	1,872	9,876	11,302
Napa.....	414	7,163	13,225
Nevada.....		19,134	20,827
Placer.....		11,357	14,226
Plumas.....		4,489	6,180
Sacramento.....	11,000	26,830	34,391
San Benito, (formed from eastern part of Monterey).....			5,584
San Bernardino.....		3,988	7,786
San Diego.....		4,951	8,618
San Francisco.....	21,000	149,473	233,950
San Joaquin.....	4,000	21,050	24,354
San Luis Obispo.....	336	4,772	9,142
San Mateo.....		6,635	8,669
Santa Barbara.....	1,185	7,784	9,522
Santa Clara.....	3,502	26,246	35,039
Santa Cruz.....	674	8,743	12,801
Shasta, (incl. Trinity and Colusa).....	1,152	4,173	9,492
Sierra.....		5,619	6,623
Siskiyou.....	580	6,848	8,610
Solano.....	561	16,871	18,475
Sonoma.....		19,819	25,926
Stanislaus.....		6,499	8,751
Sutter.....	3,030	5,030	5,159
Tehama.....		3,587	9,302
Trinity, (incl. Colusa and Shasta).....	1,152	3,213	4,998
Tulare.....		4,533	11,281
Tuolumne.....		8,150	7,848
Ventura, (formed from eastern part of Santa Barbara).....			5,073
Yolo.....	1,003	9,899	11,772
Yuba.....	19,032	10,541	11,270
Total.....	117,297	560,247	864,686

* Resigned. † Office term of Governor increased from 2 to 4 years.

The census of 1850 was rendered by Census Agent J. Neely Johnson, on April 10, 1851, to the Legislature in session. The north boundary of the State had been so undefined that a large population on Klamath river was not enumerated, being supposed to be comprehended in the Territory of Oregon.

CHAPTER XII.

EARLY CONDITION.—INHABITANTS.—EXPLORATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

Animal Life, Mammiferous and Fowls—The Indians—Their Characteristics by Different Travelers—Habitation, Food, Clothing—Their Family Life—Other Habits, Hair Cutting, Painting, Tattooing—Their Fondness for Ornaments—Industry—Faith and Burying Their Dead—Their Signal Fires—Gluttonous Habits—Temes chals—Appearance of the First Trappers—J. S. Smith—Alexander R. McLeod—Joseph R. Walker—The Truckee River—Stephen H. Meek—Wilke's Expedition, the Detachment Under Lieutenant George F. Emmons—First Emigrant Company Under Captain Bartleson—Another Emigrant Company Under William Workman.

When first visited by the Spaniards, California abounded in wild animals, some of which are now extinct. Of one of these, called by Spanish people "berendo," and by the natives "taye," Father Venegas says: "It is about the bigness of a calf a year and a half old, resembling it in figure except in the head, which is like that of a deer, and the horns very thick like those of a ram; its hoof is large, round and cloven, and its tail short." This was the Argali, a species intermediate between the goat and sheep, living in large herds along the foot of the mountains, supposed to be a variety of the Asiatic argali.

On his journey from Monterey to San Francisco, Father Serra met with herds of immense deer, which the men mistook for European cattle, and wondered how they got there. Several deer were shot whose horns measured eleven feet from tip to tip.

Another large animal which the natives called "cibalo," the bison, inhabited the great plains, but was eventually driven off by the vast herds of domestic cattle. When Langsdorff's ship was lying in the bay of San Francisco, in 1804, sea-otters were swimming about so plentifully as to be nearly unheeded. The Indians caught them in snares or killed them with sticks. Perouse estimated that the presidio of Monterey alone could supply ten thousand otter skins annually, worth twenty dollars and upwards apiece.

Captain Beechey in 1824, estimated the annual export of skins (of sea-otter, beaver, etc.) to number 2,000, and he points to the indolence and ignorance of the Californians shown in the incident that the

ivers abounded with these animals, but they bought the skins from the Russians, paying twenty dollars and upwards apiece for them.

Upper California, when first visited by the missionaries under Spanish protection, was inhabited by the same race of men as the lower provinces. The natives of Upper California, however, differed somewhat both in physical character and customs, from their southern brethren; but hardly more than what they varied one from another in the different districts. They were acknowledged to be a timid and feeble race by all who had a chance to compare them with the hardy red men of the northwestern plains of North America.

From the accounts given by the missionaries, whose travels were chiefly undertaken with the intention of converting the natives, and for this purpose fixed on the proper places to plant missions, it appears that the borders of the Rio Gila and Rio Colorado were thickly peopled by Indians, who, though they cultivated some maize and even wheat, and also had some cattle, did not show the slightest hostility or opposition to the travelers who, on the contrary, were received with kindness and presented with such food as there could be found, were esteemed by the fathers as in a very low state of civilization.

The moral qualities of these native people are certainly not beyond the range of their physical, but the estimates as to their qualities are more or less influenced by the standpoint of the reasoner. Says Father Venegas: "It is not easy for Europeans, who were never out of their own country, to conceive an adequate idea of these people: for even in the least frequented corner of the globe there is not a nation so stupid, of such contracted ideas, and weak, both in body and mind, as the unhappy nations here. Their characteristics are stupidity and insensibility, want of knowledge and reflection, inconstancy, impetuosity and blindness in appetite. An excessive sloth and abhorrence of all fatigue, an incessant love of pleasure and amusement of every kind, however trifling or brutal; in fine, a most wretched want of everything which constitutes the real man and renders him rational, inventive, tractable and useful to himself and society." Certain it is, that they at least have none of that boldness and independence of character, and very little of that activity and perseverance which distinguishes the Indians nearer the pole. And another writer says: "The whole of the Indians inhabiting the territory are of the same race as those which formerly inhabited the coast, and whose children are now subjects or slaves of the missionaries. They seem to have made no advance toward civilization since the first discovery of the country. Their habitations are

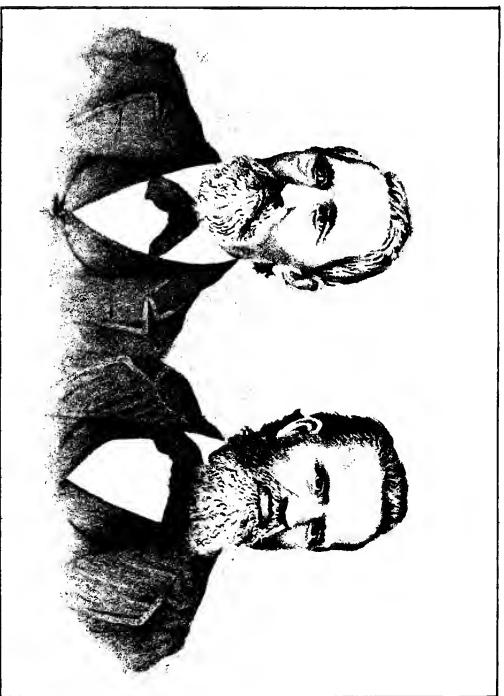
small round huts of rushes, of a temporary character, erected where they halt for a season, and burned when they change their station (the exterior has the appearance of a beehive). In each dwelling there are nine or ten Indians of both sexes and of all ages, nearly in a state of nudity, huddled around a fire kindled in the center; the whole presenting a picture of wretchedness and misery seldom beheld in even the most savage state of society." The whole furniture consists of a chest, a dish and a bowl, made in the shape of a high crowned hat, a bone used for an awl in manufacturing the form r articles out of bulrushes or roots, and once in a while a shell to drink out of. When removing from one place to another the women have to carry the whole outfit, including the babies, loaded on their shoulders and hanging down their backs; the man only carries his bow and arrows, with their appurtenances. Father Palou on the habits of subsistence of the Indians says: "The natives of this part of the country maintain themselves by the seeds and herbs of the field, to collect which, when in season, is the duty of the women. They grind the seeds and make a gruel from the flour, and sometimes a kind of pudding or dough, which they form into balls the size of an orange. Some of this flour has an agreeable flavor and is very nutritive; that produced from a black seed has the taste of a toasted almond. To this they add fish and sometimes shellfish, and in addition they have the produce of the chase and wild fowl. Sometimes it happens that a whale is driven ashore and they would have a great feast. In the highlands they gather an eatable root which they call *amole*, about the size of an onion; when roasted this has an agreeable, sweetish taste. The female sex make more use of clothing than the male, even the young girls have always some covering made of the tule or bulrush, consisting of one piece before and another one behind, made in the manner of a petticoat; they also have a piece thrown over their shoulders." They have their marriages, but they only consist of the consent between the parties, no ceremonies are connected, and they are binding as long as both parties agree; in case of disagreement, and they should choose to part, their only mode of cancelling the marriage is by using the expression: "I throw you away." They are given to polygamy, and frequently it happens that the wife urges her husband to marry her sister or even their mother; but these many wives of one husband live all together in one hut without jealousy or dispute, each looking on the whole of the children as though they were her own.

They are in the habit of cutting their hair short, when one of their relatives or friends dies, and put ashes on their heads and faces, as well as on other

Parts of their bodies. This habit of cutting their hair, however, seems not to have been a general one all over, for the Indians of the south, on the contrary, had a great pride in the abundance of their hair, which they ornamented with beads, etc., made into wreaths, bound around their heads. All are in the habit of painting themselves; black, blue, and red seem to be the principal colors. This is not only done for their own beautifying but it seems also an emblem of mourning for their friends, for whom they had a strong affection. This is not the only means used of producing impressions that were not born with them; some tribes tattoo their bodies like the Indians of the Islands, but not to such an extent, and this practice is here more confined to women. While in summer they go around nearly naked, in the winter they wear a garment made of deer skins, otter skins, or made of feathers of different water fowls; this latter is chiefly used by the women. The feathers are twisted and tied together into a sort of rope, and these are bundled and tied so as to have a feathery surface on both sides. Like all savages, they are fond of ornaments for their person, consisting of bits of carved wood worn as earrings, bandeous of feathers around their heads, shells rounded and strung up like beads hung around their necks. In one of their feather bandeous-Langsdorff counted 450 tail-feathers of the golden, winged woodpecker, and as there are only two of these in each birds tail, one can make himself an idea of the number of birds that were killed for the purpose, and of the labor and persistency spent in gathering this material. But the mechanical dexterity of this people was not limited to these feather-works: other articles were made of tule-grass or bulrushes, and in the construction of their baskets, bowls, etc., they displayed considerable ingenuity; some of them, made out of the bark of trees were water-tight and used for carrying water. The largest of their manufactured articles were their boats, called the *balsa*, made from the same material that the baskets were made from.

About their faith and belief there is as much as nothing known; but one superstition seems firmly believed by all, viz.: that any sickness with which they were afflicted arose from the incantations of their enemies. Most of them burnt their dead, and together with the dead all his household goods, ornaments and arms. They had special burying places for this purpose, and as far as El Dorado county is concerned, there are three such places that could be made out with certainty: one near Columbia Flat; one close by Diamond Springs, and one lower down near the Cosumnes river.

Dr. Santels, a Swedish scholar, who traveled over this



SAMUEL LAWSON. WILLIAM H. FOWLER.

country in 1843, gave a description of their signal fires. He says: "A hole is dug in the ground wider at the bottom than at the top; this hole was filled with combustibles and set on fire; once well ignited the hole is nearly closed at the opening. By this means the smoke rises to a considerable height in a column, and thus information was conveyed to different tribes of the approach of an enemy or friend, and whether they are coming in large or small bodies."

About the gluttonous habits of the Indians he writes: "The Indians that constituted the crew of the schooner, having been rather stinted of food for a day or two, determined on a feast as a recompense for their previous fasting. They presented on that occasion a spectacle I had never before witnessed of disgusting sensual indulgence, the effect of which on their conduct, struck me as being exceedingly strange. The meat of a heifer, most rudely cooked, was eaten in a voracious manner. After gorging themselves they would lie down and sleep for a while, and get up and eat again. They repeated this gluttony until they actually lost their senses, rolled upon the ground, dozed, and then sprang up in a state of delirium. The following morning they were all wretchedly sick, and had the expression peculiar to drunken men recovering their reason after a debauch."

Notwithstanding their filthy habits, the Indians generally were very healthy; their principal remedy for all diseases, where the natural means of their herbarist medicines did not bring the expected result, consisted in hot air baths, called *temes chals*, constructed as a big oven or hovel, out of mud, with a small hole for entrance on the side, and another one on the top from which the smoke escaped; the interior, with the natural soil for the floor, was big enough to allow about half a dozen persons to use the room at the same time, and they kept on with adding sticks to the fire as long as they could stand the heat. A profuse perspiration soon followed, which was scraped off with a kind of a wooden spoon; and thereafter they used to plunge into the cold water of the river, for which purpose the *temes chals* usually were built close to a river's bank.

The Spanish settlers always considered the Indians not belonging to the missions, particularly those on the Rio Colorado and adjacent countries, as most ferocious and inimical to the white man, and that it was almost impossible to pass through their territory; thus they were astonished by the first appearance of the American trapper, and still more so by learning the fact that they had escaped the vengeance of the wild Indians; this opinion, however, is a great exaggeration, based upon the imperfect knowledge of the country they were living in; for although some of the

tribes may not have been so docile, yet none of them were very formidable. But the most extraordinary daring of these American adventurers presented such a remarkable contrast to the indolent creole, who seldom left his house, on account of the rays of the sun, to which he did not like to expose himself, while the American trapper furnished him an imposing example of strength and endurance effected by their rough pursuit, and a comparison between both these nationalities, already at that time, was showing the chances of each of them in an eventually coming conflict.

Neither the Spaniards nor their progeny, the native Californian, knew anything of California outside of the Coast range district and the great valleys where they used to pasture their herds of all kinds of stock. In 1820, Captain Luis Arguello, by order of the governor of California, went on an exploring trip through the northern region of the territory. He followed the upper part of the Sacramento river and penetrated as far as Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, being without a doubt the first Caucasian, who traveled on that route. To him some of the rivers owe their names; thus the Yuba river, Rio de las Uva (grapes); Feather river, Rio de las Plumas; Bear river, Rio de los Osos; etc. Nothing, however, is known of an exploring trip into the heart of the mountains that skirt the great valley basin to the east; the sight of their snow-clad crest made the effeminate race shiver, and probably the grand scenery and gigantic beauty of nature enclosed in the mountains, had not charm and attraction enough to warm them up again; so the whole region remained to them a *terra incognita*, and they felt fully satisfied to have given the name: "Sierra Nevada," meaning snowy mountains.

To the daring and adventurous advance-agents of the civilization of the great West it was withheld to make the first exploring voyages over an land through the mountain region. The trappers of the American Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company passed over them at different times and over different routes to and from their choice trapping grounds in the great valleys and the Coast Range mountains of this coast.

The first of these trapping expeditions that crossed the Sierra Nevada is supposed to be one fitted up by the American Fur Company in the summer of 1825, under Jedediah S. Smith (for his discovery of gold, see "Discovery of Gold,") as leader, from Green river station. He advanced to the country west of Salt Lake, discovered what is now called Humboldt river, calling it Mary's river after his Indian wife; pushing further on, he found his way blocked by the great mountain range, but this instead of building up a hindrance for further explorations, invited his adventure.

some nature to see what could be found for his trade on the other side. Where he crossed the Sierra is only a matter of supposition, but it must have been not far from where the old emigrant-road crossed afterwards, near the head waters of the Truckee. The party trapped for beaver and otter from the American river to Tulare lake, and had their camp for a while near the present site of Folsom, following their calling in a northerly direction and finally returning over the mountains about the locality of Walker's pass. In May, 1827, we find the same J. S. Smith with only a few companions on another voyage, near the mission of San Jose, having lost most of them on his way into the Mojave country, on the Colorado river, in a fight with Indians. He made his way through, arriving in January at the mission of San Gabriel, procured passports for himself and companion from the general at San Diego, and camped in May near the mission of San Jose, where he wrote a letter to Father Duran, stating that he was on his way to Oregon in the peaceful business of trapping; and after having reunited himself with the company he had left on the American river, the year before, he started for the Columbia river, following the coast, but was attacked by Indians at the mouth of the Umpqua river, and all but himself and two others were killed and robbed of all their traps and furs. They escaped to Fort Vancouver and after telling their story to the agent of the Hudson Bay Company, a party was fitted out to recover the stolen property and chastise the Indians, and meeting with success in both directions, they returned to Fort Vancouver; the greater portion, however, followed Alexander Roderiek McLeod on a trip into California, which they entered by the same route where Smith had come out, and trapped on the streams of the valleys.

Next to Smith's stands the record of Joseph R. Walker, who started in July, 1833, from the rendezvous of the American Fur Company on Green river, with a party of about forty trappers. Stephen H. Meek, now of Siskiyou county, was one of this party, and to him we are indebted for the following information:

They advanced to the country west of Salt Lake, and suffered a great deal from want of food and water until they reached Mary's River, now Humboldt, following this stream to its sink; then it was decided to cross and trap for the following summer on the California side of the mountains; so they went on, but again ran short of water, and had to send out in search of it, and one of their hunters came upon the Truckee river, near the Meadows, turned his horse and in full speed brought the joyful news back into camp, shouting: "A great river! A great river!" This man's

name was Baptiste Truckee, a Canadian, and his name was given to the stream he had discovered. Following up the run of this river they penetrated as far as Donner Lake, but the snow-bound mountains—it being then in the month of December—did not invite them to a crossing, and they returned to the Meadows on the Truckee river, passing through Washoe valley to Carson river, and discovered Walker river, called after the captain of the company, and crossed the mountains through Walker's pass, also called after him. They went into camp on the shore of Tulare lake, but failing to accomplish the purpose of their mission they retraced their steps over the mountains back to the Humboldt and Green rivers. Mr. Meek is still a resident of Siskiyou county in this state. Nearly every party of trappers who passed through the country left a few of their number here, and after the fur trade began to break up, from about 1838 and later, many of them settled down on the streams of California. One of this class of settlers in El Dorado county, although a somewhat late one, is Lewis B. Myers, of Greenwood, El Dorado county, California.

In the year 1838, the United States government sent out a fleet of vessels under command of Commodore Chas Wilkes, on an extended voyage that lasted five years. In the month of September, 1841, a detachment of this expedition started on an overland trip from Vancouver, on the Columbia river, to Yerba Buena, (San Francisco,) passing down the Hudson Bay trail and the Sacramento river. This party consisted of:

Lieut. George E. Emmons, in command.

Past Midshipman, Henry Eld.

Past Midshipman, George W. Colvocoressis.

Assistant-Surgeon, J. S. Whittle.

Seamen: Daughy, Sutton, Waltham and Merzer.

Sergeant, Stearns; Corporal, Hughes.

Privates, Marsh and Smith.

There were attached to the expedition for observations, etc.:

T. R. Peal, naturalist.

W. Rich, botanist.

James D. Dana, geologist.

A. T. Agate, artist.

J. D. Breckenridge, assistant-botanist.

Baptiste Guardipoli, guide.

Tibbats, Black, Warfield, Wood, Molair and Inass, mountaineers.

The years 1840-1841, introduced a new feature in the history of the exploration of the territory on this coast. Dr. John Marsh's—then a resident of this country—glowing description of California, given in the newspapers of St. Louis, Missouri, commenced to attract considerable attention, and some adventurous

characters who did not find room enough at home for the development of their faculties, soon banded together in a little emigrant army to set out for the Pacific coast; and among their number we find names of men whose subsequent acts helped materially to shape the destiny of this state.

The party consisted of thirty-six, thirty-four of them were men. Mrs. Nancy A. Kelsey, the wife of Benjamin Kelsey, and her little daughter Ann, were without doubt the first American females who entered California by the overland route. Following are the names of the men forming the party:

Captain J. B. Bartelson, captain of the party; returned to Missouri, is now dead.

John Bidwell, lives at Chico.

Joseph B. Childs, still alive.

Josiah Belden, lives at San Jose and San Francisco.

Charles M. Weber, died at Stockton, May 4, 1881.

Charles Hopper, lives in Napa county.

Henry Huber, lives in San Francisco.

Mitchell Nye, had a ranch at Marysville, probably now alive.

Green McMahon, lives in Solano county.

Nelson McMahon, died in New York.

Talbot H. Green, returned east.

Ambrose Walton, returned east.

John McDonel, returned east.

George Henshaw, returned east.

Robert Ryckman, returned East.

Wm. Betty or Bely, returned East by way of Santa Fe.

Charles Flugge, returned east.

Gwin Patton, returned East, died in Missouri.

Benjamin Kelsey, lives in Santa Barbara county or at Clear Lake, Lake county.

Andrew Kelsey, killed by Indians at Clear Lake.

James John or Littlejohn, went to Oregon.

Henry Brolasky, went to Callao, South America.

James Dowson, drowned in the Columbia river.

Maj. Walton, drowned in the Sacramento river.

George Shortwell, accidentally shot on the way out.

John Schwartz, died in California.

Grove Cook, died in California.

D. W. Chandler, went to the Sandwich Islands.

Nicholas Dawson, dead.

Thomas Jones, dead.

Robert H. Thomes, died in Tehama county, Cal., March 26, 1878.

Elias Barnett.

James Springer.

John Rowland.

The train was made up out of three different divisions, one being emigrants for Oregon, the second was a company of Jesuit priests going on a mission to the

Indians of Oregon and Idaho, the third was the above named party. They left Independence, Missouri, May 8, 1841, and traveled together to Fort Hall, near Salt Lake, where Captain Bartelson's party separated from the rest, and without a guide started for California, by the way of Mary's or Humboldt river, then went to Carson river, and from this to the main valley of the Walker river, which they followed up near to its source, and from this point commencing their mountain passage of the Sierra Nevada, descending the western slope of it between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, reaching the San Joaquin valley and passing down along the Stanislaus, then crossing the San Joaquin river, arrived at Dr. Marsh's ranch, near the eastern base of Mount Diablo, on November 4, 1841. After a rest of a few days here the party disbanded, and each one looked after his own interest.

About the same time, in November, 1841, another party of emigrants from the Western States arrived by the Santa Fe and Sonora route, in the southern part of the territory, disbanding at Los Angeles. Members of this company were:

William Workman, in command, died at Los Angeles in 1876.

John Roland, living at Los Angeles.

Benito D. Wilson, living at Los Angeles.

Albert G. Toomes, living in Tehama county.

William Knight, died in Yolo county in 1849.

William Gordon, died in Yolo county, October 3, 1876.

Thomas Lindsay, killed by Indians at Stockton, 1845.

William Moore.

Wade Hampton.

Dr. Gamble.

Isaac Givens.

Hiram Taylor.

Colonel McClure.

Charles Givens.

Frederick Bachelor.

Dr. Meade.

Mr. Teabo.

Mr. Pickman.

CHAPTER XIII.

EARLY CONDITION—INHABITATION AND EXPLORATIONS

IN THIS REGION. (Continued.)

John C. Fremont's Report to the Chief of Topographical Engineers, Extract from Jan. 28, 1844, to March 6, 1844—Fremont entering Lake Valley—Difficult Traveling—His Peaceable Encounters with the Indians—Abandoning the Howitzer—One Indian Guide—Fremont Encouraging his

men by describing the wonders of the Sacramento Valley—Breaking Road through the Snow—On the Upper Truckee River—Appearance of the Central Ridge of the Sierra Nevada—Cold Increasing—Experience with the Second Indian Guide—Making Sleighs and Snow Shoes—On the Summit—Hard Struggle to bring the animals over the Snow—Delicacies of the Table—The Rock Forming the Summit—Camping on the Head Waters of the American River—Comparison of the Pass with the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in regard to High, Latitude and Longitude—Early Rising Repaid with a Beautiful Sight of Sunrise—Scenery of the Mountains Amidst and After a Storm—Second Unintended Bath in the Cold Stream—Structure of the Central part of the Sierra and of the Summit—Fremont's Favorite Horse giving out on top of Pilot Hill—An Indian Mistakes the party for some of his Fellows—High Qualities of the Country for Pasture—The Lower Foothills appear like Parks in Old-settled Countries—An Indian Village—Arrival and Reception at Sutter's Fort—History of the Donner Party.

John C. Fremont, then Brevet Captain of Topographical Engineers, on his return from his first exploring expedition to Oregon, passed south on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, crossing it under all kinds of hardships and suffering from privation, from the Carson river to the American river, in the month of February, 1844. His experiences are laid down in his report to the Chief of Engineers. Out of this we shall quote such of those passages as are of interest in regard to the character of the mountains, the nature of the inhabitants and their limited knowledge of the regions they were living in; their principal interest, however, consisting in the fact that this passage took place in El Dorado county: On the evening of January 28, 1844, the party of twenty-five men passed the mountain range dividing the Carson river from the basin of Lake Tahoe, and from here we may follow the verbal quotation of the report:

"Jan. 28.—To-day we went through the pass with all the camp, and, after a hard day's journey of twelve miles, encamped on a high point where the snow had been blown off, and the exposed grass afforded a scanty pasture for the animals. Snow and broken country together made our traveling difficult; we were often compelled to make large circuits, and ascend the highest and most exposed ridges, in order to avoid snow, which in other places was banked up to a great depth.

During the day a few Indians were seen circling around us on snow shoes, and skimming along like birds; but we could not bring them within speaking distance. They seem to have no idea of the power of firearms, and think themselves perfectly safe beyond arm's length.

To-night we did not succeed in getting the howitzer into camp. This was the most laborious day we had yet passed through, the steep ascent and deep snow

exhausting both men and animals. Our single chronometer had stopped during the day, and its error in time occasioned the loss of an eclipse of a satellite this evening. It had not preserved the rate with which we started from the Dalles, and this will account for the absence of longitudes along this interval of our journey.

The last observation was taken on the 27th of January, with $38^{\circ} 18' 01''$ for the latitude, and the elevation above the sea, 6,310 feet. January 29.—From this height we could see at a considerable distance below, yellow spots in the valley, which indicated that there was not much snow. One of these places we expected to reach that night. We followed a trail down a hollow where the Indians had descended, the snow being so deep that we never came near the ground; but this only made our descent so much easier, and, when we reached a little affluent to the river at the bottom, we suddenly found ourselves in the presence of eight or ten Indians. Our friendly demeanor reconciled them, and when we got near enough they immediately stretched out to us handfuls of pine nuts, which seemed an exercise of hospitality. The principal stream still running through an unpracticable canyon, we ascended a very steep hill, which proved afterwards the last and fatal obstacle to our little howitzer, which was finally abandoned at this place. We passed through a small meadow a few miles below, crossing the river, whose depth, swift current, and rocks, made it difficult to ford; and after a few more miles of very difficult travel emerged into a large prairie bottom, at the farther end of which we encamped, in a position rendered strong by rocks and trees. The lower parts of these mountains were covered with the nut-pine. Several Indians appeared on the hillside, reconnoitering the camp, and were induced to come in. Others came in during the afternoon, and in the evening we held a council. We explained to the Indians that we were endeavoring to find a passage across the mountains into the country of the whites, whom we were going to see; and told them that we wished them to bring us a guide, to whom we would give presents of scarlet cloth and other articles, which were shown to them. They looked at the reward we offered, and conferred with each other, but pointed to the snow in the mountains, and drew their hands across their necks and raised them above their heads, to show the depth; and signified that it was impossible for us to get through. They made signs that we must go to the southward, over a pass through a lower range, which they pointed out. There, they said, at the end of one day's travel, we would find people who lived near a pass in the great mountain, and to that point they engaged to

furnish a guide. They appeared to have a confused idea of whites who lived on the other side of the mountains, and once they told us, about two years ago, a party of twelve men like ourselves had ascended their river and crossed to the other waters. They pointed out to us where they had crossed; but then, they said, it was summer time, while now it would be impossible. I believe this was a party led by Mr. Chiles, one of the only two men whom I know to have passed through the California mountains from the interior of the basin, Walker being the other, and both were engaged upward of twenty days, in the summer time, in getting over. Chiles' destination was the bay of San Francisco, to which he descended by the Stanislaus river. Both were western men, animated with the spirit of exploratory enterprise which characterizes that people.

The Indians brought in during the evening an abundant supply of pine-nuts, for which we traded with them. When roasted, their pleasant flavor made them an agreeable addition to our now scanty store of provisions, which were reduced to a very low ebb. Our principal stock was in peas, which contained scarcely any nutriment. We had still a little flour left, some coffee, and a quantity of sugar, which I reserved as a defense against starvation. The Indians informed us that at a certain season they have fish in their waters which we supposed to be salmon trout; for the remainder of the year they live on pine-nuts, which form their great winter subsistence, a portion being always at hand, shut up in the natural storehouse of the cones. They were presented to us as a whole people, living upon this simple vegetable.

The other division of the party did not come in that night, but encamped in the upper meadow and arrived next morning. They had not succeeded in getting the howitzer beyond the place mentioned, and there it had been left in obedience to my orders. It was of the kind invented by the French for the mountain part of their war in Algiers. We left it to the great sorrow of the whole party, who were grieved to part with a companion which had made the whole distance from St. Louis, and commanded respect for us on some critical occasions, and which might be needed for the same purpose again.

January 30th—Our guide, who was a young man, joined us this morning, and leaving our encampment late in the day, we descended the river which immediately opened out into a broad valley, furnishing good traveling ground. In a short distance we passed the village, a collection of straw huts; and a few miles below the guide pointed out the place where the whites had camped before entering the mountains. With our late start we made but ten miles, and en-

camped on the low river bottom, where there was no snow but a great deal of ice, and we cut piles of long grass to lay under our blankets, and fires were made of large dry willows, groves of which wooded the stream. The river here took a northeasterly direction, and through a spur from the mountains, on the left, was the gap where we were to pass the next day.

January 31st—We took our way over a gently rising ground, the dividing ridge being tolerably low, and traveling easily along a broad trail, in twelve or fourteen miles reached the upper part of the pass, when it began to snow thickly, with very cold weather. The Indians had only the usual scanty covering, and appeared to suffer greatly from cold. All left us except our guide. Half hidden by the storm, the mountains looked dreary; and as night began to approach the guide began to show great reluctance to go forward. I placed him between two rifles, for the way began to be difficult. Traveling a little farther we struck a ravine which the Indian said would conduct us to the river: and as the poor fellow suffered greatly, shivering in the snow which fell upon his naked skin, I would not detain him any longer, and he ran off to the mountain. He had kept the blue and scarlet cloth I had given him tightly rolled up, preferring rather to endure the cold than to get them wet. About dark we had the satisfaction of reaching the foot of a stream timbered with large trees, among which we found a sheltered camp with an abundance of such grass as the season afforded for the animals. We saw before us in descending from the pass, a great, continuous range, along which stretched the valley of the river, the lower parts steep and dark with pines, while above it was hidden with clouds of snow. This we instantly felt satisfied was the central ridge of the Sierra Nevada, the great California mountain, which only now intervened between us and the waters of the bay. We had made a forced march of twenty-six miles, and three mules had given out on the road; we have now sixty-seven animals in the band.

We gathered together a few of the most intelligent of the Indians—that had come into camp nearly naked—and held this evening an interesting council. I explained to them my intentions. I told them that we had come from a very far country, having been traveling now nearly a year, and that we were desirous simply to go across the mountain into the country of the other whites. There were two who appeared particularly intelligent—one, a somewhat old man. He told me that before the snows fell, it was six sleeps to the place where the whites lived, but that now it was impossible to cross the mountains on account of the deep snow; and showing us, as the others had done,

that it was over our heads, he urged us strongly to follow the course of the river, which, he said, would conduct us to a lake in which there were many large fish. There, he said, were many people, there was no snow on the ground, and we might remain in there until spring. From their description, we judged that we had encamped on the upper waters of the Salmon-Trout river (Upper Truckee.) I told him, that the men and horses were strong; that we would break a road through the snow, and spreading before him our bales of scarlet cloth and trinkets, showed him what we would give for a guide. It was necessary to obtain one, if possible, for I had determined here to attempt the passage of the mountains. Pulling a branch of grass from the ground, after a short discussion among themselves, the old man made us comprehend that if we could break through the snow, at the end of three days we would come down upon grass, which he showed us would be about six inches high, and where the ground was entirely free. So far, he said, he had been hunting for elk, but beyond that (and he closed his eyes) he had seen nothing; but there was one among them who had been to the whites, and going out of the lodge, he returned with a young man of very intelligent appearance. Here, he said, is a young man who has seen the whites with his own eyes; and he swore, first by the sky, and then by the ground, that what he said was true. With a large present of goods, we prevailed upon this young man to be our guide, and he acquired among us the name of Melo—a word signifying friend, which they used very frequently. We gave him skins to make a new pair of moccasins, he being nearly barefooted, and to enable him to perform his undertaking with us. The Indians remained in the camp during the night, and we kept the guide and two others to sleep in the lodge with us—Carson lying across the door, and having made them comprehend the use of our fire-arms.

February 1.—The snow, which had intermitted in the evening, commenced falling again in the course of the night, and it snowed steadily all day. In the morning I acquainted the men with my decision, and explained to them that necessity required me to make a great effort to clear the mountains. I reminded them of the beautiful valley of the Sacramento river, with which they were familiar from the description of Carson (Kit Carson), who had been there some fifteen years ago, and who in our late privations had delighted us in speaking of its rich pastures and abounding game. I assured them that from the heights of the mountain before us, we should doubtless see the valley of the Sacramento, and with one effort place ourselves again in the midst of plenty. Our guide was not neglected, extremity of suffering might make him desert, we therefore did

the best we could for him. Leggings, moccasins, some articles of clothing and a large green blanket, in addition to the blue and scarlet cloth, were lavished upon him, and to his great and evident contentment. He arrayed himself in all his colors, and clad in green, blue and scarlet, he made a gay looking Indian; and with his various presents, was probably richer and better clothed than any of his tribe had ever been before.

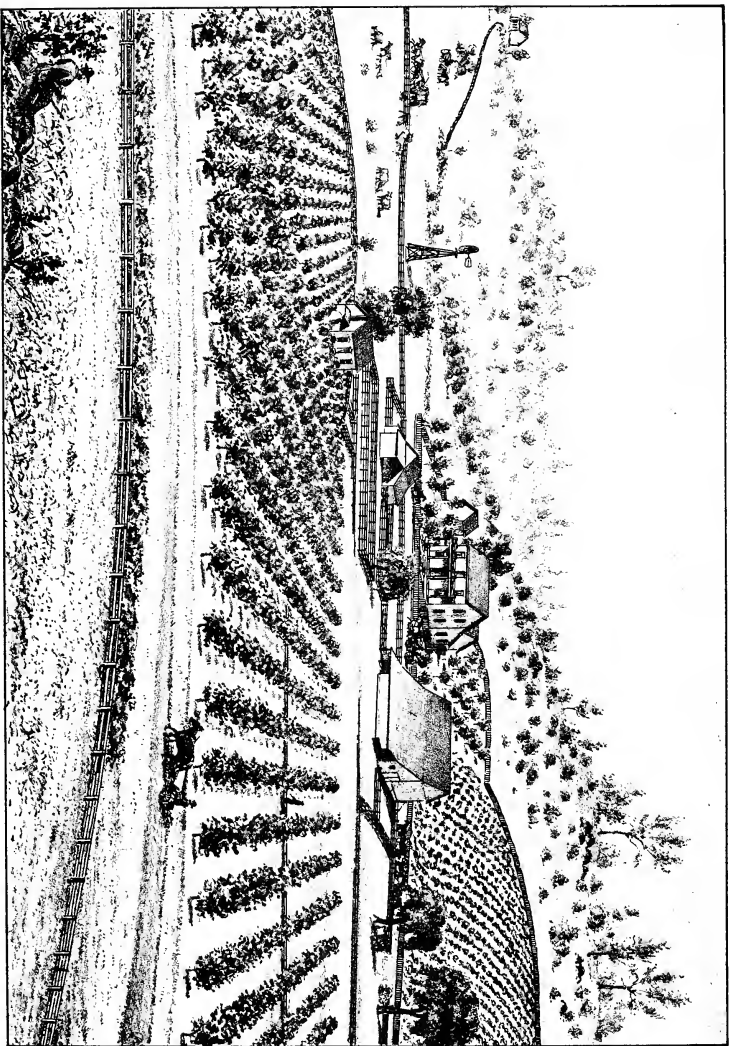
The river was forty to seventy feet wide, and entirely frozen over. It was wooded with large cottonwood, willow and *grain de boeuf*. By observation, the latitude of the encampment was $38^{\circ} 37' 18''$.

February 2.—It had ceased snowing, and this morning the lower air was clear and frosty; and six or seven thousand feet above, the peaks of the Sierra now and then appeared among the rolling clouds, which were rapidly dispersing before the sun. Crossing the river on the ice, and leaving it immediately, we commenced the ascent of the mountain along the valley of a tributary stream. The people were unusually silent, for every man knew that our enterprise was hazardous, and the issue doubtful.

The snow deepened rapidly, and it soon became necessary to break a road. For this service a party of ten was formed, mounted on the strongest horses, each man in succession opening the road on foot, or on horseback, until himself and his horse became fatigued, when he stepped aside and the remaining number passing ahead, he took his station in the rear. Leaving this stream, and pursuing a very direct course, we passed over an intervening ridge to the river we had left. On the way we passed two low huts entirely covered with snow, which might very easily have escaped observation. A family was living in each. We found two similar huts on the creek where we next arrived; and, traveling a little higher up, encamped on its banks in about four feet depth of snow. Carson found near an open hill-side, where the wind and the sun had melted the snow, leaving exposed sufficient bunch-grass for the animals to-night.

The nut-pines were now giving way to heavy timber, and there were some immense pines on the bottom, around the roots of which the sun had melted away the snow—here we made our camp and built huge fires. To-day we had traveled 16 miles, and our elevation above the sea was 6,760 feet.

February 3.—Turning our faces directly towards the main chain, we ascended an open hollow along a small tributary to the river, which, according to the Indians, issues from a mountain to the south. The snow was so deep in the hollow that we were obliged to travel along the steep hill-sides, and over spurs where the wind and sun had in places lessened the snow, and where the grass, which appeared to be in good quality



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along the sides of the mountains, was exposed. We opened our road in the same way as yesterday, but made only seven miles, and encamped by some springs at the foot of a high and steep hill, by which the hollow ascended to another basin in the mountain. The little stream below was entirely buried in snow. The springs were shaded by the boughs of a lofty cedar, which here made its first appearance; the usual height was from 120 to 130 feet, and one that was measured near by was six feet in diameter. There being no grass exposed here, the horses were sent back to that we had seen a few miles below. During the day several Indians joined us on snow-shoes. These were made of a circular hoop, about a foot in diameter, the interior space being filled with an open network of bark.

February 4.—I went ahead early with two or three men, each with a led horse to break the road. We were obliged to abandon the hollow entirely, and work along the mountain-side, which was very steep, and the snow covered with an icy crust. We cut a footing as we advanced, and trampled a road through for the animals; but occasionally one plunged outside the trail, and slid along the field to the bottom, a hundred yards below. Late in the day we reached another bench in the hollow, where, in summer, the stream passed over a small precipice. Here was a short distance of dividing ground between the two ridges, and beyond an open basin, some ten miles across, whose bottom presented a field of snow. At the further or western side rose the middle crest of the mountain, a dark-looking ridge of volcanic rock.

The summit line presented a range of naked peaks, apparently destitute of snow and vegetation; but the face of the whole country was covered with timber of extraordinary size. Toward a pass which the guide indicated here, we attempted in the afternoon to force a road; but after a laborious plunging through two or three hundred yards our best horses gave out, entirely refusing to make any further effort, and, for the time, we were brought to a stand. The camp had been occupied all day in endeavoring to ascend the hill, but only the best horses had succeeded; the animals generally not having strength enough to bring themselves up without the packs; and all the line of road between this and the springs was strewn with camp-stores and equipage, and horses floundering in the snow. To-night we had no shelter, but we made a large fire around the trunk of one of the huge pines, and covering the snow with small boughs, on which to spread our blankets, soon made ourselves comfortable. The night was very bright and clear, though the thermometer was only 10°. A strong wind which sprung up at sundown made it intensely cold, and

this was one of the bitterest nights during the journey.

Two Indians joined our party here, and one of them, an old man, immediately began to harangue us, saying that ourselves and animals would perish in the snow; and that if we would go back, he would show us another and better way across the mountains. He spoke in a very loud voice, and there was a singular repetition of phrases and arrangement of words, which rendered his speech striking and not unmusical.

We had now begun to understand some words, and with the aid of signs, easily comprehended the old man's simple idea: "Rock upon rock—rock upon rock; snow upon snow," said he; "even if you get over the snow, you will not be able to get down from the mountains." He made us the sign of precipices, and showed us how the feet of the horses would slip, and throw them off from the narrow trails that led along their sides. Our Chinook, who comprehended even more readily than ourselves, and believed our situation hopeless, covered his head with his blanket and began to weep and lament. "I wanted to see the whites," said he; "I came away from my own people to see the whites, and I don't care to die among them, but here"—and he looked around in the cold night and gloomy forest, and, drawing his blankets over his head, began again to lament.

February 5.—The night had been too cold to sleep, and we were up very early. Our guide was standing by the fire with all his finery on, and seeing him shiver in the cold, I threw on his shoulders one of my blankets. We missed him a few minutes afterwards, and never saw him again; he had deserted us. His bad faith and treachery were in perfect keeping with the estimate of Indian character, which a long intercourse with this people had gradually forced upon my mind. While a portion of the camp were occupied in bringing up the baggage to this point, the remainder were busied in making sledges and snow-shoes. I had determined to explore the mountain ahead, and the sledges were to be used in transporting the baggage.

The mountains here consisted wholly of a white micaceous granite. The day was perfectly clear, warm and pleasant, while the sun was in the sky. By observation our latitude was 38°, 42', 26"; and elevation by the boiling point, 7,400 feet.

February 6.—Accompanied by Mr. Fitzpatrick, I set out to-day with a reconnoitering party on snow-shoes. We marched all in single file, trampling the snow as heavily as we could. Crossing the open basin, in a march of about ten miles we reached the top of one of the peaks, to the left of the pass indicated by our guide. Far below us, dimmed by the distance, was a large snowless valley, bounded on the western side at the distance of about a hundred miles, by

a low range of mountains, which Carson recognized with delight as the mountains bordering the coast. "There," said he, "is the little mountain, (Mt. Diablo,) it is fifteen years since I saw it; but I am just as sure as if I had seen it yesterday." Between us and this low coast range, then, there was the valley of the Sacramento; and no one who had not accompanied us through the incidents of our life for the last few months, could realize the delight with which at last we looked down upon it. At the distance of apparently 30 miles beyond us were distinguished spots of prairie, and a dark line, which could be traced with the glass, was imagined to be the course of the river; but we were evidently at a great height above the valley, and between us and the plains extended miles of snowy fields and broken ridges of pine-covered mountains. After a march of 20 miles we straggled into the camp, one after another, at nightfall; the greater number excessively fatigued, only two of the party having ever traveled on snow-shoes. All our energies were now directed to getting our animals across the snow; and it was supposed, that after all the baggage had been drawn with the sleighs over the trail we had made, it would be sufficiently hard to bear our animals. At several places between this point and the ridge we had discovered some grassy spots, where the wind and sun had dispersed the snow from the sides of the hills, and these were to form resting places to support the animals for a night: in their passage across. With one party drawing the sleighs loaded with baggage, I advanced to-day about four miles along the trail, and encamped at the first grassy spot, where we expected to bring our horses; Mr. Fitzpatrick, with another party, remained behind, to form an intermediate station between us and the animals.

February 8.—The night has been extremely cold, but perfectly still and beautifully clear. Before the sun appeared, the thermometer was 3° below zero; 1° higher when his rays struck the lofty peaks, and 0° when they reached our camp. Scenery and weather combined must render these mountains beautiful in summer; the purity and deep blue color of the sky are singularly beautiful. The day was sunny and bright, and even warm in the noon-hours; and if we could be free from the many anxieties that oppressed us, even now we could be delighted here; but our provisions are getting fearfully scant. Sleighs arrived with baggage about 10 o'clock, and leaving a portion of it here we continued on for a mile and a half, and encamped at the foot of a long hill on this side of the open bottom. Elevation of the camp, by the boiling point, is 7,920 feet.

February 9.—During the night the weather changed, the wind rising to a gale, and commencing to snow

before daylight; before morning the trail was covered. We remained quiet in camp all day, in the course of which the weather improved. Four sleighs arrived towards evening, with the bedding of the men. We suffer much from the want of salt, and all the men are becoming weak from insufficient food.

February 10.—Continuing on with three sleighs, carrying a portion of the baggage, we had the satisfaction to encamp within two and a half miles of the head of the hollow, and at the foot of the last mountain range. Here two large trees had been set on fire, and in the holes, where the snow had melted away, we found a comfortable camp. The wind kept the air filled with snow during the day, the sky was very dark in the southwest, though elsewhere very clear. The forest here has a noble appearance, and tall cedar is abundant, its greatest height being 130 feet, and circumference 20 feet, three or four feet above the ground; and here I see for the first time the white pine, of which there are some magnificent trees. Hemlock spruce is among the timber, occasionally as large as eight feet in diameter, four feet above the ground; but in ascending it tapers rapidly to less than one foot at the height of eighty feet. I have not seen any higher than 130 feet, and the slight upper part is frequently broken off by the wind. The white spruce is frequent, and the red pine, which constitutes the beautiful forests along the banks of the Sierra Nevada to the northward, is here the principal tree, not attaining a greater height than 140 feet, though with sometimes a diameter of 10 feet. Most of these trees appear to differ slightly from those of the same kind on the other side of the continent. We are now 1,000 feet above the level of the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains; and still we are not done ascending. The top of a flat ridge near us was bare of snow, and very well sprinkled with bunch-grass, sufficient to pasture the animals for two or three days; and this was to be their main point of support. This ridge is composed of a compact trap, or basalt of a columnar structure; over the surface are scattered large boulders of porous trap. The hills are in many places entirely covered with small fragments of volcanic rock. Putting on our snow-shoes, we spent the afternoon in exploring a road ahead. The glare of the snow, combined with great fatigue, had rendered many of the people nearly blind; but we were fortunate in having some black silk handkerchiefs, which worn as veils, very much relieved the eye.

February 11.—High wind continued, and our trail this morning was nearly invisible—here and there indicated by a little ridge of snow. Our situation became tiresome and dreary, requiring a strong exercise of patience and resolution. In the evening I received

a message from Mr. Fitzpatrick, acquainting me with the utter failure of his attempt to get our mules and horses over the snow,—the half-hidden trail had proved entirely too slight to support them, and they had broken through, and were plunging about or lying half buried in snow. I wrote him to send the animals immediately back to their old pastures; and after having made mauls and shovels, turn in all the strength of his party to open and beat a road through the snow, strengthening it with boughs and branches of the pines.

February 12.—We made mauls and worked hard at our end of the road all day. The wind was high, but the sun bright and the snow thawing. We worked down the face of the hill to meet the people at the other end. Towards sundown it began to grow cold and we shouldered our mauls and trudged back to camp.

February 13.—We continued to labor on the road, and in the course of the day had the satisfaction to see the people working down the face of the opposite hill, about three miles distant. During the morning we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Fitzpatrick, with the information that all was going on well. A party of Indians had passed on snow shoes, who said they were going to the western side of the mountains after fish. This was an indication that the salmon were coming up the streams; and we could hardly restrain our impatience as we thought of them, and worked with increased vigor. The meat train did not arrive this evening, and I gave Godey leave to kill our little dog (Flamath), which he prepared in Indian fashion—scorching off the hair and washing the skin with soap and snow, and then cutting it into pieces, which were laid on the snow. Shortly afterward the sleigh arrived with a supply of horse meat, and we had to-night an extraordinary dinner—pea-soup, mule and dog.

February 14.—The dividing ridge of the Sierra is in sight from this encampment. Accompanied by Mr. Preuss, I ascended to-day the highest peak to the right, from which we had a beautiful view of a mountain lake at our feet about fifteen miles in length, and so entirely surrounded by mountains that we could not discover an outlet. We had taken with us a glass, and though we enjoyed an extended view, the valley was hidden in mist, as when we had seen it before. Snow could be distinguished on the higher parts of the coast mountains: Eastward, as far as the eye could extend, it ranged over a terrible mass of broken snowy mountains, fading off blue in the distance. The rock composing the summit consists of a very coarse, dark, volcanic conglomerate; the lower parts appeared to be of slaty structure. The highest trees

were a few scattering cedars and aspens. From the immediate foot of the peak we were two hours reaching the summit, and one hour and a quarter in descending. The day had been very bright, still and clear, and Spring seemed to be advancing rapidly. While the sun is in the sky the snow melts rapidly, and gushing springs cover the face of the mountain in all the exposed places; but their surface freezes instantly with the disappearance of the sun. I obtained to-night some observations, and the result from these, and others made during our stay gives, for the latitude, $38^{\circ} 41' 57''$; longitude, $120^{\circ} 25' 57''$; and rate of the chronometer, 25, 82".

February 16.—We had succeeded in getting our animals safely to the first grassy hill, and this morning I started with Jacob on a reconnoitering expedition beyond the mountain. We traveled along the crests of narrow ridges, extending down from the mountain in the direction of the valley, from which the snow was fast melting away. On the open spots was tolerably good grass, and I judged we should succeed in getting the camp down by the way of these. Towards sundown we discovered some icy spots in a deep hollow, and descending the mountain we encamped on the headwater of a little creek, where, at last, the water found its way to the Pacific. The night was clear and very long. We heard the cries of some wild animals which had been attracted by our fire, and a flock of geese passed over us during the night. Even these strange sounds had something pleasant to our senses in this region of silence and desolation. The creek acquired a regular breadth of about twenty feet, and we soon began to hear the rushing of the water below the icy surface, over which we traveled to avoid the snow. A few miles below we broke through, where the water was several feet deep, and halted to make a fire and dry our clothes. We continued a few miles farther, walking being very laborious without snow-shoes. I was now perfectly satisfied that we had struck the stream on which Mr. Sutter lived, and, turning about, made a hard push and reached the camp at dark. Here we had the pleasure of finding all the remaining animals, 57 in number, safely arrived at the grassy hill near the camp; and here also we were agreeably surprised with the sight of an abundance of salt.

On February 19th the people were occupied in making a road and bringing up the baggage, and on the afternoon of the next day,

February 20th, we encamped, with the animals and all the *matériel* of the camp, on the summit of the pass in the dividing ridge, 1,000 miles by our traveled road from the Dalles on the Columbia. The people, who had not yet been to this point, climbed the neigh-

boring peak to enjoy a look at the valley. The temperature of boiling water gave for the elevation of the camp 9,338 feet above the sea. This was 2,000 feet higher than the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and several peaks in view rose several thousand feet still higher. Thus, the pass in the Sierra Nevada, which so well deserves its name of Snowy Mountains, is eleven degrees west and about four degrees south of the South Pass.

February 21.—We now considered ourselves victorious over the mountain; having only the descent before us and the valley under our eyes, we felt strong hope that we should force our way down. But this was a case in which the descent was *not* facile. Still deep fields of snow lay between them, and there was a large intervening space of rough looking mountains, through which we had yet to wind our way. Carson roused me this morning with an early fire, and we were all up long before day, in order to pass the snow-fields before the sun should render the crust soft. We enjoyed this morning a scene at sunrise, which even here was unusually glorious and beautiful. Passing along a ridge which commanded the lake on our right, of which we began to discover an outlet through a chasm on the west, we passed over alternating open ground and hard-crust snow-fields which supported the animals, and encamped on the ridge, after a journey of six miles. The grass was better than we had yet seen, and we were encamped in a clump of trees twenty or thirty feet high, resembling white pine. With the exception of these small clumps the ridges were bare; and where the snow found the support of the trees the wind had blown it up into banks ten or fifteen feet high. It required much care to hunt out a practicable way, as the most open places frequently led to impassable banks. The day had been one of April—gusty, with a few occasional flakes of snow, which in the afternoon enveloped the upper mountain in clouds. We watched them anxiously, as now we dreaded a snowstorm. Shortly afterwards we heard the roll of thunder, and looking towards the valley found it enveloped in a thunder-storm. For us, as connected with the idea of Summer, it had a singular charm, and we watched its progress with excited feelings until nearly sunset, when the sky cleared off brightly, and we saw a shining line of water directing its course towards another, a broader and larger sheet. On the southern shore of what appeared to be the bay could be traced the gleaming line where entered another large stream.* We had the satisfaction to know that at least there were people below. Fires were lit up in the valley just at night, appearing to be

in answer of ours; and these signs of life renewed, in some measure, the gaiety of the camp.

February 22.—Our breakfast was over long before day. We took advantage of the coolness of the early morning to get over the snow, which to-day occurred in very deep banks among the timber; but we searched for the coldest places, and the animals passed successfully with their loads over the hard crust. In the after part of the day we saw before us a handsome grassy ridge point, and making a desperate push over a snowfield ten to fifteen feet deep, we happily succeeded in getting the camp across, and encamped on the ridge after a march of three miles. We had again the prospect of a thunder-storm below, and to-night we killed another mule—now our only resource from starvation. We continued to enjoy the same delightful weather; the sky of the same beautiful blue, and such a sunset and sunrise as on our Atlantic coast we could scarcely imagine. And here among the mountains, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, we have the deep blue sky and sunny climate of Smyrna and Palermo, which a little map before me shows are in the same latitude.

February 23.—This was our most difficult day. We were enforced off the ridges by the quantity of snow among the timber, and obliged to take to the mountain sides, where, occasionally, rocks and a southern exposure afforded us a chance to scramble along; but these were steep and slippery with snow and ice, and the tough evergreens of the mountain impeded our way, tore our skin, and exhausted our patience. Going ahead with Carson to reconnoitre the road, we reached, in the afternoon, the river which made an outlet of the lake. Carson sprang over, clear across a place where the stream was compressed among rocks, but the *parfleche* sole of my moccasin glanced from the icy rock and precipitated me into the river. It was some few seconds before I could recover myself in the current, and Carson, thinking me hurt, jumped in after me, and we both had an icy bath. We tried to search awhile for my gun, which had been lost in the fall, but the cold drove us out. We afterwards found that the gun had been slung under the ice which lined the banks of the creek.

February 24.—We rose at three in the morning for an astronomical observation, and obtained for the place a latitude of $38^{\circ} 46' 58''$; longitude, $120^{\circ} 34' 20''$. The sky was clear and pure, with a sharp wind from the northeast, and the thermometer 2° below the freezing point. In the course of the morning we struck a footpath, which we were generally able to keep, and the ground was soft to our animals' feet, being sandy, or covered with mould. Green grass began to make its appearance, and occasionally we

* This observation indicated the Sacramento river and Suisun bay, with the San Joaquin river emptying into it.

passed a hill scattering covered with it. The character of the forest continued the same, and among the trees the pine, with sharp leaves and very large cones, was abundant, some of them being noble trees. We measured one that was 10 feet in diameter, though its height was not more than 130 feet. All along the river was a roaring torrent, its fall very great, and descending with a rapidity to which we had long been strangers. To our great pleasure oak trees appeared on the ridge, and soon became very frequent; on these I remarked great quantities of mistletoe. Rushes began to make their appearance, and at a small creek, where they were abundant, one of the messes was left with the weakest horses, while we continued on. When we had traveled about ten miles, the valley opened a little to an oak and pine bottom, through which ran rivulets closely bordered with rushes, on which our half-starved horses fell with avidity; and here we made our encampment. Here the roaring torrent has already become a river, and we had descended to an elevation of 3,864 feet. Along our road to-day the rock was a white granite, which appears to constitute the upper part of the mountains on both eastern and western slopes, while between, the central, is volcanic rock.

February 25.—Believing that the difficulties of the road were passed, and leaving Mr. Fitzpatrick to follow slowly, as the condition of the animals required, I started ahead this morning with a party of eight. We took with us some of the best animals, and my intention was to proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the house of Mr. Sutter, and return to meet the party with a supply of provisions and fresh animals. The forest was imposing to-day in the magnificence of its trees; some of the pines, bearing large cones, were 10 feet in diameter. Cedars also abounded, and we measured one 28½ feet in circumference four feet from the ground. Here this noble tree seemed to be in its proper soil and climate. We found it on both sides of the Sierra, but most abundant on the west.

February 26.—We continued to follow the stream, the mountains on either hand increasing in height as we descended, and shutting up the river narrowly in precipices, along which we had great difficulty to get our horses. It rained heavily during the afternoon, and we were forced off the river to the heights above, whence we descended at nightfall, the point of a spur between the river and a fork of nearly equal size, coming in from the right.

February 27.—We succeeded in fording the stream, and made a trail by which we crossed the point of the opposite hill, which, on the southern exposure, was prettily covered with green grass, and we halted a mile from our last encampment. The river was only

about 60 feet wide, but rapid, and occasionally deep, foaming among boulders, and the water beautifully clear. We encamped on the hill-slope, as there was no bottom level, and the opposite ridge is continuous, affording no streams. Below, the precipices on the river forced us to the heights, which we ascended by a steep spur 2,000 feet high—(Pilot Hill). My favorite horse, Proveau, had become very weak, and was scarcely able to bring himself to the top. Traveling here was good except in crossing the ravines, which were narrow, steep and frequent. We caught a glimpse of a deer, the first animal we had seen, but did not succeed in approaching him. Every hour we had been expecting to see open out before us the valley, which, from the mountain above, seemed almost at our feet. A new and singular shrub, which had made its appearance since crossing the mountain, was very frequent to-day. (Fremont here gives a minute description of the manzanita or red bark). Near nightfall we descended into the steep ravine of a handsome creek 30 feet wide, and I was engaged in getting the horses up the opposite hill when I heard a shout from Carson, who had gone ahead a few hundred yards. "Life yet," said he, "life yet; I have found a hill-side sprinkled with grass enough for the night!" We drove along our horses and encamped at the place about dark, and there was just room enough to make a place for shelter on the edge of the stream.

March 3.—At every step the country improved in beauty. The pines were rapidly disappearing and oaks became the principal trees of the forest. Among these the prevailing tree was the evergreen oak, (which by way of distinction we called the live-oak), and with these occurred frequently a new species of oak bearing a long slender acorn, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, which we now began to see formed the principal vegetable food of the inhabitants of this region. We had called up some straggling Indians, the first we had met, although for two days back we had seen tracks, who, mistaking us for his fellows, had been only undeceived on getting close up. It would have been pleasant to witness his astonishment. He would not have been more frightened had some of the old mountain spirits, they are so much afraid of, suddenly appeared in his path.

March 6.—We continued on our road through the same surpassingly beautiful country, entirely unequalled for the pasturage of stock by anything we had ever seen. Our horses had now become so strong that they were able to carry us, and we traveled rapidly—over four miles an hour, four of us riding every alternate hour. Every few hundred yards we came upon a little band of deer, but we were too eager to reach the settlement, which we momentarily expected to discover, to halt for

any other than a passing shot. In a few hours we reached a large fork, the northern branch of the river, and equal in size to that which we had descended. Together they formed a beautiful stream, 60 to 100 yards wide; which at first, ignorant of the country through which that river ran, we took to be the Sacramento. We continued down the right bank of the river, traveling for a while through a wooded upland, where we had the delight to discover tracks of cattle. To the southwest was visible a black column of smoke, which we had frequently noticed in descending, arising from the fires we had seen from the top of the Sierra. From the upland we descended into broad groves on the river, consisting of the evergreen and a new species of a white-oak, with a large tufted top. Among these was no brushwood, and the grassy surface gave to it the appearance of parks in an old settled country. Following the tracks of the horses and cattle, in search of people, we discovered a small village of Indians. Some of these had on shirts of civilized manufacture, but were otherwise naked, and we could understand nothing of them; they appeared entirely astonished at seeing us. Shortly afterwards we gave a shout at the appearance, on a little bluff, of a neatly-built *adobe* house, with glass windows. We rode up, but to our disappointment found only Indians. There was no appearance of cultivation, and we could see no cattle, and we supposed the place to have been abandoned. We now pressed on more eagerly than ever; the river swept around a large bend to the right; the hills lowered down entirely, and gradually entering a broad valley, we came unexpectedly on a large Indian village, where the people looked clean, and wore cotton shirts and various other articles of dress. They immediately crowded around us, and we had the inexpressible delight to find one who spoke a little indifferent Spanish, but who at first confounded us by saying there were no whites in the country; but just then a well-dressed Indian came up, and made his salutations in very well spoken Spanish. In answer to our inquiries, he informed us that we were upon the *Rio de los Americanos*, (the river of the Americans), and that it joined the Sacramento about ten miles below. Never did a name sound more sweetly! We felt ourselves among our countrymen; for the name of *American*, in these distant parts, is applied to the citizens of the United States. To our eager inquiries he answered: "I am a *vaquero* (cow-herd) in the service of Captain Sutter, and the people of the *rancheria* work for him." Our evident satisfaction made him communicative; and he went on to say that Captain Sutter was a very rich man, and always glad to see his country people. We asked for his house. He answered that it was just over the hill before us, and offered, if we

would wait a moment, to take his horse and conduct us to it. We readily accepted this civil offer. In a short distance we came in sight of the fort; and, passing on the way the house of a settler, on the opposite side (Mr. Sinclair's,) we forded the river, and in a few miles were met, a short distance from the fort, by Captain Sutter himself. He gave us a most frank and cordial reception—conducted us immediately to his house, and under his hospitable roof we had a night of rest, enjoyment and refreshment, which none but ourselves could appreciate."

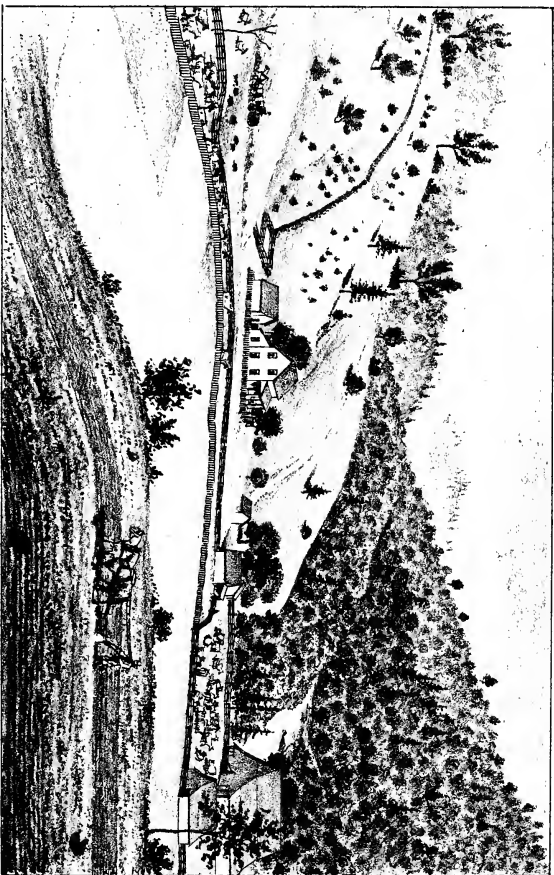
Thus far General Fremont's report, to which we may add that he started out with fresh horses and provisions the next morning, to attend to and to relieve the main body of the party, left higher up in the mountains under Mr. Fitzpatrick's command; they met them on the second day out, a few miles below the forks of the American river, and Fremont says: "A more forlorn and pitiable sight than they presented, cannot well be imagined." (No wonder, that a few days before, that Indian had taken them for his companions.) They were all on foot—each man weak and emaciated, leading a horse or mule as weak and emaciated as themselves. They had experienced great difficulty in descending the mountains, made slippery by rains and melting snow, and many horses fell over precipices and were killed, and with some were lost the *packs* which they carried. Among these was a mule with the plants which were collected since leaving Fort Hall, along a line of 2,000 miles travel. Out of 67 horses and mules with which the party had commenced crossing the Sierra, only 33 reached the Sacramento valley, and they only in a condition to be led along. None of the men were lost, though a few of them got weak-minded on the last part of the journey, caused from the privations and exposures and the overstrained exertions in crossing the mountains.

In the following pages we shall give the history of a party which was crossing the Sierra Nevada a few years later, but experienced far more serious privations and a sadder end, and forever will have a place in the annals of the history of California.

HISTORY OF THE DONNER PARTY.

(From Thompson and West's History of Nevada County.)

"Three miles from the town of Truckee, and resting in the green lap of the Sierras, lies one of the loveliest sheets of water on the Pacific coast. Tall mountain peaks are reflected in its clear waters, revealing a picture of extreme loveliness and quiet peace. Yet this peaceful scene was the amphitheater of the most tragic event in the annals of early California.



RESIDENCE, JR^D DAIRY RANCH OF G. BASSI
ROCKBRIDGE. [LOTUS P.O.] EL DORADO, CO. CAL.

'The Donner Party' was organized in Sangamon county, Illinois, by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed in the spring of 1846. In April, 1846, the party set out from Springfield, Illinois, and by the first week in May had reached Independence, Missouri, where the party was increased until the train numbered about two or three hundred wagons, the Donner family numbering sixteen, the Reed family seven, the Graves family twelve, the Murphy family thirteen. These were the principal families of the Donner party proper. At Independence provisions were laid in for the trip and the line of journey taken up. In the occasional glimpses we have of the party, features of but little interest present themselves beyond the ordinary experience of pioneer life. A letter from Mrs. George Donner, written near the junction of the North and South Platte, dated June 16, 1846, reports a favorable journey of four hundred and fifty miles from Independence, Missouri, with no forebodings of the terrible disasters so soon to burst upon them. At Fort Laramie a portion of the party celebrated the Fourth of July. Thereafter the train passed unmolested upon its journey. George Donner was elected captain of the train at the Little Sandy river, on the 20th of July, 1846, from which act it took the name of 'Donner Party.'

"At Fort Bridger, then a mere trading post, the fatal choice was made of the route that led to such fearful disasters and tragic death. A new route via Salt Lake, known as 'Hasting's Cut-off,' was recommended to the party as shortening the distance three hundred miles. After due deliberation the Donner party of eighty-seven souls—three having died—were induced to separate from the larger portion of the train (which afterwards arrived in California in safety) and commenced their journey by way of Hasting's Cut-off. They reached Weber river near the head of the canyon in safety. From this point in their journey to Salt Lake, almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered, and instead of reaching Salt Lake in one week, as anticipated, over thirty days of perilous travel were consumed in making the trip—most precious time in view of the danger imminent in the rapidly approaching storms of the winter. The story of their trials and sufferings in their journey to the fatal camp at Donner lake is terrible; nature and stern necessity seemed arrayed against them. On the 19th of October, near the present site of Wadsworth, Nevada, the destitute company were happily re-provisioned by C. T. Stanton, furnished with food and mules, together with two Indian vaqueros, by Captain Sutter, without compensation.

"At the present site of Reno it was concluded to rest. Three or four days time was lost. This was

the fatal act. The storm-clouds were already brewing upon the mountains, only a few miles distant. The ascent was ominous. Thick and thicker grew the clouds, outstripping in threatening battalions the now eager feet of the alarmed emigrants, until, at Prosser creek, three miles below Truckee, October 28, 1846, a month earlier than usual, the storm set in, and they found themselves in six inches of newly-fallen snow. On the summit it was already from two to five feet deep. The party, in much confusion, finally reached Donner lake in disordered fragments. Frequent and desperate attempts were made to cross the mountain tops, but at last, baffled and despairing, they returned to camp at the lake. The storm now descended in all its pitiless fury upon the ill-fated emigrants. Its dreadful import was well understood as laden with omens of suffering and death. With slight interruptions the storm continued for several days. The animals were literally buried alive and frozen in the drifts. Meat was hastily prepared from their frozen carcasses, and cabins rudely built. One, the Schallenberger cabin, erected November, 1844, was already standing about a quarter of a mile below the lake. This the Breen family appropriated. The Murphys erected one three hundred yards from the lake, marked by a large stone twelve feet high. The Graves family built theirs near Donner creek, three-quarters of a mile further down the stream, the three forming the apex of a triangle; the Breen and Murphy cabins were distant from each other about one hundred and fifty yards. The Donner brothers, with their families, hastily constructed a brush shed in Alder creek valley, six or seven miles from the lake. Their provisions were speedily consumed, and starvation with all its grim attendant horrors stared the poor emigrants in the face. Day by day, with aching hearts and paralyzed energies, they awaited, amid the beating storms of the Sierras, the dread revelation of the morrow, 'hoping against hope' for some welcome sign.

"On the 16th day of December, 1846, a party of seventeen were enrolled to attempt the hazardous journey over the mountains, to press into the valley for relief. Two returned, remaining fifteen, including Mary Graves and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, and several other women, pressed on. The heroic C. T. Stanton and noble F. W. Graves (who left his wife and seven children at the lake to await his return) being the leaders. This was the 'Forlorn Hope Party,' over whose dreadful sufferings and disaster we must throw a veil. Death in the most awful form reduced the wretched company to seven—two men and five women—when suddenly tracks were discovered imprinted in the snow. "Can any one imagine," says Mary Graves in her recital, "what joy these foot-

prints gave us? We ran as fast as our strength would carry us." Turning a sharp point they suddenly came to an Indian rancheria. The acorn-bread offered them by the kind and awe-stricken savages was eagerly devoured. But on they pressed with their Indian guides only to repeat their dreadful sufferings until at last, one evening about the last of January, Mr. Eddy with his Indian guide, preceding the party fifteen miles reached Johnson's ranch, on Bear river, the first settlement on the western slope of the Sierras, when relief was sent back as soon as possible, and the remaining six survivors were brought in next day. It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner lake. No tongue could tell, no pen portray, the awful suffering, the terrible and appalling straits, as well as the noble deeds of heroism that characterized this march of death. The eternal mountains, whose granite faces bore witness to their sufferings are fit monuments to mark the last resting-place of Charles T. Stanton, that cultured heroic soul, who groped his way through the blinding snow of the Sierras to immortality. The divinest encomium—"He gave his life as a ransom for many"—is the epitaph, foreshadowed in his own noble words, 'I will bring aid to these famishing people or *lay down my life*.'

"Nothing could be done, in the meantime, for the relief of the sufferers at Donner lake, without securing help from Fort Sutter, which was speedily accomplished by John Rhodes. In a week, six men, fully provisioned, with Captain Reasin P. Tucker at their head, reached Johnson's ranch, and in ten or twelve days' time, with provisions, mules, etc., the first relief party started for the scene at Donner lake. It was a fearful undertaking, but on the morning of the 19th of February, 1847, the above party began the descent of the gorge leading to Donner lake.

"We have purposely thrown a veil over the dreadful sufferings of the stricken band left in their wretched hovels at Donner lake. Reduced to the verge of starvation, many died (including children, seven of whom were nursing babes), who, in this dreadful state of necessity, were summarily disposed of. Rawhides, moccasins, strings, etc., were eaten. But relief was now close at hand for the poor, stricken sufferers. On the evening of the 19th of February, 1847, the stillness of death, that had settled upon the scene, was broken by the prolonged shouts. In an instant the painfully sensitive ears of the despairing watchers caught the welcome sound. Captain Tucker, with his relief party, had at last arrived upon the scene. Every face was bathed in tears, and the strongest men of the relief party melted at the appalling sight, sat down, and wept with the rest. But time was precious, as storms were imminent. The return party was quickly gath-

ered. Twenty-three members started, among them several women and children. Of this number two were compelled to return, and three perished on the journey. Many hardships and privations were experienced, and their provisions were soon entirely exhausted. Death once more stared them in the face, and despair settled upon them. But assistance was near at hand. James F. Reed, who had preceded the Donner party by some months, suddenly appeared with the second relief party, on the 25th of February, 1847. The joy of the meeting was indescribable, especially between the family and the long absent father. Reprovisioned, the party pressed on, and gained their destination after severe suffering, with eighteen members, only three having perished. Reed continued his journey to the cabins at Donner lake. There the scene was simply indescribable; starvation and disease were fast claiming their victims. March 1st, according to Breen's diary, Reed and his party reached the camp. Proceeding directly to his cabin, he was espied by his little daughter, who, with her sister, was carried back by the previous party, and immediately recognized with a cry of joy. Provisions were carefully dealt out to the famishing people, and immediate steps were taken for the return. Seventeen composed this party. Half starved and completely exhausted, they were compelled to camp in the midst of a furious storm, in which Mr. Reed barely escaped with his life. This was 'Starved Camp,' and from this point Mr. Reed, with his two little children and another person, struggled ahead to obtain hasty relief, if possible.

"On the second day after leaving 'Starved Camp,' Mr. Reed and the three companions were overtaken by Cady and Stone, and on the night of the third day reached Woodworth's camp, at Bear valley, in safety. The horrors of Starved Camp beggar all description, indeed, require none. The third relief party, composed of John Stark, Howard Oakley, and Charles Stone, were nearing the rescue, while W. H. Foster and W. H. Eddy (rescued by a former party) were bent on the same mission. These, with Hiram Miller, set out from Woodworth's camp on the following morning after Reed's arrival. The eleven were duly reached, but were in a starving condition, and nine of the eleven were unable to walk. By the noble resolution and herculean efforts of John Stark, a part of the number were borne and urged onward to their destination, while the other portion was compelled to remain and await another relief party. When the third relief party, under Foster and Eddy, arrived at Donner lake, the sole survivors of Alder creek were George Donner, the captain of the company, and his heroic and faithful wife, whose devotion to her dying husband caused her own death, during the last and fearful days of

waiting for the fourth relief. George Donner knew he was dying, and urged his wife to save her life and go with her little ones with the third relief, but she refused. Nothing was more heart-rending than her sad parting with her beloved little ones, who wound their childish arms lovingly around her neck, and besought her with mingled tears and kisses to join them. But duty prevailed over affection, and she retraced the weary distance to die with him whom she had promised to love and honor to the end. Such scenes of anguish are seldom witnessed on the sorrowing earth, and such acts of triumphant devotion are among the most golden deeds. The snowy ceremonies of Donner lake enshrouded in its stilly whiteness no purer life, no purer heart than Mrs. George Donner's. The terrible recitals that close this awful tragedy we willingly omit.

"The third relief party rescued four of the last five survivors; the fourth and last relief party rescued the last survivor, Lewis Keseberg, on the 7th of April. Ninety names are given as members of the Donner party. Of these forty-two perished, six did not live to reach the mountains, and forty-eight survived. Twenty-six, and possibly twenty-eight, out of the forty-eight survivors are living to-day—several of them residing in San Jose, Calistoga, Los Gatos, Marysville, and in Oregon.

"Thus ends this narrative of horrors, without a parallel in the annals of American history, of appalling disaster, fearful sufferings, heroic fortitude, self-denial and heroism."

About two weeks before the Donner party found the way across the mountains barred with snow, another emigrant train passed in safety; among these emigrants were Claude Chana, now living at Wheatland, Yuba county, and Charles Covillaud, one of the original proprietors of Marysville, who married Mary Murphy, of the Donner party, from whom the name of Marysville was derived. The widely different experiences of those two parties, in crossing the Sierras over the same mountain route, gives a striking illustration of the sudden changes that, inside of a few days, by means of one single storm, may appear in this region, and that traveling in, or over the mountains in the winter season, under any consideration, is a venturesome enterprise.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

Early Discoveries of Gold—J. S. Smith, of the American Fur Company—J. Ross Brown's Report to Congress—Baptiste Ruelle at San Fernando—James Dana, Mr. Greenhow, Dr. Santels—James W. Marshall—What Led to the Discovery,

and How it Happened—Communication of the Discovery to Sutter—Isaac Humphrey—Mormon Island—California Press in regard to the Discovery—Don Andreas Pico's Exploring Expedition—Captain Charles M. Weber's Expedition—Jonas Spect on the Yuba—Major P. B. Reading in the Northern Region—News of the Discovery of Gold Reache; Monterey—The Governor's Trip to the Mines—Official Forwarding of the News to Washington—Table of Mining Products of California.

From the time that Cortez, in his letter to his monarch, Charles V of Spain, dated October 15, 1524, wrote that the great men of Colima had given him information of an island of amazons, or women only, *abounding in pearls and gold*, etc., through about three centuries the people of Spanish nationality, under Spanish as well as under Mexican government, were dreaming the golden dream, and the opinion that the country abounded in precious metals seems never to have died out entirely; but the realization of the dream did not come, and no gold or other metals had ever been discovered by the people of that nationality, and Mexico finally was satisfied with the trivial sum of \$15,000,000 for the abdication of California and New Mexico, none of the peace-making parties having an idea of the richness of the country they were treating about, notwithstanding Marshall's discovery was actually made a short while before the meeting of the commissioners at Querataro.

The very first knowledge of precious metals was the discovery of silver at Avizal, in Monterey county, in 1802. The following letter is an important document, showing that Jedediah S. Smith was not only the first white man to come overland to California, but that to him is due *the first discovery of gold in California*:

"GENOA, CARSON VALLEY, }
September 18th, 1860. }

"EDMOND RANDOLPH, ESQ., S. F.:

"FRIEND RANDOLPH—I have just been reading your address before the Society of Pioneers. I have known of the J. S. Smith you mentioned, by reputation, for many years. He was the first white man that ever went overland from the Atlantic States to California. He was the chief trader in the employ of the American Fur Company. At the rendezvous of the company on Green river, near the South Pass, in 1825, Smith was directed to take charge of a party of some forty men (trappers) and penetrate the country west of Salt Lake. He discovered what is now known as Humboldt river. He called it Mary's river, from his Indian wife, Mary. It has always been known as Mary's river by mountain men since—a name it should retain for many reasons.

"Smith pushed on down Mary's river, and being of an adventurous nature, when he found his road closed by high mountains, determined to see what kind of a

country there was on the other side. It is not known exactly where he crossed the Sierra Nevada, but it is supposed that it must have been not far from where the old emigrant road crossed, near the head of the Truckee. He made his way southerly after entering the valley of the Sacramento, passed through San Jose and down as low as San Diego. After recruiting his party and purchasing a large number of horses he crossed the mountains near what is known as Walker's Pass, skirted the eastern shore of the mountains till near what is now known as Mono Lake, whence he steered an east-by-north course for Salt Lake. On this portion of his route he found placer gold in quantities, and brought much of it with him to the encampment on Green river.

"The gold that he brought with him, together with his description of the country he had passed through, and the large amount of furs, pleased the agent of the American Fur Company so well that he directed Smith again to make the same trip, with special instructions to take the gold fields on his return and thoroughly prospect them. It was on this trip that he wrote the letter to Father Duran. The trip was successful until they arrived in the vicinity of the gold mines, east of the mountains, where, in a battle with the Indians, Smith and nearly all his men were killed. A few of the party escaped and reached the encampment on Green river. This defeat damped the ardor of the company so much that they never looked any more for the gold mines.

"There are one or more men now living who can testify to the truth of the above statement, and who can give a fuller statement of the details of his two journeys.

"The man, Smith, was a man of far more than average ability, and had a better education than falls to the lot of the mountain men. Few, or none of them, were his equals in any respect.

"THOMAS SPRAGUE."

J. Ross Brown, in his report to Congress in 1867, says: "The existence of gold in California was known long before the acquisition of that territory by the United States. Placers had long been worked on a limited scale by the Indians, but the priests, who had established the missionary settlements, knowing that a discrimination of the discoveries thus made would frustrate their plans for the conversion of the aboriginal races, discouraged by all means in their power, the prosecution of this pursuit, and in some instances suppressed it by force. As early as December, 1843, however, Manuel Castanares, a Mexican officer made strenuous efforts to arouse the attention of the Mexican government to the importance of this great interest."

At San Isidor, in San Diego county, gold was discovered in 1828, and another discovery of the same metal followed in the western limits of Santa Clara county, in 1833. Gold placers were known as early as 1841 near the mission of San Fernando, about fifty-five miles to the northeast of Los Angeles, by a French Canadian named Baptiste Ruelle, for a many years a trapper. He had found his way into New Mexico where he learned to work the placer mines. From there he continued his trip to California, where he made the above mentioned discovery. These mines, though worked by half a hundred men, did not prove rich enough to attract attention. In rare instances nuggets were found weighing an ounce, but the average wages did not exceed twenty-five cents a day per hand. Those mines were still worked in 1845, when Dr. John Townsend and General John Bidwell visited the camp, but the work was unprogressive; the gravel banks in three and one-half years constant work had been penetrated little more than twenty-five feet. Baptiste Ruelle came to Sutter's fort in 1844, and stayed there until 1848. The gold excitement drove him to the mines again where he, after Humphrey, was the first experienced miner at Coloma, and hundreds of miners learned from him the use of pan and rocker; but after a short time he settled on Feather river, above the Honcut and lived there till the time of his death.

In 1842, James Dana, the well-known geologist, visited the coast accompanying the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, and wrote about the discoveries as follows: "The gold rocks and veins of quartz were observed by the author in 1842, near the Umpqua river, in Southern Oregon, and pebbles from similar rock were met with along the shores of the Sacramento in California, and the resemblance to other gold districts was remarked, but there was no opportunity of exploring the country at the time."

And Mr. Greenhow, writing in 1844, says: "The only mine as yet discovered in Upper California is one of gold, situated at the foot of the great westernmost range of the mountains, on the west, at a distance of twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, the largest town in the country, it is said to be of extraordinary richness." This undoubtedly refers to the above-mentioned mines near San Fernando, the distance from Los Angeles having been given to the writer somewhat short.

In 1843, Sutter's fort was visited by a young Swedish scholar, Dr. Santels, known as the "King's Orphan," on account of having been educated at a government institution of Sweden, which education bore with others the requirement of traveling in foreign lands for a certain period of time, and to write

out his observations, etc., to be deposited in the library of that institution. In pursuance of that duty the young Swede, by means of an ocean vessel, found his way to California, made drawings of the Golden Gate, the town of Yerba Buena and the old Presidio, from where he visited Sutter's fort and made a sketch and description of the same; but on his way home he died at New Orleans. His papers fell into the hands of T. B. Thorpe, who reported them to the Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California. After having finished his examination trip through the country this gentleman wrote in 1843:

"The Californias are rich in minerals; gold, silver, lead, oxide of iron, manganese and copper ore are met with throughout the country, the precious metals being the most abundant."

All these many discoveries and statements of the existence of precious metals, however, had not effect enough to excite a single soul, and neither government nor private persons followed the given hints to go to the trouble of any further exploration. This is what was reserved to the final discovery of placer gold in the mill-race at Coloma, on January 19, 1848, by James W. Marshall, which, spreading like an epidemic disease, produced a new one—the gold fever—that soon revolutionized the whole civilized world; and the name of California heretofore almost unknown, found its way to the ear of almost every person of culture in the old as well as in the new world.

James W. Marshall, the lucky discoverer of gold at Coloma, came to California from Oregon in 1845, whither he had gone overland from Missouri the year before. He came to Sutter's fort, then the headquarters of all adventurers. Here he enlisted into the ranks of the California battalion under Colonel Fremont and took part in the American conquest and returned to Sutter's fort after this battalion was discharged at Los Angeles, in early summer of 1847. On an excursion trip from the fort up on the American river he came through the Culloomah basin—now Coloma—and the location, concerning the beautiful stand of sugar-pine trees, and the pleasant water power on the South fork of the American river, found his consent and awakened his desire to build a sawmill there. Returning to the fort he tried to persuade Captain Sutter to enter into a partnership agreement by which the latter was to furnish the means, while he (Marshall) was to superintend the erection and operation of the mill. With a full equipment of workmen and tools he started for the mill site at Coloma on the 28th of August, 1847. Here we give the names of the men who were working at the mill: Peter L. Weimer, William Scott, James Bargee, Alexander Stephens, James Brown, William Johnson and Henry Bigler.

Most of them were Mormons and returned afterward to Salt Lake. The last named became an elder in the Mormon church. Besides these white men there were some Indians employed also.

The mill was built over a dry channel of the river which was calculated to be the tail race. Marshall, being a kind of wheelwright, had constructed the "tub-wheel" and had also furnished some of the rude parts of the machinery necessary for an ordinary up-and-down sawmill. By January, 1848, the mill was about finished, the tub-wheel set in motion, and after having arranged the head-race and dam he let on the water to test the goodness of his machinery. All worked very well until it was found that the tail-race did not carry off the water fast enough, so he was compelled to deepen and widen the tail-race. In order to economize labor he ordered his men to scratch a kind of a ditch down in the middle of the dry channel, throwing only the coarser stones out of the race, then letting on the water again, it would run with velocity through the channel, washing away all the loose dirt. This was done in the night so as not to interfere with the work of the men in the daytime, and in the morning Marshall, after closing the fore-bay gate, thus shutting off the water, used to walk down the tail-race to inspect the work the water had done.

"On this occasion," says the "Life and Adventures of James W. Marshall," "having strolled to the lower end of the race, he stood for a moment examining the mass of debris that had washed down, and at this juncture his eye caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in the crevice of a rill of soft granite, some six inches under water. His first act was to stoop and pick up the substance. It was heavy, of peculiar color, and unlike anything he had seen in the stream before."

This specimen, a pebble weighing six pennyweights and eleven grains, after the best authorities, was found on the memorable day 19th of January, in the presence of Peter L. Weimer and William Scott. Marshall, after keeping it in his hand for a few minutes, reflecting and endeavoring to recall all he had heard or read concerning the various metals, but not being able to determine about its substance, handed it over to Weimer, that it was closely examined by him and Scott, and because, after some different conjectures, none of them could decide about the quality of the mineral, Weimer was ordered to take it home and have his wife boil it in saleratus water. He took the piece home with him, handed it to his wife who, as she was engaged boiling soap at the time, threw the specimen in the soap-kettle, where it remained twenty-four hours, and came out so much brighter than be-

fore. The manner in which the mineral had stood the test convinced them of its valuable properties, whereupon Marshall, who had collected between the time two or three ounces of the precious metal, was prevailed upon to mount the mule and start for Sutter's fort to make the final test.

The following from the "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman" will give the reader an idea that Marshall was far more excited than he would make believe:

"Captain Sutter himself related to me, Marshall's account, saying, that as he sat in his room at the fort one day in February or March, 1848, a knock was heard at the door, and he called out, 'come in.' In walked Marshall, who was a half crazy man at best, but then looked strangely wild. 'What is the matter, Marshall?' Marshall inquired if any one was in hearing, and began to peer around the room and look under the bed, when Sutter fearing that some calamity had befallen the party up at the sawmill, and that Marshall was really crazy, demanding of Marshall to explain what was the matter. At last he revealed his discovery and laid before Captain Sutter the pellicles of gold he had picked up in the ditch. At first Sutter attached little or no importance to the discovery, and told Marshall to go back to the mill, and say nothing of what he had seen, to his family or anyone else.

"Yet, as it might add value to the location, he dispatched to our headquarters at Monterey—as before related—the two men with a written application for a pre-emption to the quarter section of land at Coloma."

Captain John A. Sutter's diary, kept by himself, gives on the same subject the highly interesting facts to be seen out of the following extracts:

"January 28th, 1848, Marshall arrived in the evening, it was raining very heavy, but he told me that he came on important business; after we were alone in a private room he showed me the first specimen of gold, that is, he was not certain if it was gold or not, but he thought it might be; immediately I made the proof and found that it was gold. I told him even that most of all is 23 carat gold. He wished that I should come up with him immediately, but I told him that I have to give first my orders to the people in all my factories and shops.

"February 1st—Left for the saw-mill attended by a vaquero (Olympio.) Was absent 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. I examined myself everything and picked up a few specimens of gold myself in the tailrace of the saw-mill. This gold and others which Marshall gave to me, (it was found while in my employ and wages), I told them I would a ring got made of it so soon as the goldsmith would be here. I had a talk with my employed people all at the saw-mill, I told them that as they do now know that this metal is gold, I wished

that they would do me the great favor and keep it secret for six weeks, because my large flour-mill at Brighton would have been in operation in such a time, which undertaking would have been a fortune to me, and unfortunately the people would not keep it secret, and so I lost on this mill at the lowest calculation about \$25,000."

While on this visit to Coloma Captain Sutter, with Marshall, assembled the Indians and bought of them a large tract of land about Coloma in exchange for a lot of beads and a few cotton handkerchiefs. They, under color of this Indian title, required one-third of all the gold dug on their domain, and collected at this rate until the fall of 1848, when a mining party from Oregon declined to pay "tithes," as they called it.

Mr. John Hittell, in his "Mining in the Pacific States," presents the following not enough known facts, on the great discovery:

"Marshall was a man of an active, enthusiastic mind, and he at once attached great importance to his discovery. His ideas, however, were vague; he knew nothing about gold-mining—he didn't know how to take advantage of what he had found. Only an experienced gold-miner could understand the importance of the discovery, and make it of practical value to all the world. That gold-miner, fortunately, was near at hand; his name was Isaac Humphrey. He was residing in the town of San Francisco, in the month of February, when a Mr. Bennett, one of the party employed at Marshall's mill, went down to that place with some of the dust to have it tested; for it was still a matter of doubt whether the yellow metal really was gold. Bennett told his errand to a friend whom he had met in San Francisco, and this friend introduced him to Humphrey, who had been a gold-miner in Georgia, and was therefore competent to pass an opinion upon the stuff. Humphrey looked at the dust, pronounced it gold at the first glance, and expressed a belief that the digging must be rich. He made inquiries about the place where the gold was found, and subsequent inquiries about the trustworthiness of Mr. Bennett, and on the 7th of March, we find him at the mill. He had tried to induce several of his friends in San Francisco to go with him; but all thought his expedition a foolish one, and he had to go alone. At the mill he found that there was some talk about gold and persons would go about looking for pieces of it, but no one was engaged in mining and the work of the mill was going on as usual. On the 8th he went out prospecting with a pan, and satisfied himself that the country in that vicinity was rich in gold. He then made a rocker and commenced the business of washing gold; and thus began the business of mining in California.

"Others saw how he did it, followed his example. found that the work was profitable, and abandoned all other occupations. The news of their success spread, people flocked to the place, learned how to use the rocker, discovered new diggings, and in the course of a few months, the country had been overturned by a social and industrial revolution."

Mr. Humphrey had not been at work more than a few days before Baptist Ruelle, who had discovered gold at San Fernando mission, near Los Angeles, came to the mill and joined Humphrey in the work of the mines.

But Marshall anxiously guarding his supposed treasure—after most all laborers had left their work—threatened to shoot everybody attempting to dig and gather the gold on his and Sutter's claim; but these men had sense enough to know, or found it out, that if placer gold was found at Coloma, it would also exist further down, and they gradually prospected further on, until they reached what is now known as Mormon Island, fifteen miles below, where they discovered the richest placers on earth. — Henderson, Sydney Willis and — Fifield, Mormons, were the first miners at Mormon Island. The Mormons employed by Sutter in the erection of a grist-mill at Brighton, getting the news of their brethren's result struck for higher wages, to which Sutter yielded, until they asked ten dollars a day, which he refused, and the two mills on which he had spent so much money were never built and fell into decay; but all the hands went to join the miners at Mormon Island, thus giving the place the name.

The California press, consisting of the *Star* and *Californian*, both published in San Francisco, did not mention the discovery till some weeks after the event. It is hard to believe that they did not hear of it, and we have to suppose that either distrust in the news or lack of enterprise caused the neglect. The first published notice of the gold discovery appeared in the *Californian* on the 15th of March, nearly two months after it took place. We give it here:

GOLD MINE FOUND.—In the newly-made raceway of the sawmill recently erected by Captain Sutter, on the American fork, gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person brought thirty dollars' worth to New Helvetia, gathered there in a short time. California, no doubt, is rich in mineral wealth; great chances here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in almost every part of the country."

The following brief allusion appeared in Sam. Brannan's paper, the *Star*, three days after:

"We were informed a few days since, that a very valuable silver mine was situated in the vicinity of this place, and again, that its locality is known. Mines of quicksilver are being found all over the

country. Gold has been discovered in the northern Sacramento District, about forty miles from Sutter's fort. Rich mines of copper are said to exist north of these bays."

The *Star* of March 25th, announces the quantity of gold taken from the new mines so great that it had become an article of traffic at New Helvetia.

The *Californian* of April 26th, says:

"GOLD MINES OF THE SACRAMENTO.—From a gentlemen just from the gold region, we learn that many new discoveries have very recently been made, and it is fully ascertained that a large extent of country abounds with that precious mineral. Seven men, with picks and spades, gathered nine thousand six hundred dollars within fifteen days. Many persons are settling on the lands with the view of holding pre-emptions, but as yet every person takes the right to gather all he can, without any regard to claims. The largest piece yet found is worth six dollars."

The *Star* of April 1, 1848, writes:

"It would be utterly impossible at present to make correct estimate of the mineral wealth of California. Popular attention has been but lately directed to it. But the discoveries that have already been made will warrant us in the assertion that California is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. Gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, salt-peter and other mines of great value have already been found."

Other articles containing description of process and implements of gold mining, and the result of the discovery followed.

The discovery of gold at Coloma was almost a signal throughout the country, and soon it was answered by the finding of gold on many other streams. The circumstances accompanying the first gold mining on the Calaveras, Mokelumne, Stanislaus, Yuba, Feather, Trinity, Klamath and Scott rivers, which with the American, form the principal streams along which mining has been carried on, are of historical interest.

Don Andreas Pico, brother of ex-Governor Pio Pico, organized a company of Mexican miners, chiefly Sonorans, in the spring of 1848, for the purpose of a prospecting tour through the Sierras, to test the extent of Marshall's discovery of gold. The company thus organized under the leadership of Don Andreas proceeded north to the Yuba river, and from thence south to the Stanislaus river, traveling and superficially prospecting all the since celebrated central mineral belt known to the world as California's richest placer diggings. This company, however, did not make any final location, but only stopped a short while at most places.

Captain Charles M. Weber, of Tulburg (Stockton),

fitted out another prospecting party, of which a number were Si-yak-um-na Indians, and undertook the exploration of the mountains north of the Stanislaus river. This party, composed of inexperienced miners, likewise proceeded north from the Stanislaus river, but came nearer making a failure than a success, until the Mokelumne river was reached. By more deliberately searching here, the first gold was found in the region of country afterwards known as the "Southern mine-s," so called to distinguish them from the mines more easily to be approached from Sacramento. Prospecting further on brought to light, that gold was to be found in every stream and gulch between the Mokelumne and American rivers; but no location was made until reaching the divide of the latter stream, where they commenced work in earnest on what is since known as Weber creek. As soon as the Indians accompanying the expedition had learned how to prospect, Captain Weber sent them back to their chief Jose Jesus, the Captain's friend, with instructions to prospect the Stanislaus and neighboring rivers for gold and report the results to the Major Domo at Tuleburg. Not a long time after the captain was informed with the exciting news that his Indians had found gold in quantities everywhere between the Calaveras and Stanislaus rivers. He immediately returned home, fitted out the Stockton Mining Company, and inaugurated the working of those afterward famous mines: Murphy's Camp, Sullivan's Diggings, Sansovina Bar, Woods Creek and Angel's Camp all derived their names from members of that pioneer company.

The discoverer of gold on the celebrated Yuba river was Jonas Spector, who on the 24th of April, 1848, encamped at Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento river, on his way from San Francisco to Johnson's ranch to join a party being made up for an overland journey to the States. He, like every one, supposed gold was confined to the Coloma basin, went there first, started from here north to Johnson's ranch, prospected without any success on Bear river, and after that on Yuba river, tried at Long Bar and Rose Bar with very little success; and, nearly discouraged, took a last chance on the Yuba a little above Timbuctoo ravine, where he struck gold in paying quantities.

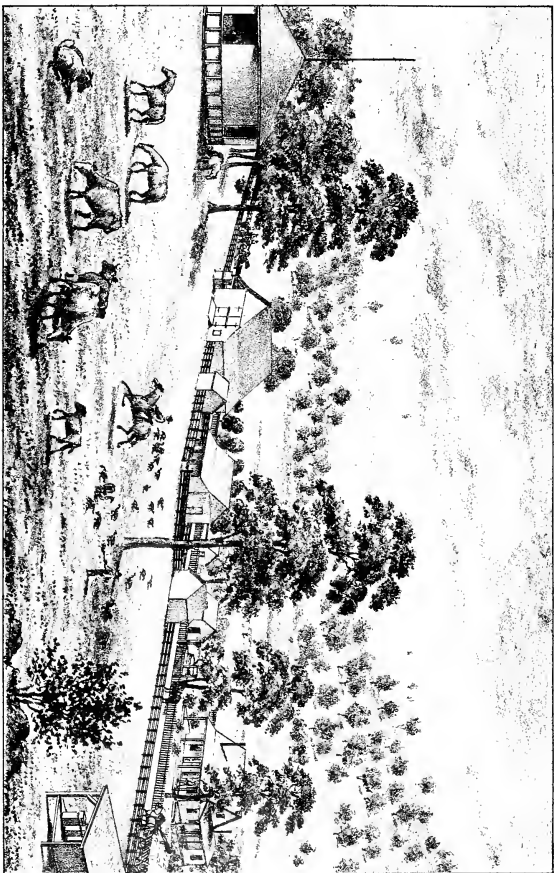
Major Pearson B. Reding, the old trapper and pioneer Californian, now being at Reading's ranch, Butte county, has to be looked to as the first discoverer of gold in the northern region of the State; with an organized party of thirty men and one hundred head of horses, he had started from Sutter's fort in the spring of 1845, for the purpose of trapping the waters of the upper California and Oregon; and after having been successful in this, returned to his starting place late

in the fall. Crossing the Coast Range mountains at the head of Middle Cottonwood creek in July, 1848, on another trip, he struck the Trinity river on what is now called Reading's Bar, prospected for a few days, and found the bars rich in gold. This result caused him to return home on Cottonwood, where he fitted out an expedition for mining purposes.

The following interesting passages are from "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman," giving the most accurate explanation how the highest official authorities of the United States in the Territory of California got the first news of the discovery of gold, their inspection trip, and the forwarding of the news to Washington; by the way, showing the difficult communication between California and the Atlantic States before the golden era opened up the routes:

"I remember one day in the spring of 1848, that two men, Americans, came into the office of Colonel R. B. Mason, the military commander and ex-officio governor, stationed at Monterey, and inquired for the governor. I asked their business, and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutter's on special business, and they wanted to see the governor in person. I took them in to the colonel, and left them together. After some time the colonel came to his door and called to me. I went in, and my attention was called to a series of papers unfolded on his table in which lay about half an ounce of placer gold. Mason said to me: 'What is that?' I touched it and examined one or two of the larger pieces, and asked: 'Is it gold?' Mason asked if ever I had seen native gold. I answered that in 1844, I was in Upper Georgia, and there saw some native gold, but it was much finer than this, but I made the proposition to test it by its malleability first, and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth, and the metallic lustre was perfect. I then called to the clerk, Baden, to bring an axe and a hatchet. When these were brought, I took the largest piece and beat it out flat and beyond doubt it was metal, and a pure metal. Still, we attached little importance to the fact, for gold was known to exist at San Fernando, at the south, and yet was not considered of much value.

"Colonel Mason then handed me a letter from Captain Sutter, addressed to him, stating that he (Sutter) was engaged in erecting a saw-mill at Coloma, about forty miles up the American Fork above his fort, New Helvetia, for the general benefit of the settlers in that section; that he had incurred considerable expense, and wanted a "pre-emption" on the quarter section of land on which the mill was located, embracing the tail-race in which this particular gold had been found. Mason instructed me to prepare a letter, in answer, for his signature. I wrote off a letter, reciting Cali-



RESIDENCE of HENRY WULF
WULF'S RANCH WHITEOAK TR., ELDORADO, CO. CAL.

fornia was yet a Mexican province, simply held by us as a conquest; that no laws of the United States yet applied to it, much less the land laws, or the pre-emption laws, which could only apply after a public survey. Therefore it was impossible for the governor to promise him a title to the land; yet as there were no settlements within 40 miles, he was not likely to be disturbed by trespassers. Colonel Mason signed the letter, handed it to one of the gentlemen, who had brought the sample of gold, and they departed.

"Toward the close of June, 1848, the gold fever being at its height, by Colonel Mason's orders, I made preparations for his trip to the newly discovered gold mines at Sutter's Fort. I selected four good soldiers, with Aaron, Colonel Mason's black servant, and a good outfit of horses and pack animals; we started by the usually traveled route for Yerba Buena (San Francisco). There Captain Folsom and two other citizens joined our party. The first difficulty was to cross the bay to Saucelito. Folsom, as quarter-master, had a sort of scow with a large sail, and by means of her and infinite labor we managed to get the load of horses, etc., safely crossed to Saucelito. We followed in a more comfortable schooner. Having safely landed our horses and mules we packed up and rode to San Rafael mission, stopping with Don Timoteo Murphy. The next day's journey took us to Bodega, where a man by the name of Stephen Smith lived, who had the only steam saw-mill in California. We spent a day very pleasantly with him, and learned that he had come to the country some years before, at the personal advice of Daniel Webster, who had informed him, that sooner or later the United States would be in possession of California, and that in consequence it would become a great country. From Bodega we traveled to Sonoma, and spent a day with General Vallejo. From Sonoma by the way of Napa, Suisun and Vaca's ranch, crossing the tules, we reached the Sacramento river opposite to Sutter's *embarcadero*. The only means of crossing over was by an Indian dugout canoe. After all things and persons were safely crossed, the horses were driven into the water, one being guided ahead by a man in the canoe. Of course, the animals at first refused to take to the water, and it was nearly a day's work to get them across; and even then, the trouble was not over, some of the animals escaped in the woods and thick undergrowth that lined the river, but we secured enough to reach Fort Sutter, three miles back from the *embarcadero*; where we encamped at the slough or pond near the fort. On application, Captain Sutter sent some Indians back into the bushes, who recovered and brought back all our animals.

"At that time there was not the sign of a habitation there or thereabouts, except the fort, and an old

adobe house east of the fort, known as the "Hospital." The fort, itself, was of adobe walls, about twenty feet high, rectangular in form, with two-story block-houses at diagonal corners. The entrance was by a large gate, open by day and closed by night, with two iron ship's guns near at hand. Inside there was a large house, with a good shingle roof, used as a store house, and all around the wall were ranged rooms, the fort-wall being the outer-wall of the house. The inner-wall, also, was of adobe. These rooms were used by Captain Sutter himself, and by his people; he had a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, etc., and other rooms where the women made blankets. He had horses, cattle and sheep, and of those he gave liberally and without price to all in need. He caused to be driven into our camp a beef and some sheep, which were slaughtered for our use.

"July 5th, 1848, we commenced our journey toward the mines, and reached, after a hot and dusty ride, Mormon Island.

"When Colonel Mason and party reached Mormon Island, they found about three hundred Mormons there at work; most of them were discharged soldiers from the Mexican war. General Robert Allen raised a battalion of five companies of Mormons at Kaneshville, Iowa, now Council Bluffs, early in 1846; Allen died on the way and was succeeded by Cooke; these were discharged at Los Angeles early in the summer of 1847, and most of them went to their people at Salt Lake, but some remained in California—and as soon as the fame of the discovery of gold spread, the Mormons naturally went to Mormon Island. Clark, of Clark's Point, one of the elders, was there also, and nearly all of the Mormons who had come out in the sailing vessel *Brooklyn*, which left New York in 1845, with Sam Brannan as leader. Sam Brannan was on hand as the high-priest, collecting the tithes. As soon as the news spread that the governor was there, persons came to see us, and volunteered all kinds of information, illustrating it by samples of the gold, which was of a uniform kind—scale gold, bright and beautiful. I remember that Mr. Clark was in camp talking to Colonel Mason about matters and things generally, when he inquired: 'Governor, what business has Sam Brannan to collect the tithes here?' Clark admitted that Brannan was the head of the Mormon church in California. Colonel Mason answered: 'Brannan has a perfect right to collect the tithes, if you Mormons are fools enough to pay the tax.' 'Then,' said Clark, 'I, for one, won't pay any longer.' And Colonel Mason added: 'This is public land, and the gold is the property of the United States; all of you are trespassers, but as the government is benefitted by your getting out the gold I do not intend to interfere.' I

understood afterward, that from that time the payment of the tithes ceased, but Brannan had already collected enough to hire Sutter's hospital and to open a store there, in which he made more money than any merchant in California during that summer and fall.

"The next day we continued our journey and reached Coloma, the place where gold had been first discovered, about noon. Only few miners were at work there, by reason of Marshall and Sutter's claim to the site. There stood the saw-mill unfinished, the dam and tail-race just as they were left when the Mormons ceased work. Marshall and his family of wife and half a dozen tow-headed children were there, living in a house made of clapboards.

"Here, also, we were shown many specimens of gold, of a coarser grain than that found at Mormon Island. We crossed the American river to its north side, and visited many small camps of men in what were called the 'dry diggings.' Some of these diggings were extremely rich; sometimes a lucky fellow would hit on a 'pocket,' and collect several thousand dollars in a few days; and then again would be shifting about from place to place 'prospecting,' and spending all he had made. Little stores were being opened at every point, where flour, bacon, etc., were sold—everything being a dollar a pound, and a meal usually cost three dollars. Nobody paid for a bed, for he slept on the ground, without fear of cold or rain.

"As soon as we had returned from our visit to the gold mines, to Monterey, it became important to send home positive knowledge of this valuable discovery. The means of communication with the United States were very precarious, and I suggested to Colonel Mason that a special courier ought to be sent; that Second-Lieutenant Loeser had been promoted to first-lieutenant, and was entitled to go home. He was accordingly detailed to carry the news. I prepared with great care the letter to the adjutant-general, of August 17th, 1848, which Colonel Mason modified in a few particulars; and, as it was important to send not only the specimens which had been presented to us along our route of travel, I advised the colonel to allow Captain Folsom to purchase and send to Washington a large sample of the commercial gold in general use, and to pay for the same out of the money in his hands, known as the 'Civil fund,' arising from the duties collected at the several ports in California. He consented to this, and Captain Folsom bought an oyster can full, at ten dollars an ounce, which was the rate of value at which it was then received at the custom-house. Folsom was further instructed to contract with some vessel to carry the messenger to South America, where he could take the English steamer as far east as Jamaica, with a conditional charter, giving

increased pay if the vessel would catch the October steamer. Folsom chartered the bark *La Lambayeana*, owned and navigated by Henry D. Cooke, who has since been the governor of the District of Columbia. In due time this vessel reached Monterey, and Lieut. Loeser, with his report and specimens of gold, embarked and sailed. He reached the South American continent at Payta, Peru, in time, took the English steamer of October to Panama, and thence went on to Kingston, Jamaica, where he found a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans. On reaching New Orleans, he telegraphed to the War Department his arrival; but so many delays had occurred, that he did not reach Washington in time to have the matter embraced in the President's regular message of 1848, as we had calculated. Still, the President made it the subject of a special message, and thus became official what had before reached the world only in a very indefinite shape. Then began that great development and the emigration to California, by land and by sea, of 1849 and 1850."

The estimated production of gold in the United States from 1848 to 1873 is, \$1,240,750,000, of which California contributed \$1,083,075,000, as the following table shows in detail:

From 1848 to 1852.....	\$147,000,000
In 1852.....	59,000,000
" 1853.....	68,000,000
" 1854.....	64,000,000
" 1855.....	59,000,000
" 1856.....	63,000,000
" 1857.....	61,000,000
" 1858.....	59,000,000
" 1859.....	59,000,000
" 1860.....	52,000,000
" 1861.....	50,000,000
" 1862.....	51,500,000
" 1863.....	50,000,000
" 1864.....	35,000,000
" 1865.....	35,000,000
" 1866.....	26,000,000
" 1867.....	25,000,000
" 1868.....	22,000,000
" 1869.....	22,500,000
" 1870.....	25,000,000
" 1871.....	20,000,000
" 1872.....	19,049,000
" 1873.....	18,025,722
" 1874.....	20,300,531
" 1875.....	17,753,151
" 1876.....	18,615,807
" 1877.....	18,174,716
" 1878.....	18,920,461
" 1879.....	18,190,973
" 1880.....	18,276,166

Blake gives the following table of the gold-yield of the world, for the year 1867:

California.....	\$25,000,000
Nevada.....	6,000,000
Oregon and Washington Territory.....	3,000,000
Idaho.....	5,000,000
Montana.....	12,000,000
Arizona.....	500,000
New Mexico.....	300,000
Colorado.....	2,000,000
Utah and Appalach.....	2,700,000

Total for the United States.....\$56,500,000

British Columbia.....	\$ 2,000,000
Canada and Nova Scotia.....	560,000
Mexico.....	1,000,000
Brazil.....	1,000,000
Chili.....	500,000
Bolivia.....	300,000
Peru.....	500,000
Venezuela, Columbia, Cuba, St. Domingo	3,000,000
Australia.....	31,000,000
New Zealand.....	6,000,000
Russia.....	15,000,000
Austria.....	1,175,000
Spain.....	8,000
Italy.....	95,000
France.....	80,000
Great Britain.....	12,000
Africa.....	900,000
Borneo and East India.....	5,000,000
China, Japan, etc.....	5,000,000

Great Total.....\$130,180,000

CHAPTER XV.

THE ROUTES OF IMMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA AND HOW THEY ARRIVED.

Geographical Locations of Both Californias—California's Size and Population—Pacific Mail and Steamship Company—Different Ways and Routes to go to California—Forming Companies—Old Material to start a new business with—What Emigrants took along with Them—The First Steamboat on the Sacramento River—The Edward Everett Gold Mining Company—The Different Traveled Routes in regard to the Difficulties—On the Overland Roads—On the Isthmus—John Conness on Board the *Syph* Arrived in San Francisco by the way of Ecuador—Number that Arrived at San Francisco.

Peninsular or Lower California lying between the gulf and the ocean is about one hundred and thirty miles in breadth where joining the continent at the

north, under the 32d parallel, and nearly the same latitude with Savannah, Georgia; thence running south eastward, diminishing in breadth and terminating in two points, the one, Cape San Lucas, in nearly the same latitude with Havana, the other at Cape Palmo, sixty miles northeast, at the entrance of the gulf.

Continental California extends along the Pacific from the 32d parallel, where it joins the peninsula, about seven hundred miles, to the Oregon line, nearly in the latitude of Boston. The Mexican government considered the 42d parallel as the northern line of California, according to a treaty with the United States in 1828. The Golden Gate, the entrance channel to San Francisco harbor, is located under the same latitude as the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay and the Straits of Gibraltar.

California embraces an area of 188,981 square miles or 120,947,840 acres. This gives her the second place of all the States in the Union; so far as population is concerned, with her 864,686 inhabitants, (according to the census of 1880) she takes the twenty-fourth place between the States. The magnitude of the State will be more readily comprehended by comparing her with Great Britain. California will be found 78,235 square miles larger than the United Kingdom. Of the total population of 864,686, there are 518,271 males, 346,415 females; 572,006 are native Americans, 292,680 foreigners; 767,266 are white, and 97,420 colored.

Before the discovery of gold in California, as early as March, 1847, Congress had proposed a mail route from New York to Astoria via the Isthmus of Panama, with semi-monthly trips on the Atlantic side and monthly trips on the Pacific side, with San Francisco destined to be one of the way ports, California being then quite sure to become a part of the United States. An annual subsidy of \$200,000 was offered to a responsible party who would take the contract, but capital seemed to be scarce, or kept back from the enterprise on account of the probably low profit, and a full year passed away before Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, as the principal capitalists, in April, 1848, formed the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, taking the government's contract. They immediately went on to construct three new steamers. The discovery of gold then was not yet known in the East, the plan for these boats was drawn as for mail and freight transportation only, passengers not being provided for. They were finished as cheaply as possible, in just economy with the profits that possibly could be expected out of the speculation. These steamers were the *California*, the *Oregon* and the *Panama*, and they were to run on the Pacific side from the Isthmus to Oregon.

Just in time the news of the great discovery in Cal-

ifornia had arrived East and began to scatter around, showing to such a clear-headed speculator like Aspinwall that there was something, if not a million in it, and urging upon him the necessity of changing the plan of his three steamers, then under construction. This was immediately done, and their completion hurried on. No sooner than one of them had been completed and equipped was she sent out on her voyage by the way of Magellan Straits for the Pacific ocean and San Francisco. The first to arrive at this latter port on February 28th, was the *California*, the *Oregon* followed on March 31st, and the *Panama* entered San Francisco harbor on June 4, 1849. Thus was opened up a new route to the El Dorado of the Pacific coast.

Since the St. Louis newspapers, in 1840, had published the glowing description of California, out of Dr. Marsh's pen, this country, just far enough distant to become a field for the golden dreams of many a romantic youth; publications like Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and the Wilke's exploring expedition, had nourished this feeling, and some returned whaler had helped and aided in his circle with his descriptions, that the romance did not die out. Now, then, this land appeared again in a new dress, "covered with gold," and letters filled with gold dust had arrived together with more inviting descriptions and urgent invitations by friends. The romance had developed into reality and the attraction grew to an irresistible strength, the youth talented with romantic fancy filled the ranks of the adventurers, ready with the next chance to start for the newly acquired American province, the new El Dorado, where everybody could help himself to as much of the precious metal as he pleased, without the investment of a great capital. And the only question to be settled by these fresh made adventurers was to decide by what route they could reach their far destination the quickest. According to the home location, those living on or near the Atlantic ocean found it most convenient to go by water, either all the way around Cape Horn, or by the way of Central America, crossing the Isthmus at Panama, at Nicaragua, or across Mexico; while those of the Western States mostly preferred to go the entire distance by land across the plains, where several routes afforded the way to the Pacific coast: the Santa Fe route, or generally called the Santa Fe trail, via the Arkansas valley to the Rio Grande, then through Sonora to the Rio Gila, and crossing the Colorado river to enter California from the south-eastern part; or the route Fremont had taken, up the Platte river, through the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, through Utah, passing by Fort Hall, following the Humboldt and Carson rivers towards the

central part of the Sierra Nevada. Here the Carson pass leading down into El Dorado county was the most preferred one; another favored pass was following up the Truckee river, crossing on the summit to Bear river ridge and tracing down the latter river. Another route across the plains took a more northerly direction, and passed over the Sierra Nevada by the Pitt river route, or Lassen's Cut-off, to enter California in the northern part.

However trustful everyone was of his own success, there were certainly few strong minded enough to set out on the expedition alone-dependent on their own strength and good luck; all others not in possession of such amount of self-confidence attached themselves to a larger body of men, or formed a company for their own protection and satisfaction; this being a necessity for the travel overland, it was an attribute of the travel by sea giving an agreeable comfort. But the dependency in this direction as well as other necessary preparations, absorbed, with most of them, too much time to allow them to move on immediately, as the season was too far advanced, thus giving better opportunity for preparations and for making proselites for the emigration, to start on the journey as early as spring would allow the moving. The seaport cities as well as the frontier post of the far west, early in 1849, became the rendezvous places of thousands of people, and their assemblage and the purpose for which they came, gave birth to many hitherto unknown branches of industry at these places. Here all the old horses, mules, oxen and cows, together with old wagons of every description, were brought to these fitting-out stations and found a ready market and sale; the emigrants on their journey being compelled to pay the highest prices for all things of necessity. There, old vessels, laid up for years, and half rotten, or forgotten entirely at their moorings, were brought to life again; a new coppering and other most necessary repairing was done as fast as possible, the vessel fitted up as a passenger boat and advertised as a fast sailing vessel in best order, awaiting passengers for California, and every one of them were filled with passengers who were willing to risk the old crafts, being all anxious to reach the far destination as fast as possible.

And now to say what all was going along with these vessels, besides the passengers, one could hardly imagine anything that these smart Yankees had forgotten. Many of the adventurers who were trying to make fortunes on this coast had an idea that this country was lacking of everything, and they brought with them all the necessities of life; all the implements, tools and machinery for starting most every trade; supplies were taken along to open stores of every description; printing presses and all the sup-

plemental parts, to bring the blessings of the news to the new country, whole houses, in all their parts, ready to be put up; one wing of Mrs. Perry's hotel at Salmon Falls, El Dorado county, came around Cape Horn—we could state a good many more, but this one example may suffice; more thoughtful people went on to invent machines for washing gold and sold them to the adventurers, who stowed them in with the other baggage to make use of when arriving at the El Dorado. One party, made up as the "Canargwa Mining Company," among other curiosities were accompanied by a coining press, with steel dies, for the coining of five and ten dollar gold pieces; for what could they do with all the gold that they expected to dig without being coined? And even the first steamboat ever run on the Sacramento river was imported that way by the excited adventurers. We give the following from a Boston newspaper, published as a "Recollection of the late Edward Everett;" the writer of the article calls himself one of the party:

"In the month of December, 1848, a party of adventurers numbering one hundred and fifty, from all the New England States, became infected with the gold fever, which raged then extensively all over the country, in consequence of discovering the precious metal in California. These men formed a company and purchased a ship called the *Edward Everett*, and named their company 'The Edward Everett Mining Company.' The shares were three hundred dollars each, and no person could hold more than one share, because the company wanted strength—not ornamental members. After the shares were allotted, and the ship purchased, it was suggested that Mr. Everett should be notified of the compliment the company had paid him, and that we should be happy if he would give us any information respecting the country we were about to visit, and the art of mining. The hint was acted upon, and in a few days we received a letter from Mr. Everett, in which he stated that, with facts and documents we desired, he had forwarded us a choice lot of books, the perusal of which he hoped we would find interesting during our long passage to the new El Dorado. There were about a hundred and fifty volumes, embracing Prescott's, Bancroft's Sparks' and other standard works; besides several text books relative to mining, some pamphlets regarding the climate, soil and geology of California, and works that gave a very distinct account of the early settlement of the Jesuits, and the manner in which they had extended their influence by the aid of Missionaries and Christianity among the Indians.

"After a six months' passage we arrived in California, moored our ship along the mud banks of Benicia and there built a steamboat with the material which we

had purchased in Boston. It was a flat-bottomed boat, and a clumsy affair, but it was propelled by the aid of steam and with paddle wheels, and that specimen of our work we named *Edward Everett, Jr.* This steamer was the first one that ever navigated the Sacramento river; and it should be known in history that through the kindness of Edward Everett, the orator and statesman, the one hundred and fifty adventurers were proud to place his name on the sides of their rude craft, a wonder in those days, when only sailing vessels ascended the river."

Thus the early gold-hunters started out on their voyage provided with everything the boldest imagination could think of; equipped, not as the law directed quite, but as the inclination dictated them. The trip around Cape Horn was tiresome and absorbed much time; but, after all, the travelers that took their choice of this route found that they had done the best, and in most every line of comparison the advantage was on their side. They made a continuous progress, and after having sailed around Cape Horn they did not need to worry themselves; they proceeded toward their destination, where they arrived fresh and strong, having their outfit right on hand in the hold of the same vessel. The overland travelers starting with insufficient knowledge of their own necessities as well as the character of the country they had to traverse, had their wagons loaded down to the utmost with not much less of all kinds of stuff than the former class, soon enough found themselves concerned with difficulties, and experience was the master that taught them the right way. Most of the emigrants were overloaded with provisions to such an extent that it soon became a burden to them and their pulling animals; but short, they resolved to throw the burden overboard, and as others followed the same example, there could be found along the different emigrant roads piled up like cord-wood, all different articles of food, particularly hams, bacon and flour-barrels, and on more difficult points of the roads there were wagons loaded with goods left behind, on account of an insufficiency of pulling animals, those from the abandoned wagons being required more necessary for the balance of the rigging. From the Missouri river to the passes in the Rocky mountains there were but little difficulties out of natural causes, the road leading continuously sloping up towards the mountains; but in crossing the mountains an amount of difficulties were to overcome that none of them had thought of before. But the emigrants of 1849, having toiled with their wagons over unknown plains and wild mountains across, the sandy and alkali deserts, learning by experience many devices for passing successfully the most serious obsta

cles. Zigzag trails had to be cut on the too steep hillsides to facilitate the passage of pack animals, and even of light wagons, and the rudiments of some of them may be found to the present time, though overgrown with lichen and ferns as well as all kinds of chaparral; oftentimes wagons had to be taken down by ropes, or by attaching limbs of trees as a drag to enlarge the friction and thus break or retard the speed or pressure.

The number of emigrants from the Western States that set out in the spring of 1849, during the months of April, May and June, on their travel across the plains can only be approximately estimated, varying between 50,000 and 80,000, organized in companies numbering from about a dozen up to several hundred, most of them men, comparatively few women and children accompanying their husbands and fathers to the new country. Most of the emigrants, coming by the Santa Fe route, went to the southern mines; those entering the territory by the Pitt river route went to the northern part; the Truckee river pass led down to the mines on Bear, Yuba and neighboring rivers; and the Carson pass brought those hunting the El Dorado down to the American river, and being satisfied here, they called it *El Dorado*. A third route to reach the El Dorado on the Pacific coast was by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the emigrants who had selected the same, without any doubt calculating on the shortest and cheapest way, found they had made a miscalculation, and were in the worst condition of all the emigrants; for after being landed at Chagres, Navy Bay, or some other harbor, together with their baggage and eventually other outfit, they had to go across the Isthmus either afoot or on mule's back and await the arrival of the next steamer. Thus from 5,000 to 8,000 American emigrants were compelled to take involuntary lodgings up to the time when their chances would turn up to move further on, and not being accustomed to the tropical climate, malarial fever, cholera, etc., were ravaging badly in their ranks, and only the ardent desire to reach the land of such extravagant reports and so favorable promises could keep the minds of most of them upright. But the few steamers (only two were running yet on the Pacific ocean) could not give passage to one-fourth of the people arriving every week, the price for tickets run up immensely, and as comparatively few of the emigrants had been wise and precautionary enough to provide themselves with through tickets to San Francisco, there was a good chance for other vessels that happened to be around in this ocean. Vessels of every description came flocking into Panama harbor to get their share of this travel; unloading their cargo if necessary and making some arrangements for the

transportation of passengers—all ready to be either chartered or sold to a company of emigrants.

John Conness, now of Boston, but for years a citizen of El Dorado county, with many other future prominent citizens of this State, took passage on May 9th, 1849, on board the whaler-ship *Sylph*, Captain Francis Gardiner, of Fairhaven, and arrived at San Francisco, California, after an involuntary visit to the port of Tacamas, Republic of Ecuador, about 55 miles north of the equator, on July 26th, 1849.

The number of arrivals on the water-way at San Francisco, from April 12th, 1849, to February 28th, 1850, was 43,824. The emigrant road from the Carson Pass down into El Dorado alone, saw passing over it, if not more, at least as many arriving emigrants as those who landed at San Francisco.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AND COUNTY COURT SEAT.

El Dorado county is one of the twenty-seven counties into which the State was divided at its organization, their boundaries being the matter of an act signed February 18th, 1850.

When the order of the day brought up the debate for subdividing the state into counties, it was found that not only the geography of the territory, to the greater extent, was still unknown and the rest veiled, but the population was still so uncertain and unsettled, the course of the rivers as well as the character of the mountains not sufficiently known, that all this caused much perplexity and delay. But it must be said, they did the best they could do under the perplexing circumstances, and however ungainly in shape or boundaries, some of the counties might have been laid out first, causing many a correction in later years, the boundaries of El Dorado, with the first choice, struck the right point; little or no alterations have been necessary up to the present day. As the county in which the discovery of gold was made, and consequently having the greatest attraction for all those who had come to hunt up a fortune in this new El Dorado, and being one of the largest and richest counties in the mining district, she was deservedly complimented with the name she bears.

In 1850, when the vote was taken for the location of a court seat in the county, Coloma received the largest number of votes, for the reason it then had hardly any competitor of note, as up to that time most all the population had concentrated around Coloma. But its development was limited and the increase of its population could not stand the comparison with other

districts, particularly those of Hangtown and Weber creek. And ere long the ambition of the people of the first named district grew high enough to start an agitation for the removal of the county court seat to Placerville, as being located so much more convenient and the most central location of the county. Public meetings were held at Placerville, in January, 1854, and as the result of a resolution then adopted, the following bill for the permanent location of the county court seat of El Dorado county was introduced in the State Legislature :

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The county judge of El Dorado county shall, at least four weeks prior to the next general election, make proclamation to the voters of said county, and shall cause the same proclamation to be published in all the newspapers published in said county, as often as the same may be issued, that at the next general election the question of the removal of the county seat shall be voted on by the qualified voters of said county, and stating the form of ballot to be used at said election, which shall be as follows : "For County Seat," naming the place to be voted for, and said ballots shall be counted at the same time, and in the like manner as those cast for the officers to be chosen at said election.

SEC. 2. The returns of the votes so cast for a county seat shall be made to the county clerk as in manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. After the returns shall have been canvassed, it shall be the duty of the county judge to declare that place which shall have received the greatest number of votes, to be the county seat and shall cause the same to be certified to the Secretary of the State.

SEC. 4. If it shall be ascertained that the place chosen, as aforesaid, for the county seat of said county, is other than the town of Coloma, the court of sessions shall immediately proceed to make all necessary contracts for the erection of a court-house and jail, and other necessary offices for the county seat, which contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Bonds and sureties shall be required of a responsible character, equal in amount to the price to be paid for the erection of the buildings specified in such contracts ; and payments shall be made on the contracts in such manner as the court of sessions shall deem most conducive to the interest of the people of the county ; provided that no payments shall be made until the completion of the buildings according to contract, and until they shall have been received by the court of sessions.

SEC. 5. No contract shall be made as specified in

the preceding section, until after the proposals for such contract shall have been advertised by the court of sessions, for at least two weeks, in all the newspapers published in said county, which proposals shall specify with exactness the size, and manner of construction, and the time within which the said buildings shall be completed, and no member of the court of sessions or other county officers, shall be interested either directly or indirectly in the contract so made.

SEC. 6. Within sixty days after the execution of such contract, or as soon as the buildings at the new county seat shall be ready for use and occupancy, it shall be the duty of the court of sessions to cause to be removed, the public archives, records and other property of said county, to the place so declared to be the county seat ; and the terms of the county court of sessions and the district court of said county shall thereafter be holden at the county seat.

SEC. 7. Whenever the buildings now occupied at the present county seat shall be no longer needed for public use, it shall be the duty of the court of sessions to order the sheriff of the county to expose the same for sale at public auction, to be sold to the highest bidder, together with the ground belonging thereunto ; the proceeds of which shall be paid into the county treasury. The sheriff shall furnish a bill of sale of all the property sold, to the county treasurer, and take the treasurer's receipt for the moneys paid him on account of such sale ; which receipt shall be filed as a voucher with the county auditor.

SEC. 8. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act so far as they or either of them are applicable or relate to the county of El Dorado, are hereby repealed.

This act, passed by the Legislature of California in April, 1854, was the result of a petition of the citizens of Placerville, introduced as a bill in the Legislature in session ; the city of Placerville being incorporated about the same time and being undoubtedly the most important town in the county, and in full understanding of the way and means how to increase her significance, made great efforts to get the county seat changed from Coloma to Placerville, making it plausible that suitable buildings for court-house and offices would be given by the citizens. The Legislature, as above stated, submitted the question to the decision of the people at the next general election, to come off in September of the same year, giving the matter an ample chance for agitation in the meantime.

Besides Coloma, anxious to keep what had been in her possession since the organization of the county, and Placerville, three more aspirants entered the contest for the county seat. Georgetown also marched in the field for the agitation for removal of the county

seat. The *Mountain Democrat* of May 18th, 1854, gives the following :

"At a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown and the northern portion of El Dorado county, held at Georgetown on the evening of the 12th inst., on the subject of the removal of the county seat, T. W. Brotherton, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph C. Terrell, appointed secretary. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The Legislature of California has left the question of the permanent location of the county seat of El Dorado county to be decided by the qualified voters of said county at the approaching election ;

AND WHEREAS, For the opinion of this meeting, Georgetown is the most suitable place in the county for the permanent establishment of the county seat, possessing as it does, many advantages unequalled by any other place spoken of to be voted for the county seat.

Among which advantages might be mentioned the regular manner in which it is laid out, and the great width of its streets ; which not only afford extraordinary facilities for business and travel, but are almost a sure guaranty against fire.

In addition to which, her citizens never have been, and it is presumed never will be found wanting in energy, liberality and public spirit, as is evidenced by the fact that we have a large and spacious town hall—an edifice unequalled by anything of the kind in the mountains of California—as well as a large substantial church, built by the citizens generally, without distinction of sect or creed, and free for all Christian denominations. Also a fine district school-house, finished after the most approved models, and affording the best accommodations for the children of the district.

We have also an inexhaustible supply of mountain water, which requires neither snow nor ice to make it palatable, as well as a never-failing stream running through our midst ; and as for beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate and uniform good health, we challenge the world to find a parallel—making Georgetown altogether one of the most desirable places for the permanent location of the county seat, that can be found in the county of El Dorado. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means within our power, to secure the permanent location of the county seat of El Dorado county at Georgetown.

Resolved, That if Georgetown is successful in procuring the county seat, that we pledge ourselves to donate to the county of El Dorado, for county purposes, the large and commodious building in said town known as the "Town Hall."

Resolved, That a standing committee of five be appointed to devise and carry into execution the best means to secure the election of Georgetown for the permanent county seat of El Dorado county, and said committee report at "Warren's Hall," at 8 o'clock, two weeks from to-night.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *State Journal*, the *Sacramento Union*, and in the papers of this county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. W. BROTHERTON, Pres't.

J. C. TERRELL, Sec'y."

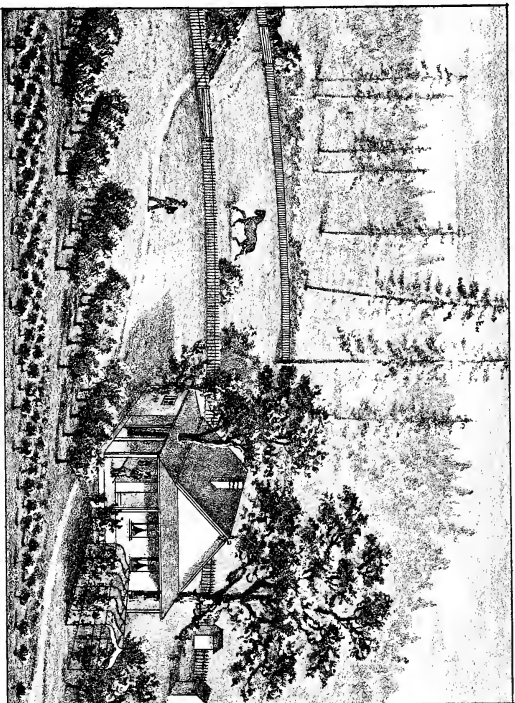
Georgetown, however, withdrew in favor of Greenwood Valley, and if it had not been for the jealousy of Diamond Springs, we don't know why the county seat would not have been removed in 1854 from Coloma to Placerville. At the general election of September 6th, 1854, the following vote was given for county seat :

Coloma.....	4,601
Placerville.....	3,745
Diamond Springs.....	2,073
Mud Springs.....	685
Greenwood Valley.....	441

Immediately after the election, for the first time some talk was circulating to divide the county of El Dorado, on account of her huge dimensions, but in fact as the hearty wish of some politicians to try the experiment, expecting to have better control of the votes of the county in the diminished shape ; but for this time it was of no consequence whatever. About a year later, however, a member of the State Assembly by the name of White gave notice in the House that he would introduce a bill to divide the "Empire county."

The question of the removal of the county seat from Coloma to Placerville, that had been slumbering since the election in the fall of 1854, turned up again in the spring of 1856. This time the first request was made by the population of Cosumnes and White Oak townships, comprising the whole population of the southern and southwestern part of the county, who by reason of the geographical location of their places of residence, would be benefitted by a removal of the county seat to Placerville, as the most central and conveniently located place. Coloma, in anticipation of this second contest, that promised to become a more serious one, and that she might not be able to come out of it as lucky as the first time, opened subscription lists and solicited names for remonstrances.

At Placerville the citizens convened at a large and enthusiastic meeting March 15th, 1856 ; Mayor Jervey was called to preside, Captain W. H. Smith and ex-Mayor A. Hunter were chosen vice-presidents, and W.



ST ALBANS COTTAGE. RES^{CE} OF W^M J. FOWLER, & S^{AM} L. LAWSON.
NEAR KELSEY. EL DORADO CO. CAL.

Wadsworth and D. W. Gelwicks were appointed secretaries. The object of the meeting being stated, to take into consideration the subject of the location of the county seat, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: B. R. Nickerson, Captain Smith, Dr. Child, Captain Norton, and J. O'Donnell. Mr. Nickerson reported the following resolutions, which were, after a full discussion, unanimously adopted. The most determined spirit characterized the whole proceedings.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the inherent right of governments, whether territories, states, counties or corporations to legislate and determine their own local affairs through the direct action of their own citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the course of a portion of the El Dorado delegation in our State Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, White, Welch and Oliver, to whom was referred the bill to submit the permanent location of our county seat to a direct vote of the people at a special election, is a gross outrage of every principle of popular sovereignty, and merits our decided reprobation.

Resolved, That the committee of the House, upon "Counties and County Boundaries," for their unanimous report in favor of the passage of the bill to submit to the electors of El Dorado county, at a special election, the permanent location of the county seat, deserves our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That Messrs. Gage, Heiskell, Bowe and Borland, for their strict adherence to the true interests of their constituency, as well as to a well settled national principle, in urging upon the Legislature the passage of the bill to submit the question to a direct vote of the whole people, disconnected with party politics, have done their duty to their constituents.

Resolved, That the report submitted by Dr. Taylor is in direct conflict with the will of a large majority of the people he was elected to represent, and in all the essential features at variance with the facts; and that part of said report relating to our county buildings a wanton attempt to mislead the Legislature upon a subject of vital importance to the citizens of our county.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office at the coming election, of any particular party, who by his action upon this vital principle of self-government refuses to submit the same to the people directly concerned.

W. E. JERVEY, President.

W. WADSWORTH, }
D. W. GELWICKS, } Secretaries.

Under date of Apr 12^{ist}, 1856, the Board of Supervisors issued the following :

WHEREAS, An act entitled "An act to submit the question of removal of the county seat of El Dorado county to the qualified voters thereof," having been enacted by the people of the State of California: and

WHEREAS, Said act having been approved by the governor of this State, and the same certified to the board; and, whereas, said act provides that an election, thirty days after the passage of said act, shall be held in said county of El Dorado, to locate and establish the county seat of said county, and to determine whether the said county seat shall remain at Coloma or be removed to the city of Placerville.

Therefore, we, the Board of Supervisors of said county, hereby give notice under our order, that an election will be held in all the precincts in this county, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, A. D 1856, in pursuance of said act.

ALEX. IRVINE,

Chairman Board of Supervisors.

D. C. MCKENNEY, Clerk.

The election returns gave a total vote of 13,393, of these 85 had been rejected for want of proper certificates; the balance of the 13,308 were divided as follows :

For Coloma, 7,413; for Placerville, 5,895.

In consequence of this vote, an indignation meeting of the citizens of Placerville was held on the plaza, Thursday evening, May 29th, 1856, for the purpose of eliciting the sentiment of the people in regard to the late flagrant outrage upon the right of suffrage committed in Coloma and developed in counting the returns of the late election for county seat.

The meeting was called to order by nominating S. M. Johnson, Esq., chairman, and Dr. I. S. Titus, secretary.

Able addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hume, Keene, Bruce, Lee, Carr and Stewart. During the proceedings, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, At an election held in this county on Saturday, the 17th inst., to decide upon the permanent location of the county seat, it was determined by the votes of the people, as declared and known after closing the polls, and counting the votes in the various precincts of the county, that the city of Placerville received a majority of all the votes cast, of over five hundred votes; and, whereas, fraudulent returns have been made to the county clerk from three precincts, representing a vote of 2,245 votes, thereby changing the result, and overriding the voice of the people, and substituting in the place thereof the will of designing knaves; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the returns from Uniontown of 811 votes, from Dry Creek house. 872 votes, and from

McDowellville, 562 votes, are base forgeries upon the election franchise; degrading the ballot box; a deep disgrace, which must rest upon every freeman in the Empire county, who does not with all his political, moral and physical might resist this invasion of our liberties.

Resolved, That to submit to this outrage upon our dearest rights, is to entrust our future welfare and right of self-government committed to us by our fathers, into the hands of ballot-box stuffers, and law-defying villains; by so doing, rendering the will of the people powerless, and destroying all our liberty.

Resolved, That all the corrupt officials who have been accessory in vamping and producing false returns from the above precincts, have shown themselves utterly unworthy of the confidence of the people of El Dorado county, and should be held to a strict account therefore, etc.

Resolved, That John Hume, Esq., late an honored citizen of this place, for his bold and able advocacy of the claims of this city, is hereby accorded our highest respect and profound thanks.

Resolved, That we recognize to its fullest extent, the right of the people to decide every question of public interest, at the ballot box; and to that verdict, when fairly expressed, we should ever submit; and we denounce those who have attempted to defile this sacred palladium of our liberties, as enemies of our race, traitors to our glorious land, and more justly entitled to the benefits of hemp, than some of their predecessors.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, etc.

S. W. JOHNSON, Chairman.

I. S. TITUS, Secretary.

The facts about this election were these:

On May 17th, 1856, the people of El Dorado county by a large majority, voted to remove the county seat from Coloma to Placerville. In fear that fraud would be committed by the friends of Coloma, the citizens of Placerville took the precaution to send two agents to each precinct in the county, with instructions to remain at the polls until they were closed, and to procure from the judges of election a correct return of the votes polled, and the number cast for each place—Placerville and Coloma—certified by a proper officer. The judges in every instance furnished the desired information and sent the following returns, as counted after the polls had closed:

For Placerville.....	5,926
For Coloma.....	5,280

Majority for Placerville..... 646

The official vote, as given before, differed materially

from the above; the vote of Coloma, within the short space of two weeks was increased astonishingly from 5,280 to 7,413. The above report gave Placerville a vote of 5,926; the official vote was 5,895, a difference of but thirty-one votes. Coloma township at the county seat election cast 2,038 votes, at the Presidential election the same township gave but 937 votes. At the county seat election White Oak precinct cast 347 votes, all but five for Coloma, while at the Presidential election it gave 69 votes in all. The precincts of McDowellville and Dry Creek at the county seat election cast 1,436 votes, but two of them for Placerville; while at the Presidential election there was not one vote cast in either of these precincts.

The question of the removal of the county seat that had rested for nearly a year, sprung to life again with the opening of the legislative session in January 1857. On the 22d of said month, Mr. G. McDonald presented a bill in the Assembly, providing for the removal of the county seat of El Dorado county from Coloma to Placerville. The bill passed the lower house without any opposition, while some controversy came in when the bill was brought up in the Senate; but a large majority of the votes of the latter body decided for the removal of the county seat of the Empire county from Coloma to Placerville. This ended the struggle of three years agitation for the supremacy—at last Placerville had won a victory and fully enjoyed it.

Some parties of the northern part of El Dorado county to show their discontentedness and dissatisfaction with this result, held a meeting at Georgetown, where some resolutions were read and accepted, out of which we give the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a division of the county of El Dorado, making Georgetown the seat of the new county.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature from this county are requested to use their influence to secure the immediate passage of a bill for the above purpose.

The line which these office-seekers and county butchers proposed for that new county was the South Fork of the American river—to include the whole district bounded by the South and Middle Forks of the American river running east to the state line—stating in the preamble to those resolutions that the people of said district had expressed themselves favorable to a division.

Dr. Turner introduced a bill into the assembly for the division of El Dorado county, and the creation of *Eureka county*. It was referred to the committee on Counties and County Boundaries, whereupon Mr. C. Orvis presented a remonstrance against it, causing the

whole matter to be referred to the El Dorado delegation. The latter presented a majority report signed by Messrs. Hamm, Hall, Orvis, Hume, McDonald and Carpenter, and a minority report signed by Messrs. Turner and Mitchell. The bill came up for consideration in the Assembly on the 8th of April, 1857, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which that body refused to order the bill engrossed, was indefinitely postponed.

But while all those who had an interest in county affairs were attentively following the proceedings of the proposed county division, anxiously wishing that it might be prevented, not sufficient attention was given to the danger from a similar robbery on the southern boundary; here, a part of El Dorado county from Dry creek, the hitherto boundary line, to the South Fork of the Cosumnes river was given to Amador county to increase her size. The petitioners for this act had pretended to work in full agreement with the people of that respective part of country, but in fact, the people had not been asked about their opinion; on the contrary, just those people had only a short time ago expressed their opinion, by requesting the removal of the county seat from Coloma to Placerville. Now in this request they had been satisfied, what reason could exist for another move.

Meanwhile the county seat officially had been removed to Placerville, and the ground for the permanent location of the county buildings not yet being selected, the Board of Supervisors rented a large stone building in the rear of the *Mountain Democrat* office, for county purposes, and by some alterations converted it into a temporary court-house.

One would have believed that this would have been the last act in the question of the removal of the county seat, but this was not so. The Legislature in the session of 1857-58, was again requested to take up the matter. A bill had been introduced into the State Assembly providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to erect the necessary buildings for the county court seat, by Mr. Lee and Mr. Buell answered with a substitute, to remove the county seat from Placerville back to Coloma. The bill passed the lower house in March, 1858, but not the senate, and never turned up again, and Placerville remains the county seat of the county until this day.

The buildings occupied as court-house were purchased by the County Supervisors on June 5th, 1861, from Messrs. Boenzly & Brelaz; this conveyance took place in consideration of the sum of \$7,000, in warrants drawn on the General Fund of the county. The jail at Coloma, which had been built in 1856, was used for the confinement of prisoners until the present jail building was erected in connection with the court-

house, after that it was leased for several purposes, finally to be sold at auction on March 8th, 1870.

Repeatedly the State Legislature has been petitioned since for the formation of a new county, to be formed out of portions of El Dorado, Placer and Nevada counties under the proposed name of

TRUCKEE COUNTY.

The portion of El Dorado county which it was proposed to segregate is one of the most valuable and indispensable parts of this county, viz.: Lake Valley—valuable for its timber and its grazing lands, being the summer pasture for hundreds of bands of cattle, horses, sheep and goats, which are driven there in the spring to remain until fall, and belonging almost exclusively to owners living in the lower part of El Dorado county.

CHAPTER XVII.

EL DORADO COUNTY, GEOGRAPHICALLY.

Reaches from the plains of the Sacramento, on the west, over a dividing range, to the line of the State of Nevada on the east, a distance of over sixty miles; and from the Middle Fork of the American river on the north to the South Fork of the Cosumnes river on the south; comprising an area of about 1,800 square miles. From west to east, there is a gradual change of temperature, commencing with a region where snow and frost are comparatively unknown, and where the summer heat is almost tropical, and culminating in snows thirty and forty feet deep, and with an occasional dip of the thermometer to twenty degrees below zero. Occasionally the winter snows prevail as far down as Placerville (2,300 feet altitude), but here the temperature rarely reaches lower than ten degrees below freezing. During the time when the freight and travel to and from Virginia City all passed this way, the road over the summit, an elevation of 7,373 feet, was kept open all winter, and passengers and mails were regularly carried through.

In the lower part of the county the summer temperature ranges from eighty to one hundred degrees, but as throughout California, the nights are always pleasant; while the dryness of the atmosphere relieves the heat of the day of that sultry character so trying in the Atlantic States. Occasionally, for a few hours during the middle of the day, the thermometer has been known to register one hundred degrees, as far up as Cedar Rock. This, however, is rare, and morning and evening fires are generally required even in July, at an elevation of 3,500 feet and above.

The summers in the mountains are delightful: a

medium between the piercing breezes of San Francisco and the dull placidity of the southern coast. The occasional sharp thunder storms keep the atmosphere clear, pure and bracing, and many an invalid has been restored to health as the result of a few month's campaigning under the pines; while the effect is not less beneficial on all who have the means and leisure to enjoy a season of hunting and fishing in that delectable region. No one can ever make such a trip without wishing to repeat it, and those whose business takes them up there regularly, are always anxiously looking forward for the time of the annual migration.

To come down from the clouds, El Dorado county is bounded on the south by Amador county, west by Sacramento county, by Placer county north, and by the State of Nevada and Alpine county east. The scenery of the thus enclosed part of the State of California is classified among the most magnificent in the world; everywhere there is something worth seeing, whether it be the quietly pastoral or grandly picturesque. Fountain and lake, forest and meadow, peak and valley make up this section of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. On this range are found such prominent and noble points as Park Peak, Mount Tallac, Crystal Peak, Thompson's Peak and Pyramid Peak; besides innumerable lakelets of beauty, such as Fallen Leaf Lake, Loon Lake, Silver Lake, Clear Lake, Lake Tallac and Valley Lake. El Dorado lays claim to a portion of that unequalled sheet of water, Lake Bigler, the principal inlet of the lake—Emerald Bay—being in the county. El Dorado county is well off in the matter of water, a host of creeks filling every bed in the spring, while the Rubicon, the various branches of the American and Cosumnes rivers, which partly make the northern and southern boundary lines of the county, partly run through it to their whole length, keep in flow perennial. El Dorado possesses a great attraction in her underground caverns, ornamented with those wonderful formations of nature's untired work of many thousands of years, called stalactites and stalagmites. And last, but not least, in the line of natural attractions there are the soda and mineral springs, of which El Dorado county possesses a good many, and though only little known yet, once doubtless will become sources of health as well as of wealth.

For long years El Dorado county was one of the most prosperous of the mining counties. It is estimated that of the vast product of the gold-fields of California at least \$100,000,000 was taken out here. There was a time when El Dorado county was a more important factor in the State elections than the present metropolis, San Francisco; yet for the past twenty years the population and wealth has been steadily de-

clining. It is the repetition of all gold-mining communities: accumulations made here, have been transferred to other regions, there to be enjoyed or added to other riches. Scattered all over the Union are hundreds of men, now rolling in wealth, who made their "stake" in the placers of El Dorado county. A tithe of what has been carried away would have sufficed to make these hillsides look like a garden and blossom as the rose. But the industrious thousands who once swarmed in these canyons, digging for the precious metal, have vanished, leaving ravished streambeds and abandoned camps, as the only monuments of their presence. Few remained, save those who were too poor to get away, and these wander among the hills, among the ruins of former prosperity, picking out a little from crevices once passed by with scorn, prospecting for pockets, quartz leads or seams, satisfied if they can raise enough to keep soul and body together. In the evening you may find them congregated at the nearest saloon, entertaining each other with stories of the "flush times."

The good work accomplished by the few who staid here because they wanted to, is sufficient to show what this country *might have been*—and what it *will* be yet.

TABLE OF RAINFALL AT SHINGLE SPRINGS.

(Altitude 1,350 Feet.)

BY J. R. EDWARDS, M. D.

Below we give a table of the rainfall for 19 years at Shingle Springs, this county. It was made by the late Dr. J. R. Edwards, beginning with September, 1849, and being continued to April 1868, which was a few months before his decease. This is probably the only record existing of climatic observations made in the county, and supplies the facts needed for a thorough knowledge of the character of the climate. The heaviest rainfall in any year was 77.80 inches, during 1861-62; the lightest, 17.20 inches, during 1850-51; the average 31.64 inches. The heaviest rain in one month was 34.13 inches—January 1862. The next heaviest 23.76 inches—December, 1867. The average fall during December was 10.29 inches, during January 7.55 inches—more than half of yearly rain being in these two months. A very small amount is shown for the six months beginning with May—averaging a little more than one inch in that month, and one ten-thousandths of an inch in August. As the result of careful observations and registrations from the time of the first settlement, this record, is worthy of permanent preservation:

Year.	Sept.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Total.	
	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....	Days.....	Inches.....
1849-50	3	1.01	1	0.08	19	5.65	17	10.4	10	3.7	5	2.15	15	0.80	3	0.45	1	0.2							8	30.25
1850-51	5	1.23	1	0.1	5	0.65	6	2.7	4	4.8	3	0.4	11	2.1	4	4.8	4	0.4							6	17.26
1851-52	4	0.7	1	0.3	7	2.45	15	7.8	4	3.2	4	2.5	17	8.2	8	7.8	4	0.7							6	32.50
1852-53	2	0.5	1	0.2	5	2.2	2	4.1	6	3.7	15	3.4	8	4.3	8	4.8	1	0.1							1	84.47
1853-54	2	0.5	1	0.3	5	2.2	2	4.1	6	3.7	15	3.4	8	4.3	8	4.8	1	0.1							1	63.30
1854-55	9	3.72	2	2.7	8	2.7	4	3.2	4	3.2	5	1.1	7	2.5	10	2.1	5	0.62							4	19.50
1855-56	1	0.7	1	0.7	8	2.15	8	5.7	6	4.1	12	0.8	4	3.4	8	1.2	5	0.2							3	19.50
1856-57	3	0.42	8	4.15	12	7.35	6	2.37	11	2.7	7	1.94	3	1.82	2	0.2	1	0.34							5	16.11
1857-58	3	0.42	8	4.15	4	0.99	6	2.37	11	2.7	5	2.69	6	4.00	3	1.7	2	0.2							3	15.60
1858-59	3	3.25	1	0.5	5	0.20	3	1.22	11	12.00	6	5.81	6	1.82	2	1.56	1	0.6							3	31.41
1859-60	1	0.15	10	11.16	3	2.40	6	2.58	7	1.45	9	8.71	8	3.49	4	3.49	1	0.80							1	31.28
1860-61	3	1.20	1	0.60	10	11.16	3	2.40	6	2.58	7	1.45	9	8.71	8	3.49	4	3.49							1	31.28
1861-62	2	0.78	1	0.37	5	2.84	3	1.45	5	4.26	5	4.01	6	2.76	1	2.10	1	0.95							3	2.56
1862-63	5	2.05	7	6.30	3	1.45	5	4.26	5	4.01	6	2.76	1	2.10	1	0.95	1	0.88							28	19.27
1863-64	1	0.48	6	9.84	17	9.135	7	5.128	9	5.332	4	6.215	3	6.04	2	0.85	3	2.24							49	35.430
1864-65	1	0.05	7	6.91	4	2.57	13	11.08	9	5.332	4	6.215	3	6.04	2	0.85	3	2.24							49	35.430
1865-66	1	0.48	6	9.84	17	9.135	7	5.128	9	5.332	4	6.215	3	6.04	2	0.85	3	2.24							49	35.430
1866-67	1	0.82	8	4.73	2	1.73	7	12.12	9	17.54	7	3.70	14	4.49	7	6.01	1	0.015							1	60.30
1867-68	1	2.45	8	4.17	17	12.77	16	12.12	9	17.54	7	3.70	14	4.49	7	6.01	1	0.015							1	60.30

LAKE TAHOE

Is located on the eastern side of the central ridge of the Sierra Nevada. According to the observations of the United States geographical surveying corps, under command of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, the altitude of the lake is 6,202 feet above the level of the sea; that of Tahoe City, 6,251, and of Hot Springs, 6,237 feet. The water of the lake being shed from the solid granite and volcanic mountains that compose its boundaries by more than thirty streams, is extremely

pure and clear, and when in a state of quietness, one can observe fish and other objects most distinct and perfect to the depth of from thirty to forty feet; it is of blue color and very cold, but never freezes in the winter. The temperature 800 feet below the surface always remains at 39.2°, the point of maximum density of fresh pure water; at the surface in the hottest weather, the temperature rises to 68°, and in the coldest sinks to 38° only. The deepest soundings ever made were 2,800 feet. The greatest length of the lake is 21.6 miles; the greatest breadth 12 miles; and the area of the whole sheet of water is about 195 square miles; El Dorado county is entitled to claim nearly one-third of this area as located within her lines. The water is as buoyant as any other pure water, and it is as safe for sailing crafts as any. No more danger than what is common to other places need be feared, either from wind or waves; though no Indian would dare to cross the lake, affirming their belief that an evil spirit would draw them to the bottom, if they would make an attempt.

The bed of Lake Tahoe, by some is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, and to be unfathomable. There are some indications of undoubted volcanic origin: the masses of scoriaceous or calcereous rock, mentioned already in Fremont's narrative, scattered all about the lake shore and along the banks of the Truckee river; a small conical mound, evidently created by solfataras, may be seen near by, a little to the northwest of Tahoe City; and the occasional occurrence of hot springs on the lake shore as well as in the lake, are evidence enough for this theory. Proof of the latter assertion is an incident that was witnessed in September, 1866, from Saxton's saw-mill, by a number of persons. The water perfectly smooth and calm at the time, when suddenly at a locality about two hundred and fifty yards out from shore, was observed to rise in columnar form about five or six feet above the surface of the surrounding water, but soon subsiding and falling down in a whirlpool; this phenomenon being repeated several times—one person rowed out in a small boat and found the water at that spot quite warm. The bed of the lake in the locality surrounding this accident is from thirty to forty feet below the surface of the water, while at the very spot, for a circle of about thirty yards, a hole has been sounded that is at least forty feet deeper, and no fish are to be seen around there, while in former years it has been an excellent fishing ground.

The name of this lake forms a piece of history in itself. The first mentioning of its existence was made by Fremont, who in his report to the chief of topographical engineers, under date of January 10th, 1844, says :

"Beyond a defile between the mountains, descending rapidly about 2,000 feet, and filling up all the lower spaces, was a sheet of green water, some twenty miles broad. It broke upon our eyes like the ocean. The neighboring peaks rose high above us, and we ascended one of them to get a better view. The waves were curling in the breeze, and their dark green color showed it to be a body of deep water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view; for we had become fatigued with mountains, and the free expanse of moving waves was very grateful. It was set like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to enclose it almost entirely. Its position at first inclined us to believe it Mary's lake, (sink of Humboldt or Mary's river), but the rugged mountains were so entirely discordant with the description of its low, rushing shores, and open country, that we concluded it some unknown body of water, which it afterwards proved to be. The shore was rocky—a handsome beach, which reminded us of the sea."

Fremont called it "Mountain Lake," and so it was called in California until 1853.

In 1852, the surveyor-general, on a surveying trip for the line of a new wagon road across the Sierras suggested the name of the governor of California, Bigler, for the lake, and this title was conferred upon it by an act of the Legislature of California, in honor of the honest governor, whose reputation—as pure as the water of the lake—never had been smirched by the tongue of scandal. And it became officially and generally known as

"LAKE BIGLER."

Dr. Henry De Groot, in 1859, was exploring the mountains, and gathered at the same time a vocabulary of Indian words, in the Washoe dialect. After him *tah-oo-ee* means a great deal of water; *tah-ve*, means snow, and *tah-oo*, means water; and being a writer for the press, he published his explorations in the *Scranton Union*, suggesting at the same time the word *tah-oo-ee*, as an appropriate name for Lake Bigler, being the Indian term "big water." And when, in 1863, the Rev. T. Starr King and party visited the lake—this was in the time of the rebellion, and Governor Bigler denounced by them as a "copperhead" and secessionist, and therefore unworthy of the honor to dedicate his name to so great a feature of natural scenery, and he (Starr King) appealed himself authoritatively to christen it Lake Tahoe.

California, as well as Nevada Legislatures have repeatedly passed resolutions since that the name of the lake be Lake Bigler, but the name of Tahoe in the mean time had become too much rooted down, that the official declaration could replace it for general use, disposing entirely with the Indian "big water," and

now both names are justified, though Lake Tahoe having the greater popularity.

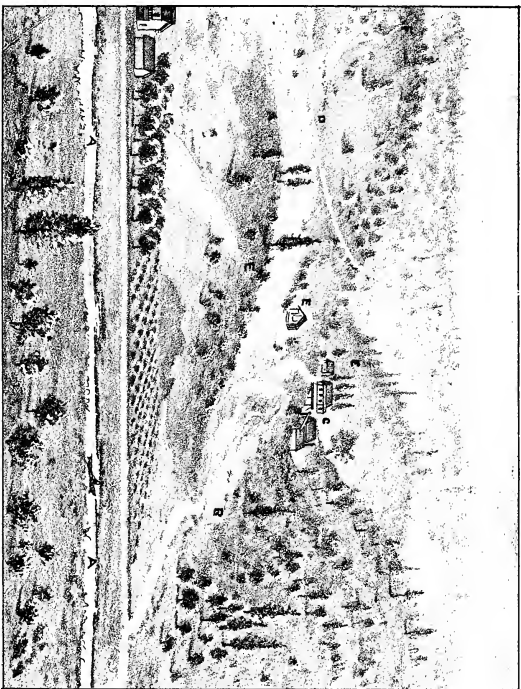
Even a fourth name turned up for some time, and at several times some efforts were made to adopt it officially. A map of this country, published in Europe, was introduced here not infrequently by European immigrants, arriving in early days, particularly those from France, on this map the lake was marked *Bonpland*, called so with Fremont's sanction, by Preuss, the draughtsman accompanying Fremont's party in 1843 and 1844, in honor of Bonpland, a great traveler and geographer accompanying Von Humboldt. All efforts, however, to re-establish the name of Bonpland quieted down without any result.

From McKinney's creek, forming the county boundary towards Placer, following the shore first south, then in a southeasterly direction to the State line, El Dorado has a shore-line on Lake Tahoe—comprising Emerald Bay—of twelve to twenty miles, the State line being resurveyed in 1876, was laid here about half a mile further east. This portion of the lake shore was about the first settled on in Lake valley, though the population did not grow in proportion with other parts; the few hotels here, however, are just as well patronized by health and pleasure-seekers from both California and Nevada as those of Tahoe City or Glenbrook. There are the Lake House, Tom Rowland's place; the Tallac House, the property of E. J. Baldwin, (Lucky Baldwin), and the Fishmarket.

The old State Line House, about two miles east of Tom Rowland's place, burnt down in September, 1877, being most pleasantly situated on the lake shore, but its greater curiosity consisted in its location on the State line between California and Nevada; the latter running right through the center of the dining-room, dividing the dining-room table in the middle, making it optional with those taking dinner whether they liked to dine in California or Nevada, or sit in both States at the same time, by taking a seat at the end of the table, the bar being in the State of Nevada.

About half a mile south of McKinney's and only a short distance across over the county line, is another of the curious features of the lake, called the "Georgetown snag." It is a dead tree standing upon its end, having its anchorage in the water at the depth of about 110 feet, rising from six to eight feet above the surface of the water. The usual stand-point of this snag is about 150 yards from shore; but sometimes heavy winds cause it to shift around, yet it never has got far from the spot where first discovered by white men.

As early as 1865 the lake was commenced to be looked at as a water-way, its water became plyed then by two sailing crafts (schooners); but with the increasing influx of summer boarders and tourists the neces-



DESCⁿ A. WEBER CREEK. B. SCOTCH RAVINE. C. BUILDINGS: OLD MILLER MINE.
D. WATER DITCH. E. RIBBON ROCK OR PACIFIC LEDGE. F. EMPIRE LEDGE.
VIEW ON THE MILLER & FOWLER MINING CLAIM.
DIAMOND SPR. MINING DISTRICT. EL DORADO CO.

sity arose to add to the attractions of the lake another new feature, and as a steamer was thought to fulfill the whole programme the best, so a steamer was built and launched, christened *Gov. Stanford*, navigating the lake since the summer of 1873. The *Stanford* is a nice, strong boat, built as a side-wheeler with two decks, in the regular sound-boat style. Her daily trip runs from Hot Springs to Tahoe City and thence to Glenbrook, whence she takes the direction to Lake Valley, Emerald Bay and Tahoe; these trips connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad on the one side, and Benton's (Carson) stage (Hank Monk driver) on the other side. The opposition has put in existence a second passenger steamer the *Niagara*; she is a paddle wheeler, like the former, of about the same size, and as her owners have taken the contract for carrying the mail, she is known as the United States mail boat. The *Meteor* is a third boat, built as a propeller, and considered as the fastest boat on the Pacific coast, she is able to make on the lake about twenty-five to twenty-six miles an hour; but she only occasionally attempts to satisfy passenger transportation as she is engaged in the lumber trade.

LAKE TAHOE.

Bright Tahoe lake! For poet's pen fit theme
O, would the power were mine to paint the scene,
The charm that keeps me ling'ring here, beside
Thy shore, in peaceful quiet to abide,
And watch thy waters flow; or catch the gleam
Of white sails floating o'er, the while they seem
Majestic swans,—and other craft that trace
Their course from point to point along the base
Of these surrounding mountains, which so grand
And brave, are rearing high their crests and stand
Like mighty sentinels to guard their round,
And keep thy waters in their destined bound.

The fitful roll of sparkling wavelets on
Thy beach, the white-caps ever and anon
That form and break—that come and go, the shade
Of different colors on thy surface made;
The voice of singing birds among the trees,
Wind music in the pines,—all lull to ease.

So here I idly rest; or, venturing more,
Thy neighboring points of interest explore.
I fish in Fallen Leaf,—without success,—
Its other charms attract me none the less;
From off its southern shore, the mountain side
From climbing visitors no more shall hide,
The Soda Springs; romantic place to all
Who love the woods, the rocks, the water fall.
Forever marked with white shall be the day
I sailed into the haven Emerald Bay;
And noted none the less are trips I make
To view the beauties of the Cascade Lake—
The wonders of Cove Rock.

MINERAL SPRINGS. GILMORE'S SPRINGS.

Mr. Nathan Gilmore is an old El Dorado county man—an early resident of Placerville—since years he is herding cattle and Angora goats, of whom he has quite a band pasturing on the shore of Fallen Leaf Lake. Sometimes in 1873, when looking after his cattle between Tallac and Angora Peak his attention was attracted to the foot-tracks of many wild animals all tending in a certain direction, and following the tracks he discovered these springs. There are, as in most every other locality where mineral springs are found, several distinct springs, each discharging a different sort of water. The main spring is reddened all about the edges, with the deposits of iron therein. You watch it, and up from the rocky bottom you see great belchings of gas rising from time to time. These belchings are irregular, and more marked at sometimes than at others. The effect would seem to be the infusion of the waters with their sparkling qualities by those upheavals of gas. This spring flows 200 gallons per hour. An analysis by a skilled chemist shows it to contain these ingredients: carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, seroxid of iron, sodium, bi-carbonate of lime, magnesia, silica, hydrogen gas, organic acids and other things needless to mention. The iron is there in very strong proportions. As a corrective tonic and alternative water, this is found to be a most effective agent.

The other spring seems to be the most promising of the two; its water is almost identical in taste with Congress Water, only more pungent.

Mr. Gilmore has built at his own expense a wagon road from Fallen Leaf Lake to the springs and the drive over from Yank's, is one of the most interesting and satisfactory jaunts a person will undertake and is bound to prove a great attraction to sightseers and tourists as well as to the public in general. The distance from Rowland's to Gilmore's Springs is 10 miles.

There are a good many more remarkable springs, both hot and cold, known in the same part of the county which deserve a thorough examination, but as nothing is done yet in the matter we only shall mention the Soda Springs, near Loon Lake about 40 miles above Georgetown, which are excelling anything of the kind in the State. The springs are the property of Messrs. Winslow and Wentworth, of Georgetown.

THE COSUMNES CAVES.

About a stone's throw from the Cosumnes Copper mine, there is one of these most wonderful freaks of nature. It was discovered in 1850, but we are unable to give the name of the discoverer. Three entrances lead into these elegant and magnificent apartments, to wander through all these various avenues and subterranean halls and passages, it affords a man about four

hours, some of the communicating passages are so low and small that a person has to lay down and move in a worm-like position. The cavern is imbedded in a solid mass of excellent marble, columns and pilasters, ornamented at their capitals with volutes and modillions, at irregular intervals interest the visitors attention, while fine representations of tapestry are engraved on its walls. Every form of stalactites imaginable droopingly hang suspended, presenting all the variegated colors of the rainbow, and brilliantly sparkle from the pale light of a candle like a thousand diamonds, while a like proportion of stalagmite underneath, with their sugar coated surface are presented to the eye of the viewer. There are many compartments of this underground construction that have never been visited by man, for in a dozen different places the openings in the rock not being sufficient to even admit the hand, but by applying the candle the light would stream into apparently splendid and capacious vaults beyond.

THE ALABASTER CAVE,

or Coral Cave, located on the road from Pilot Hill to Rattle-Snake bridge, near the foot of Whisky Bar hill, and a short drive of about five miles from the first named town, takes us over to the mouth of this wonderful cave. We descend a short flight of steps and we involuntarily step on the very threshold of the first and main room, to gaze with awe and admiration on the brilliantly beautiful scene before us; Here we realized the exquisite words of Keats: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." This grandly magnificent work of nature unmistakably is "a thing of beauty." Pending from the ceiling in innumerable stalactites, singly and in clusters, some glittering in the purity of their alabaster whiteness, others of variegated colors, presenting a scene of unrivaled beauty; while in the ceiling itself every tint of the rainbow is softly and harmoniously blended. Wherever the eye turns it will rest on stalactites and stalagmites of all shapes, sizes, and we had almost said colors, for some are slightly tinted with blue, green and red. Here, on the right, is a frozen waterfall with icicles hanging around it; passing it we arrive in front of the natural pulpit, richly decorated with stainless white drapery falling gracefully over this twelve feet high ornament. A little further and we come to the Ladies' Bower, the dome of which is its most attractive feature, being perfect in its proportion and neat colors. The Music Gallery, elevated ten or twelve feet above the floor, is surpassingly beautiful—carvings of unequalled richness, grace and beauty suspend from above, throw a shadow, light and wavy as the "soft tints of morn" over it; the best view of it is from a little eminence directly in front of it—But we only give an imperfect sketch of a few prominent objects in this singularly beautiful cave, we have not the

temerity to attempt to give a correct description of it; we confess our inability to do justice to the subject, and must leave the task to more competent hands. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The principal room is one hundred feet in length, from ten to thirty feet in width, and about the same in height. There are several smaller rooms, and a lake on the end of the large room which has not yet been explored. Arrangements were made, in early days, by the proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Smith, to illuminate the rooms with lamps, and surround all the inconvenient places with railings, to protect visitors from soiling their clothes or slipping up in their prospecting tour.

The cave was first opened for the public examination in the Spring of 1860, and then was one of the greatest attractions; not less than forty visitors a day did register their names for the first year in the book which the proprietors, with wise precaution, had laid out for that purpose, to prevent the registering on the walls. And by this means the cave has preserved its virgin appearance and its charms of beauty.

A third but smaller cave may be found on the premises, and near by the lime kiln of M. W. Manning in cave valley, after which the district took its name. All indications are proving that this cave once has been embellished with equal beauty as Alabaster cave, but vandalism of the most cruel kind has broken away all the attributes of beauty, leaving hardly anything besides the naked walls, blackened by the smoke of fires. The cave consists of two compartments, the first one being about 20 feet long and wide, was used in early days as a dancing hall. Messrs. Flagg and Tout gave here a series of balls, in the years 1856 and 1857, for which tickets were sold at \$5.00. Later it was used as a wine cellar, but proved unfit for that purpose. At the present time it stands idle. It is seldom that one of the few scattered travellers, passing by, takes a fancy to peep in, and read the history of its destroyed beauty together with the names of many a vandal from its walls and ceilings; one of these names, A. A. Houston, is accompanied by the number 1847; undoubtedly one of the first visitors to this cave, supposing that the number given truthfully indicates the year of the visit. A smaller compartment in the rear is now half ways filled up with stones from the partly broken down ceiling, forming a large skylight. Whether these two compartments are but the antichambers of other more capacious subterranean rooms, or this is all that will be found, is impossible to be decided under the present circumstances, but there are strong indications to suppose a greater connection of caves in this vicinity; like other mountains of the same character are showing.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MINING INDUSTRY. RIVER MINING.

Historical proofs show that gold at all times has been an article of highest value. The Jews, as well as the old Egyptians, knew it, and were in the habit of wearing jewelry manufactured out of it for ornaments; the name already speaks for the derivation, and up to this day there is no other people in the world that can equal the Jewish people in fondness for jewelry. The gold used at that time so profusely for ornamentation, both in household and temple and for personal decoration, was the gold from Ophir, brought by the Phœnicians from the fabulous land of Ophir, the existence of which has remained a secret to historians as well as scientists. The old Grecians adopted this use of gold from Egypt, but found some more useful appliance for the precious metal. They were the first to make a table of the value of the different metals, and gold, as the rarest known and most precious of them, was selected to give the general value of all other things: a talent of gold gave the base by which to estimate other valuables. Thus, being only a nominal value, the Romans went a step further on, making it a real article of exchange in trade.

The first gold pieces of money in circulation were only rough shaped, flattened, plain slugs; but the Roman Emperors soon improved this kind of coin by giving it a regular octagonal or round shape, and embellished it with their images, and this habit has been in general use down to our day, and always has been the shape in which the sovereigns were the most favorably looked at, and were loved by their subjects without reserve. The gold in use by both of these nations, was procured in some parts of Greece, particularly Thessaly and the islands of Thasos, while the river valleys of northern Italy, together with the hills bordering the Alps on the southern side and the Pyrenees sent their contributions to Rome.

Spain, at the time when only a Roman province, took great amounts of gold out of the river beds of her streams. The Arabian conquest of this country, in 710 and 711, it is presumed, was for no other purpose than the possession of her gold mines, at least the very first act of this conquest was the occupation of her famous gold mines at Astorga, in the Province of Leon. These, as well as the mines on the river Tago, were placers producing the richest gold, and continued to give out rich until the middle ages; and when these sources gave way, Spain was lucky enough to be indemnified by the discovery of greater riches in her own provinces of Mexico, Peru and the East Indies. In England the alluvial soil in different parts of the United Kingdom, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from time to

time, was yielding quite considerably of the golden harvest of the world. The richest gold mines of Europe, however, are those of Hungary, at Schemnitz and Kremnitz, the latter have been worked since about one thousand years, and is the gold here taken out of veins that are running through white quartz rock containing some silver besides; while the former are located in a small basin between barren mountains, being worked now on the 600-foot level (600 feet below the surface), and are known to have been worked continuously since the twelfth century, partly in private enterprise, partly in government possession. Russia, also, is a great contributor to the world's supply of gold, and her mines in the Ural, up to the discovery in California, and after that, in Australia, were one of the principal sources.

Of all parts of Asia, East India and most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago were yielding gold in great quantities, and have not been exhausted. China, as well as Russian Siberia and Japan are known to possess great riches in gold also; the same may be said of the eastern coast of Africa.

On this continent gold had been found and mined for in Brazil, and in those parts of South America bordering the Andes and Cordilleras to the west, from Chili northwards through Central America and Mexico. More recent discoveries, however, have shown that the two great chains of mountains running further north, the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, through British Columbia and into Alaska, are just as rich as the Andes in the southern half of the continent. Previous to these discoveries North America was not considered very highly, concerning the gold-mining capabilities, the Appalachian gold-fields, running through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, since their discovery in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1799, were the only places where gold had been found, yet never in great quantities.

The specific gravity of gold is 19.5, that is about 19 times heavier than water of the same volume; with the exception of platinum this is the greatest of all metals, as well as it is noted for its softness and greatest malleability. It is inelastic, and its resistance against the influence of the atmosphere, not being subject to oxidizing or rusting, makes it nearly imperishable, and it accounts very highly for the reflection of the ancient people to adopt this metal before others for the coinage of money, as its qualities make it so much more fit for this purpose. The great adaptability of this metal is by far not yet exhausted, as may be seen by the variety of uses that modern industry and science is making inventions for: the use of gold in dentistry, doubtless of modern origin, is nevertheless nothing else than

based upon the fondness for precious ornaments—we could do just as well without it; in photography, however, the gold is used in scientific solution—as chloride of gold—to reproduce the picture as falling in through the lens-glass into the dark camera, upon a thus prepared plate of glass, a process of modern science, and, alas! how old in nature. Geologists, perhaps, are able to tell us approximately the age of photography, from the samples that nature has left in the slate—for instance, at George's slide, El Dorado county, or at Volcano, Amador county, etc., brought out by mining from three to five hundred feet underneath the surface of the earth. It is photography produced by sunlight and chloride of gold, copying the profusely growing ferns upon the slate, then in formation. Another proof for Ben Akiba's: "Nothing new beneath the sun, everything has happened already before!"

The greatest quantities of gold in most countries have been met with in the sand of rivers, and on the surface of the earth, in small grains or pieces of irregular form and size, called "placer gold," and California made no exception to this rule: the gold discovered by Marshall, on the 19th of January, 1848, in the Coloma mill-race, was placer gold, and all the mining done here during the next five or six years after the discovery was in the placers of the river and creek beds, and of the alluvial soil bordering these streams.

The discoverer, however, and his followers had not the remotest idea how to make the thing profitable, and up to the 7th of March, 1848, when Isaac Humphrey, from Georgia, went on to construct the first rocker, they had not proceeded further on in the manner how to gather the precious metal, but still picked up the pieces with their fingers; the farms and the ships did not bring any knowledge either; the instruments first in use were butcher-knives, iron spoons and small iron bars, to pick the gold out of the crevices. Very few of them were conversant with any kind of a method of extracting the gold from the ground where it had been embedded. But the greed of gain and the peculiarity of the American people to pick up and improve helped along. I. Humphrey had introduced the rocker, Baptiste Ruelle came to mine, as he had learned it from the Mexicans, using the *batea*, and soon hundreds of different vessels or bowls, resembling the Mexican implement—Indian baskets as well as any kind of a flat tin pan, was going to serve the purpose, and rockers were roughly made out of hollow trees or dug out of logs, or nailed together out of boards; everything of this shape from three to six feet in length, and set on an incline, suitable of being rocked back and forth while the gold-bearing gravel was filled in and water poured upon it. And numerous were the different implements brought along from

the East by many of the adventurers, all based upon the idea of the *batea*, or the rocker, but incomprehension of the fundamental idea had complicated the simple apparatus to such an extent that all proved senseless and useless. The mill-race of Coloma, together with the peculiarity how the gold had been discovered therein, ought to have taught them the way to use the water in ground sluices or ditches, but considerable time had to pass by before this principle was taken up and introduced in the practical mining. Others knew or had seen the mining after tin in Cornwall, where the dirt, for generations back, had already been washed through boxes or sluices, made of boards, with cleats nailed across the bottom piece for gathering the metal; but none thought of anything alike to appropriate for the gold-mining. Gold was found plenty, and the excitement took away all better reflection, and it was given to the old masters, experience and time, to teach the miners economy and thoroughness in exercising their business.

The active mining, going out from Coloma, jumped right away down to Mormon Island, where one of the richest gold deposits was found, and from there the new-comers went up again along the banks of the American river, and every bar or place of deposited gravel inside of the river-beds, was taken up by some parties. And all these river-bars contained gold, some more some less, the best strikes generally were made within one or two feet of the bed-rock, but even the bed-rock, for a depth of from two to twelve inches, was filled up with the golden flakes. The extent of these bars were very different, from one to fifty acres, perhaps more, they consisted in the main part of gravel, from five to thirty feet in depth; the surface oftentimes covered with soil, and a luxury of vegetation rooting therein, or they were covered with a pile of gigantic trees, that had been torn away and swept down, but the winter's flood had not been strong enough to move them further on—they were left to rot and make the foundation for another vegetation. In some instances these bars were denuded of the gravel and the gold found lying in the rough places of the bed rock; and thousands of dollars' worth of gold in small flakes or nuggets, have been gathered from pocket-like exposed places by one individual in a single day. To separate the gold from the gravel it was imbedded in, the gravel was filled in the bowl or pan, and by moving or shaking the latter under agitation of the water, the gold getting free, by virtue of its specific gravity, settled down on the bottom of the pan, while the lighter material, gravel, clay and sand, was washed over or thrown out. Using the rocker the work was done in that way: the gravel was thrown in the hopper or riddle, a back and forward motion

given, while water was poured upon it; the fine particles running through the perforated iron bottom or screen, and flowing out the lower end, leaving the gold in the riffles prepared for it; so soon as the finer particles passed through, the hopper was removed and emptied of the coarse gravel. Two men, one to shovel, carry and pour in the gravel, the other to manipulate the rocker, on a convenient river bar, would wash thus from 300 to 400 buckets of gravel a day.

The first improvement in the

RIVER MINING

was the introduction of the "long-tom," by some Georgia miners, early in 1850, working in Nevada county. This is a trough made of boards about 12 feet long, eight inches deep, and from twelve to fifteen inches wide at the head-end and double this dimension on the lower end; the wide portion terminates in a riddle of perforated sheet-iron, so curved that nothing goes over the end or sides. It requires a man to attend to it with hoe and shovel, to stir up the gravel and water as they enter, washing all that is possible through the riddle, and with the shovel throwing the coarse gravel away. Beneath the sheet-iron is a box with riffles, where gold is retained with a small quantity of sand, from which it has to be separated by washing in a pan or rocker. A constant stream of water was running through the iron tom, which was provided with dirt by one or two men. To secure sufficient water for the use of the tom, wing-dams were built upward from the bar, and by their means and the thus built races, the water of a portion of the stream, or the whole of it, directed towards the head of the tom.

The tom, however, was but an intermediate step in the way of improvement in mining machinery, only preceding the sluice. By experience, the miner had found out that the longer the tom the easier the work and the greater the success. Others had carried their water in a rough kind of a trough or flume to the tom, and occasionally had shoveled some dirt into this sluice, to be washed down with the water through the tom, and they found out that the gold had not followed their intention, but remained in that flume or sluice, thus making the tender on the riddle of the tom unnecessary; and taking up the hint, they worked from that time on only the sluice. The sluice was a success as may be seen by the statement of lots of miners, that ground which would not pay more than three to four dollars a day to the man, worked with toms, yielded from eight to ten dollars per day when sluices were applied. This was deciding for the sluices, and they were adopted all over the mining country. The size of the sluice-boxes are a

twelve-inch board for the bottom, and two ten-inch boards for the sides. For catching the gold, cleats were nailed across the bottom-piece of the sluice, and numerous are the improvements that are in use still for this purpose, as "riffles," in the sluice-boxes of the hydraulic mines: From the rough cross-cut blocks, sawed from big trees, all about six inches thick, to the iron-armed scantling to be set in the sluice-box across, or lengthways, either.

Starting from Mormon Island, and going up the American river, there were the following principal river bars, inside of the line of El Dorado county:

Condemned Bar, where one of the first built bridges connected El Dorado with Placer county. A few miles further up the stream was Long Bar, and opposite Doton's Bar; during the summer months from 1849 to '52, there were not less the 500 miners engaged in working on both these bars. The afterwards grain-king, Isaac Friedlander, may be remembered here by old-timers; he occupied a little brush tent near the upper end of the bar, where he worked a single-handed digging and a rocker all by himself, and laid the first foundation of his future wealth. Here, at Long Bar, could be found John C. Heenan, better known in after years as "The Benicia Boy," then only an unknown youth; his first prize fight was forced on him here by a much older fellow. The following bars, with the exception of one, were all in Placer county: Beale's Bar, Horseshoe Bar, Whisky Bar, Beaver Bar, Dead Man's Bar, Milk Punch Bar and Rattlesnake Bar; at the latter bar Richard H. Barter, alias Rattlesnake Dick, worked as an honest miner until led astray. Whisky Bar was in El Dorado county; here a wire-rope bridge was built across the river, and finished in the fall of 1854, which circumstance may give to it the full right to the epithet of the *pioneer wire suspension bridge* in the State. On the Middle Fork of the American river, from the junction upwards, we have: Oregon Bar, Louisiana Bar, then New York Bar and Murderer's Bar, all in El Dorado county, the mines of both of the latter bars, together with those of Vermont, Buckner's Bar and Sailor's claim, on the opposite river bank, in the summer of 1850, consolidated for the purpose of a grand fluming operation, the united membership of the named five companies was over 500, and they had agreed to join flumes, covering more than a mile along the river. No saw-mill was in existence then in that part of the country, the nearest one being at Coloma, and it seemed a vast undertaking, but it is a well-known fact, that the inventive genius always appears in the right time, in case of necessity; just so here, two men of Murderer's Bar, Stephen Tyler and Lefingwall made a proposition to build the flume for \$6 per linear foot, the

flume to be twelve feet wide and three feet high; provided the company would grade and prepare the way for laying the flume. The proposition accepted, the contractors went right on, procured an ordinary horse-power, connected it with a circular saw, and the saw-mill was improvised. A band of 150 horses were bought, and as many as could be attached at one time were hitched up to the horse-power, and the mill was run as perfect as could be expected; nay, as could not be surpassed at that time. To the balance of the horses was given ample time to restore their strength by pasturing off the neighboring hill-sides, but these hill-sides were soon giving out, and the old horses and mules followed suit, until the hill-sides were scattered with the bleaching bones of the poor brutes as a memory of the pioneer saw-mill of the northern part of El Dorado county. When it became visible that the contractors would not complete their work that way it was proposed to use canvass for lining the flume, and here all the sailor-boys, and others that were able to use a palm, found there work and half an ounce wages per day. Meanwhile the grading of the flume-way went on, superintended by Otis T. Nichols; and in this company one could see men of all kinds of professions—doctors and lawyers and divines, just as the society of the mining districts at that time was made up. At the falls above, a dam was built for the purpose of turning the water from the river to the flume. Major Harry Love, afterwards noted for his connection with the capture of the bandit Joaquin Murrietta and other Spanish cut-throats, when sheriff of Alameda county, superintended this part of the work. But the work, whereupon months of labor of hundreds of men had been spent, just finished, sometime in September, 1850, was pitilessly destroyed a few days after the last nail had been driven, and swept away by the waters of an early rain-storm that had prevailed high up in the mountains. Thousands of men witnessed the march of the floating flume, that did not break up for miles, the canvass keeping it together as a whole for miles of travel.

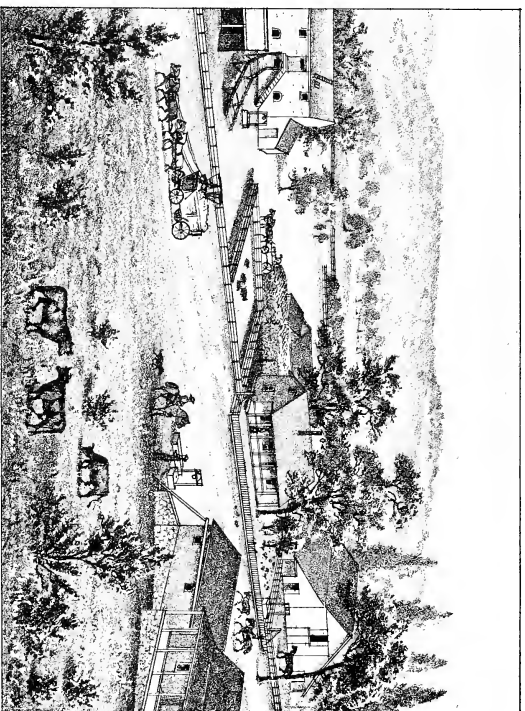
Here, at Murderer's Bar, a ferry was carrying the travel from Sacramento by the road to Salmon Falls and Pilot Hill, through Cave valley into Placer county, to Yankee Jims, Iowa Hill, etc. Further up the river, there are: Rocky Point Slide, Mammoth Bar, Texas Bar, Quail Bar, Brown's Bar and Kennebec Bar, all on the opposite side of the stream; Wildcat Bar, Willow Bar, Hoosier Bar, Green Mountain Bar, Main Bar and Poverty Bar, however, on the El Dorado county side. The population of some of these bars was quite large, at least large enough that an enterprising business firm like Lee & Marshall of the National Circus, found it profitable to visit the bars in

the river-canyon, and give exhibitions at places like Rattlesnake Bar and Murderer's Bar. Proceeding, we come to a number of bars named after the nationality of those who started the first work; there is first, Buckeye Bar; next is the American Bar, Sardine Bar, Dutch Bar, Spanish Bar, African and Drunkard's Bars; only Spanish Bar is located in El Dorado county. Here the stage road from Georgetown to Todd's valley and Yankee Jim's crossed the river, by means of one of the first built wooden bridges in this section of the country. Further up are: Ford's Bar, Volcano Bar*, Sandy Bar and Grey Eagle Bar, Yankee Slide, Eureka and Boston, on the El Dorado side of the river, and Pleasant Bar on the opposite side; Horseshoe Bar and Junction Bar, at the mouth of State ravine, and Alabama Bar on the El Dorado side. All these bars on the Middle Fork of the American river, from Oregon Bar upwards, after the lowest estimate, employed in the summer of 1850 not less than 1,500 men; originally working on shares, and the assessment on the share paid out daily, so that those who had been drunk or absent did not get any part of it; but this after a while caused dissatisfaction and was the reason of breaking up the co-operative work and commencing work on claims. A claim was a spot of ground fifteen feet wide on the river front, which, if there was a bar on the opposite side of the river, ran from the center of the stream back to the hills, but otherwise, there being no bar, extended clear across, to an indefinite point on both sides of the hills.

The bed of the river had been tested in many places and found to be exceedingly rich, frequently yielding several ounces of gold to the pan. For this reason the river at many places was entirely drained off in another bed, and the location by this means, changed to an extent one hardly could recognize it again.

One of the richest and most wonderful strikes in river mining was made in the Middle Fork of the American river, at a place known as "Big Crevice," crossing the river in a diagonal line at Murderer's Bar. J. D. Galbraith broke in here first in 1850, and worked the spot to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, well back under the hill, on the El Dorado bank. The operations of 1851 enabled the working of the river bed, and disclosed the continuation of the crevice across the stream. A dyke of limestone here crosses the country, and this singular hole seems to have been a cavern which became filled with sediment rich in gold, perhaps before the present river system existed, as there is no gravel between the sediment. At the

*A political duel was fought at Volcano Bar, on March 20th, 1854, between J. S. Landon and David E. Hacker, such occurrences being then quite fashionable; the dispute arose from a publication by Hacker about the Senatorial election and the duel resulted in the death of Landon.



RESERVE WINECELLAR AND DISTILLERY OF JAMES SKINNER
GREEN VALLEY, EL DORADO CO., CAL.

time of the discovery there was an over-laying stratum of gravel about two feet deep on top of it, then followed a layer of soapy sedimentary slum, which did not contain a particle of grit, and yielded from one to four ounces to the bucketfull. But the work was dreadfully annoying; but four men could work in the excavation, two of whom were constantly bailing out water, one had to throw out the top gravel stratum as it fell in, while the fourth was grappling with the gold-bearing slum. During this operation the gold could be seen laying upon all sides of the pit in apparent handfuls. The hole could be placed in such condition as to enable the fourth man to extract the paying stratum for only about three hours in a day, and eight days was all that work could be done at the spot in that summer; the whole yield during that time, however, amounted to \$4,600. From time to time the crevice has been worked again since; the best progress in this work was made under the superintendence of Mr. M. W. Manning, when it was worked to the depth of about ninety feet and in some parts up to sixty feet wide, yielding rich; but the work was troublesome and dangerous for the workmen, on account of big wedge-shaped limestone rocks that are interspersed with the slum, and notwithstanding the bracing and stulling, some of them would sometimes glide out of their position endangering the work down below in the pit. No work has been done on the big crevice for a few years, but Mr. Manning's opinion is that a million could be taken out there, if a method can be adopted to work it thoroughly.

HOOSIER BAR.

The Hoosier Bar Gold Mining company, Mr. T. E. Terry, superintendent, have adopted a new invention in the line of hydraulic mining, by using the pressure of the water to elevate the gravel out of the pit, about forty feet below the water-level of the Middle Fork of the American river, to such a height as the sluice-boxes will afford. The elevator is an iron pipe of sixteen inches diameter at an acute angle, the top of which discharges into the head of the sluice-boxes. One stream of water forces the gravel into the lower extremity of this pipe, whence it is driven upward with great force by another stream from a "Little Giant." By this means, for every 100 feet of pressure in the driving current a column of water and gravel can be driven upward forty feet. The Hoosier Bar elevator is giving eminent satisfaction and has opened up some very rich ground.

The dam built at Murderer's Bar, in 1853, was the largest and best at all the river bars, and was able to stand the high water of the flood of the following winter; at this bar the water, rocks and pay-dirt all had to be raised by steam and water-power. A com-

pany had been organized for the purpose of tunneling around the falls through a bluff of rocks, just above the town, which enterprise enabled several bars within two miles up the river, that never had been worked before, to commence work to good advantage, where the jam at the falls had always made the water flow back a long distance.

The following is the estimated amount of gold as taken from some of the bars on the Middle Fork of the American river:

Volcano Bar.....	\$1,500,000
Greenhorn Slide.....	1,000,000
Yankee Slide.....	1,000,000
Sandy Bar.....	500,000
Menken Cut Bar.....	200,000
Mud Canyon.....	3,000,000
Nigger's Bluff.....	500,000
Gray Eagle Bar.....	800,000
Eureka.....	100,000
Horse Shoe Bend.....	2,500,000
Boston.....	100,000
American Bar.....	3,000,000
Willow Bar.....	600,000
Junction Bar.....	150,000
Missouri Canyon.....	800,000
Grizzly Canyon.....	300,000
Otter Creek.....	400,000
From all the hills.....	300,000
Total.....	\$16,750,000

The first mining company that was chartered in this State was the "Boston Bar Company," of the American river, in El Dorado county; the charter was granted in 1850, and extended over the whole Boston Bar; the ground has yielded great sums of money, and was sold to a company of Chinese in the spring of 1861, for \$5,000.

On the South Fork of the American river, bars were not as numerous as on the sister stream, there were Dutch Bar, Kanaka Bar, Red Bar, Stony Bar, Ledge Bar, Missouri Bar and Michigan Bar.

On the Cosumnes river there were: Big Bar, Michigan Bar, Buck's Bar, Pittsburgh Bar, and Wisconsin Bar.

SONG OF LABOR: THE MINER.

BY J. SWEET.

The eastern sky is blushing red,
The distant hill-top glowing;
The brook is murmuring in its bed,
In idle frolics flowing;
'Tis time the pick-axe and the spade
And iron "tom" were ringing;
And with ourselves the mountain stream
A song of labor singing.

The mountain air is cool and fresh ;
 Unclouded skies bend o'er us ;
 Broad placers, rich in hidden gold,
 Lie temptingly before us ;
 Then lightly ply the pick and spade
 With sinews strong and lusty ;
 A golden "pile" is quickly made
 Wherever claims are "dusty."

We ask no magic Midas wand
 Nor wizard-rod divining ;
 The pick-axe, spade and brawny hand
 Are sorcerers in mining ;
 We toil for hard and yellow gold,
 No bogus bank notes taking ;
 The bank, we trust, though growing old,
 Will better pay by breaking.

There is no manlier life than ours,
 A life amid the mountains,
 Where from the hill-sides rich in gold,
 Are welling sparkling fountains :
 A mighty army of the hills,
 Like some strong giant labors
 To gather spoil by earnest toil,
 And not by robbing neighbors.

When labor closes with the day,
 To simple fare returning,
 We gather in a merry group
 Around the camp-fires burning ;
 The mountain sod our couch at night,
 The stars shine bright above us ;
 We think of home and fall asleep
 To dream of those who love us.

CHAPTER XIX.

MINING INDUSTRY—DRY DIGGINGS—HYDRAULIC MINING.

The summer of 1849 had brought already quite a lively time into the canyon of the Middle Fork of the American river, at Murderer's Bar and the neighboring mining places, but toward fall most of the men left the canyon to spend the winter months at some other place ; only five men decided not to follow this example, having made up their minds to stay until spring, built their cabins high up on the hills, laid in a supply of provisions for the winter, and not being troubled with any sorrow, waited for the season to come on. The names of the men were William Harris, Elisha Hardin, James Hardin, Freeman Eldridge and James Lee, the time they left the bar was about the 1st of December, and every thing went well up to the 9th of January, 1850, when the rising water surprised them, and if they were not frightened out of their wits, they at least were driven in the greatest hurry out of their cabins and higher up the hills ; whence looking back they just had a chance to see the cabins with their

blankets, provisions etc, a going. The river on that day had risen more than sixty feet, and in the rising water they had an ample chance to test the ground, and the result was that these five men did not complain about their loss or leave the spot, but they went right on to Long valley, now Greenwood valley, to buy another supply of goods, and returned to the spot to start in work on the

DRY DIGGINGS.

The mining for gold in the Dry Diggings was commenced about the same time as river-mining ; there can be no doubt that both schemes were contemporary existing when the Military Governor, Colonel R. B. Mason, on his official trip, in July, 1848, came up to Coloma. Gen. W. T. Sherman in his memoirs, speaking about their arrival at Coloma says : "The next day we crossed the American river to its north side, and visited many small camps of men, in what were called the 'Dry Diggings.' Little pools of water stood in the beds of the streams, and these were used to wash the gold ; and there the gold was in every conceivable shape and size, some of the specimens weighing several ounces. Some of these 'diggings' were extremely rich, but as a whole they were more precarious in result than at the river. Sometimes a lucky fellow would hit a 'pocket' and collect several thousand dollars in a few days, and then again he would be shifting about from place to place, 'prospecting,' and spending all he had made."

The *modus operandi* to separate the gold from the gravel or dirt, where it was imbedded, was in the Dry Diggings the same as in the river mining ; the same machinery was used here also, from the pan and rocker to the later arrangements of the Long Tom and the even more profitable Sluices. As long as only pan and rocker were in use, this kind of mining had its most available time just when the river miners could not go to work, on account of the high water in the river beds, and *vice versa*, when the river mining began to flourish the Dry Diggings had to lay idle. The first improvement to enlarge the time for working in the latter, beyond the raining season, was by damming up the rain water in places above the diggings, and the miners went to considerable expense to build strong dams across broad gulches or creek beds, to gather quite an amount of water during the raining period, which was to be used for washing in the diggings after the winter had made room for the dry summer season, and all hope for rain was gone. With the introduction of the more water-absorbing machinery of the sluice boxes, however, these reservoirs would give out too soon and the miners had to look out for a greater supply of water to keep up their working season as long as possible ; this led some industrious fellows to the construction of

WATER DITCHES.

The first water ditch in this county, and without doubt in the whole mining region of California, was built at Coloma, in 1850 to 1851, by Valentine McDougall, Davis Thompson, Lippsett, Starr and Birdsall; they took the water down to the Coloma basin in a ditch carried around the hillsides, interrupted with short aqueducts, the whole length being three miles, and the expenses for construction are stated at \$10,000. It proved a good investment for the projectors and caused others to invest in the same enterprise, selling water to the miners, and notwithstanding the expense for the construction of those ditches were enormously high, they all paid well, water being sold in early times as high as \$1 00 per inch per working day of twelve hours. This good result invited many others to bring their brethren in all other dry diggings the blessings of sufficient water, and a few years after the first water by artificial means had been carried to Coloma all those innumerable flats and dry diggings in gulches or on hillsides were provided with a ditch of running water, and in some instances the location was so favorable that the same water could be used four, five or even eight and ten times.

DRIFT MINING

Or 'coyoting,' as it was and still is termed in California mining camps, from its similarity to the underground digging of the coyotes, used in all those localities where the gold bearing gravel is covered under a bank of twenty to fifty and more feet of solid material. The miners sink in a shaft from the top down to the bed-rock, and then rather than throw off the whole surface, would coyote, or drift in, on surface of the bed-rock or wherever their gold bearing strata was found, and this was the beginning of the drift mining. The gravel thus reached is to be mined out, the superincumbent mass being supported by pillars of the natural matter left standing, and by timbers placed beneath for greater safety, if necessary. In some cases the miners took out the gravel by means of drifts, and then took a stream of water through the drifts to wash away from the remaining pillars what would be unsafe for men to go to work, until the whole mass would break down. This led to another improvement in mining operations,

THE HYDRAULIC MINING.

By saving the work necessary for drifting, and have the water under high pressure directly working against the gravel bank, washing the whole of it down through the sluices, that were placed in trenches in the bed-rock ready for the reception of it. The highly improved style of hydraulic mining as being worked nowadays stands hardly a comparison with the scheme when it was first applied in Nevada county, in the year 1852.

Then the miners were washing the gravel by turning against the bank a stream of water, directed by a canvass hose of four or five inches diameter, with a sheet-iron pipe, or nozzle, as a fireman would direct water upon a burning building. This stream, first of twenty five or fifty inches of water, coming under pressure of forty or sixty feet from a ditch and penstock on the hill above, played against the gravel bank would wash it away, leaving the mass above to fall down, and in this manner a large amount of earth was moved. On account that the main work has to be done by the water, the system took the name of "hydraulic." It was first adopted and invented by Mr. Edward K. Mattison a native of Connecticut, and was in all probability one of the most important inventions, though never patented. The principal parts then were about the same as they are now, but much simpler, and of course, less effective; leading from a ditch, to gain pressure, was a trough set upon slight trestle, looking something like a line of telegraph poles, conveyed the water to a penstock for which was used an old barrel or a rough box, funnel shaped, nailed together out of boards, to which the canvass hose was attached, to carry the water down to the gravel bank where the other end of the hose was armed with a muzzle rudely made out of sheet-iron. This system is applicable and, of course, soon came in use at all those deep gravel mines where sufficient water could be procured; and drift mining is only kept up where the gravel deposits are overcapped by basalt and other matter of volcanic origin, leaving far in the mountain the channel of some former river or glacier that contains the auriferous gravel. At points these deposits are cropping out, leading the miner to search beneath.

So affective a system was not long to remain without improvements, and many an inventor obtained patents for small changes whose genius was not able to conceive the original idea, but carried home the profits that in reality were due to the original inventor. The first step from the canvass hose and sheet-iron nozzle was against a rubber hose and nozzles with brass couplings; then followed distributing boxes and iron penstock; the rubber hose was succeeded by the iron pipe, leading direct to a Craig's 'Monitor'; or a 'Dictator,' or a 'Giant' patent nozzle, passing a stream of from 500 to 3000 inches of water from a pressure of 200 feet high, with a force that will whirl around every boulder up to half a ton weight.

The early miners swarmed along the streams and over the shallow placers, making little progress in the main gravel deposits, except where drift mining was profitable, until the introduction of the hydraulic process. The former have been gone over and over again, until most of them have ceased to pay even grub money,

at least to white men. Although hydraulic mining has been carried on for many years, scarcely more than an impression has yet been made on the immense gravel beds which cover a large area in this county; how large is here not the place to tell.

On the Georgetown divide, the deposits are found almost continuously from Pilot creek to beyond Greenwood, except where they have been cut away by the modern streams, covering a large portion of the slope toward the Middle fork, and varying in depth from 25 to 300 feet. Besides this there are isolated masses in other sections, south and west. Many of the deposits will undoubtedly pay handsomely whenever properly opened and mined. A great deal of drift mining has been done, realizing splendid returns. All the surplus water of the California Water Company is employed in hydraulic mining, while small miners take advantage of the local supply afforded by the winter rains. A large number of claims are held by men who lack the means to properly open them, and are waiting for something to turn up which will realize their golden dreams, instead of disposing of such partially developed ledges, where good offers have been made.

South of the South Fork of the American river, the most extensive gravel deposit is the great channel commencing at White Rock, and sweeping around in a circle, through Smith's Flat to Coon Hollow. Immense sums have been spent and realized in operations on this mass and its tributary spurs, such as Nigger Hill, Clay Hill and Indian Hill. Coon Hollow was once one of the most prosperous mining camps in California; it is estimated that not less than \$5,000,000 has been taken out of the mines there. Later it was known as the Excelsior mine, operated by the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Company. On the Placerville side of the ridge a great deal of gravel has been washed down Oregon ravine; the Placerville Mining Company, under the management of Mr. Varozza, has done a large amount of work here. Previous to the construction of the Main Trunk Canal, the hydraulic operations on this divide were materially kept in check, on account of the scarcity and cost of water. Now all the water from said canal is ready for use in the various mines under the control of the Water Company. The Spanish Hill section has proved exceedingly rich heretofore, and there is an immense area of gravel up that ravine that may be handled as soon as a proper outlet for the tailings has been secured.

A very rich gold bearing gravel deposit has been found on Tennessee Hill, almost the whole hill is one gravel bed, that is embraced in one claim of one mile in length by one fourth of a mile wide. Messrs. J. J. Crawford and Samuel Hale are in the possession of this property, and ditches and flume have been built

connecting with the Park Canal, at great expense, capable of supplying 1200 inches of water to the claim, with 175 feet fall.

A great deal of drift mining has been and is yet being done. The Cedar Springs, formerly Dickerhoff mine, up Cedar ravine, running a ten-stamp mill, has been in successful operations for years. Just above is the Linden mine shaft; not long ago sunk here struck splendid pay gravel at a depth of sixty feet. If the pay channel is as extensive as the company has reason to believe, it may not be exhausted before a good many years. The Lyon Deep Channel claim at Prospect Flat, owned by H. L. Robinson and Company, is one of the finest in the State; fifteen acres yielded nearly \$200,000 and no exact estimate can be given of the extent and value of the undeveloped part; the prospecting work, however, consisting in shafts and tunnels on the hill to the south indicated a rich gravel all the way through. The mine is thoroughly equipped with a ten-stamp mill, cars, cages, engine etc. The Oak Ranch, former Crusen mine, though abandoned at present, after the opinion of experienced miners will not lie idle for a long time; it has paid handsomely in the past, and there is great confidence felt for its future.

SMITH'S FLAT.

Some of the best paying claims in the mines of California, were located at Smith's Flat, some three miles above Placerville. We do not know who was the lucky man that first struck "big pay" on the Flat. In the winter of 1852 some very rich surface diggings were found there, and many of the Placervillians hastened to take up claims, anxious to become honest miners, when the gold could be picked up from the surface. These surface claims, however, didn't all pay largely, and consequently many of the standing-collar miners deserted the diggings they had so eagerly staked off and trenched around, making room for a hardier and more laborious population. This second set of miners, after working the surface diggings, concluded that they would try the hills surrounding the flat so beautifully, calculating that the gold they had already found, had originally been placed on deposit within their slate-bound circumference, and had found its way from there to the Flat. Consequently, many tunnels were driven into the hills, and although not all of them proved productive, several have richly rewarded their industrious and persevering proprietors for the labor spent upon them. Of the best paying we mention: the Fremont, Hook and Ladder, Native American, Henry Clay, etc. In five or six years from the time of the first strike the appearance of the mining camp had made quite a progress; while then only two or three

lost miner's cabins told of the existence of the place, it presented quite a lively mining camp a few years after.

The Benfeldt Blue Gravel claim, one of the finest gravel mines in El Dorado county, just south-east of Smith's Flat, is in itself a monument of industry, pluck and perseverance for the owner, Mr. Fred. Benfeldt, who, with small means, prosecuted the work of opening it until he was fortunate enough to strike a rich bed of cement gravel; generous friends built a ten-stamp mill for him, run by an over-shot wheel, forty feet eight inches in diameter, and subsequently he put up hoisting works and an eight inch pump, all run by a hurdy-gurdy wheel. The gold taken from the claim is of superior quality, as shown by the fact that for 135.15 ounces sent to the San Francisco mint he received in return \$2,550.26.

A great tributary deposit is traced all the way from Plum creek, below the Esmeralda House, as shown on both sides of the plateau. It is claimed by miners who have explored the ground that a rich channel crosses from Iowa canyon, a little above the Eight-Mile House, to the valley of Weber creek. There is another large deposit between the forks of Weber creek, while the south bank of that stream shows an almost continuous mass from above Newtown nearly to Diamond Springs.

Further south, the neighborhood of Pleasant valley, Dry gulch, the valleys of Park creek, Camp creek and the other branches of the Cosumnes, all contain auriferous deposits. Extensive mining operations have been carried on at Dry Gulch, Henry's Diggings, the neighborhood of Grizzly Flat, Brownsville, Fair Play and Indian Diggings. It is evident, that there is little danger of exhausting all these gravel deposits for generations to come. With cheap water and improved appliances, operations will gradually extend to ground now looked upon as unremunerative, while much good ground is only waiting for water and capital.

SEAM MINES,

Or Seam Diggings, to which class the latter belong, are peculiar to the locality of the Georgetown mining district, not having been discovered, as far as we know, in any other part of the State. These mines are embraced in a belt of country about ten miles wide, and extend across the divide from the South Fork to the Middle Fork of the American river, a distance of twenty miles. The character and value of these mines have not until recently been well understood; the formation is slate interspersed with numerous quartz seams, mostly decomposed and varying in size from the thickness of a knife-blade to several feet. To procure the gold out of these crevices, the bed-rock banks and the "everlasting hills," from fifty to above

two hundred feet in height, are being tumbled down and washed away through sluices, like as though they were a bed of gravel. This at present is the most remunerative mining in that section, and although it is still in its infancy, the amounts realized at times are enormous, and not only as a novelty, but in some more directions, they well deserve a visit.

To accelerate the work of the hydraulic, in some of these mines tunnels were run in from the base of the bank, with cross-drifts and chambers, in which powder is placed and fuse or wires laid; the opening from the outside is then again filled and the powder exploded, which has the effect of jarring and loosening the gravel or rock, to facilitate the attack of the water. From a few hundred pounds up to fifty tons of powder have been used sometimes in a single blast. The miners call this method "powder-drifting," or "bank blasting," and made quite an extensive use of it in the Excelsior mine at Coon Hollow, and in the great hydraulic claims on the Georgetown divide; at Georgia Slide, Jones Hill, etc.

Georgia Slide, located on Canyon creek, with its open bank of slate-rock standing perpendicular for about two hundred and fifty feet, makes the most grotesque appearance. It became a mining camp in 1851, when the canyons and ravines were found to be rich placers. The first store in the place was owned by B. Spencer, a brother to Pat. Spencer, of Georgetown, in 1851 and '52; this afterwards became the property of Thomas Boorman, and in 1859 came into the possession of G. F. Barkelage, whose close attention to business and investment in mines has rewarded him with quite a fortune. The mine is owned and worked by a stock company. Beattie & Co.'s Seam Mine is just above Georgia Slide; the face of the claim is about 150 feet in height and nearly perpendicular. The work is going on about half way up, and at that point the seams extend about twenty feet in width running in every direction; they are from a half inch to three or four inches in thickness, and most of them very rich. The seams are cracks and crevices on the solid rock composed or filled with decomposed quartz, and appear to be "oxydized;" a black oxyde covers some of the pieces of gold and quartz so thoroughly that but for the weight would be passed by. There is some white quartz in some few of the seams, containing bright gold; the black character, however, is most prevalent. The Nagler or French Claim, at Greenwood Valley is another seam mine that has been worked on the hydraulic system for a number of years, to a depth of from fifty to eighty feet from the original surface, opening the ground for a space of about five acres; more than \$2,000,000 have been extracted from this mine, and it is still estimated as one of the

most valuable mines in the State. The rock, a kind of porphyrius formation, almost to the whole extent of the mine is one mass of quartz seams, all abounding with gold, and their limits are yet unknown. Indeed, they appear to increase in richness as they go deeper down, as a shaft sunk down 150 feet on one of the seams shows a widening of the lode. The company are going to put up a thirty-stamp mill on the ground, to crush the rock and tailings piled up at the end of the sluices; there are about 200,000 tons of rock, after a rough estimate, on hand, and the assay of some five tons of the latter kind averaged a yield of \$200 per ton. A trial to break this rock and tailings with a rock-breaker and Huntington Batteries was made some time ago, but abandoned on account of insufficient satisfaction. A view of this mine may be found some other place in this book.

The California Water Company are the owners of several hydraulic mines in the northern part of El Dorado county. A good deal of expensive work has been done at Volcanoville; the ground there contains many large boulders, the flumes on that account were constructed with special reference to their disposition, four feet wide, with an incline of 18 inches to each twelve feet. Boulders the full size of the flume are easily washed down this steep incline and through a bed-rock tunnel of 325 feet length, and dumped over a steel grizzly into the canyon below, discharging toward the Middle fork of the American river, 1500 feet nearly perpendicular down. The Pilot Hill mine, better known as the Boulder Claim, deriving the name from the number of large quartz boulders found in this claim, from which gold, well into the thousands has been extracted. The formation is cement gravel, round and water-worn, from the size of small pebbles to large boulders; this mass has to be worked up by powder, previous to the hydraulic operation, and the amount of rock to be removed and piled away after every run of water adds much to the expense of working the claim, which varies in depth from the rim rock to thirty and forty feet in depth.

Of the smaller but none the less valuable hydraulic mining claims on the Georgetown divide we have to mention still, the Gold Deposit mine, located on Irish creek, near Columbia Flat, owned by Messrs. Voll, Anderson and Sweet, and can be called a very valuable property. An even richer one is situated about half ways between Georgetown and Volcanoville at Kentucky Flat, it is the property of Messrs. A. J. Wilton and sons, apparently this claim is located in the former bed of some changed off stream, probably the Middle Fork of the American river or still another fork, as may be proved by the many big boulders which cover quite an area of the washed out claim;

their appearance is smooth and shining like polished, resembling very much the moraines, wandering down from the mountains with the living glaciers. This however, is a question for the geologist to give a more positive answer.

A great many large or otherwise highly valuable nuggets have been taken out of these different mines; we may record here a few of them. At Dead man's ravine, near Poverty Point, in March 1856, a miner found a nugget worth \$130. Only a short time previous two German miners were lucky enough to discover a nugget of 42½ ounces in weight in Weber creek, opposite Newtown. The large and beautiful nugget of gold taken from the Grit claim, at Spanish Dry Diggings, in 1865, was 16 pounds in weight, it was broken into small pieces and presented a beautiful specimen in each and every part. Many good sized nuggets were found in early days in Hise's ravine, Sugar Loaf mountain region, by Mr. John Hise; one was valued at over \$800. Mr. C. W. Brewster, banker at Placerville, had in his possession one of the handsomest specimens of quartz that a person could lay his eyes on, its weight was 51¼ oz. and was estimated to contain from \$250 to \$400 of gold, the upper side of it being literally ribbed with gold, but it had to be tied up, on account to prevent it from falling to pieces, being considerably shattered. This specimen was found in Mosquito canyon on the Carpenter & Co's claim. In May, 1872, a nugget was found in one of the ravines of Diamond Springs mining district, tributary to the Cosumnes river, which weighed sixteen pounds, carrying some quartz, its value was about \$2000. A nugget of 92 ounces equal to \$1656, in the spring of 1872, was taken out of a claim owned by Rumondo, located about a quarter of a mile south of Hogg's Diggings, adjoining the Hunt quartz ledge to the north. A nugget of pure gold, weighing about ten ounces was found in the Cooley claim, near Volcanoville on February 13th, 1874. Mr. Rumondo living at Pilot Hill, since the earliest days, has been the finder of a good number of large nuggets, during that time, in Pilot Hill mining district.

CHAPTER XX.

QUARTZ MINES AND MINING.

It is more than a general belief that the central lode, which passes through Placerville, is a continuation of the so-called mother lode in the adjoining counties further south. It is also believed that it is as extensive here as where it is now so successfully mined in Amador, Calaveras and Mariposa counties. Yet, for some reason, quartz mining in this county is yet in its

infancy. Capital has never taken hold vigorously, and until it does so, the real extent and value of the ledges must remain a matter of conjecture. With a very few exceptions, operations have been confined to mere surface scratching: a pay chute is discovered, worked out in the crudest manner, and the mine unceremoniously abandoned. Another mistake with owners of mines consists in the misdirection of capital and energy, in erecting machinery and expending a large amount of money before they know anything about the extent of their ledges, thus wasting much capital; and, therefore, it is to be wished that a change may take place in the minds of capitalists, but just as much with those who own mining claims, to the furtherance of the development of mines in El Dorado county.

The number of discovered and prospected ledges in this county is almost innumerable, and the same may be said of the quartz mining companies organized. Still, the actual results, so far as they go to determine the depth and permanence of their lodes, are comparatively small. It is the opinion of experts that true fissure veins are certainly found in the greenstone belt only, but they may exist in slate and granite also.

THE PLACERVILLE GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY,

Working the "Old Pacific mine," which is located in the greenstone, is one of the earliest known quartz ledges, and is connected with the history of Placerville to such an extent that it might just as well form part of the history of that burgh. As early as 1852, the man who did the first prospecting on the ledge, "struck it rich" in the out-cropping, and was in the habit of sending as high as four or five ounces, quilted in a buckskin bag, by mail, to his wife in the States, and as our informant assures us, in every instance it went through and arrived safely. In 1854, a two-stamp mill was started in connection with Predmore's saw-mill, below Placerville, and in seven years, (from 1854 to 1861,) the amount of \$480,000 was taken out of this mine. The mill during that time had been increased to four stamps; the location was afterwards changed to a point south of town, and the mill increased to ten stamps, run by an overshot water-wheel. The next change introduced steam-power and a twenty-stamp mill at a cost of \$54,000. While the mill stood under the hill, the ore was run out through the water tunnel, and hauled around the point with horse-cars. Notwithstanding all this clumsy work, it is a well approved fact that the product approximated closely on to \$1,000,000, while the dividends amounted to over \$200,000. Then it had its reverses, due partially to mismanagement and timid backing, and it lay idle for years. Experts declared it worked out, but the belief in the permanence of the ledge did not die out,

and those satisfied of the value of the mine did not give up their efforts to organize capital for its further development. Then it fell into the hands of an English company under the chairmanship of John Henry Courtney, Esq., of London, and the management of Prof. Thomas Price, of San Francisco. Immediately the work of prospecting and developing the mine began, and has continued steadily and vigorously ever since. The shaft, built in two compartments, has been carried down vertically to the depth of 600 feet, with stations at 200, 300, 400 and 500 foot levels; from all of which drifts have been driven far out in the ledge, which may be estimated as thoroughly opened up. It is designed to use water-power exclusively, except at the hoisting-works where steam may be substituted in case the former should fail. For this purpose an immense iron pipe takes the water from the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co.'s ditch, from a point near the city reservoir to near the hoisting works; this pipe is 1700 feet in length by 30 inches in diameter; an arrangement is made that, by means of several forks, it may supply the Brewster mill, the Rose mine and the Chester mine. The building of the hoisting works is 36 by 76 feet, and an additional boiler-shed 36 by 10 feet; a car track runs out to the ore-bin, and from there a trestle 400 feet in length, with a double track for cars, down to the mill; the mill building is 48 by 48 feet with an additional shed of 48 by 20 feet, and there is a battery of 20 stamps, worked by means of an eight-foot hurdy-gurdy wheel.

West of the Pacific or mother lode, is a rich quartz vein in the slate belt, which at several points has been quite extensively prospected. On this are located the Church Union, the Epley, Rose, Keegan, Old and Young Harmon, Hallock, Gross and St. Lawrence, reaching over a distance of about ten miles of ground. Of these, the Church Union, or Springfield, is located on the Cosumnes slope of El Dorado (Mud Springs). Work on this mine was started early in 1851 or '52, and has been run all the time continuously, never paying exceedingly rich, but averaging \$20 to \$25 per ton; thus having proved quite a profitable investment for the stockholders. A ten stamp mill has been erected for crushing the rock—mill and hoisting-works are to be run by steam or water-power, either. The shaft is the deepest sunk in this county. In early times it was known as the "Hermitage" ledge, and was owned by Messrs. Hoover, Crow & Co., who worked it in 1853 and '54, with the regular old Mexican machinery, and with good result. In 1855 and '56 it was owned and worked by Dr. Frost & Bro., always yielding handsomely. The present owners are Messrs. Smith & Adams. The St. Lawrence is another one of the more developed mines on the same lode. On December

12th, 1865, Messrs. William Newell and Robert Doran, on a prospecting trip, found some gold-bearing quartz, and on another visit to the place discovered—to their surprise—a large ledge. They ran a tunnel 400 feet and sunk a shaft 130 feet deep, and the rock taken out paid so well that, wishing to sell out, a bargain was easily made satisfying both parties. The mine was sold for \$15,000 to McNewins, Bateman and Buel, who erected a 20-stamp mill and opened the mine so well that in 1871 or '72, the controlling interest of the mine was sold to an English company for \$300,000; then ten more stamps were added and the shaft sunk to a depth of 800 feet. But the ledge having apparently pinched out, it was abandoned, and by sheriff's sale came into the possession of Mr. Miersson. A new company was organized in which Messrs. Miersson and Alderson had a leading interest. Under Superintendent Roseworn's management the shaft was sunk 300 feet deeper, striking as they went down a rich chute from which a handsome clean-up was realized; but after a while the ledge was lost entirely, the work abandoned and the machinery sold to the Placerville Gold Quartz Co., and the mine still awaits the resumption of work in the future. How large the amount is that has been taken out of this mine, we are unable to say; in three years, from 1872 to 1875, the product of the mine counted up to \$450,000. The Gross mine, located in Big canyon, sold by Peter Gross to Robinson & Co., and is now owned by J. E. Lyons. It has two ledges, the Pacific and the Rose ledges, and had been profitably but not extensively worked; the ledges are not very wide, but the rock assays up to \$16 per ton. The rock is crushed in a five-stamp mill, right on the ground. The Hallock, formerly the True mine, in the same canyon, though not enough opened, presents every evidence of a great value. There are several ledges, apparently pitching towards each other, fan-shaped—good rock has been found in all of them. The Rose mine, south of Placerville, owned by Mr. C. W. Brewster, is located on the same ledge with the Old Pacific, but differs in nature and character from the latter. It has proved very rich in the past, the average yield being \$46 per ton; the quartz is heavily sulphurated. The Griffith Consolidated, south of Diamond Springs, is believed to be located on the mother lode also, but is still too much of an infant to say more than that the first prospects have been very rich. In the Kelsey district, in addition to the St. Lawrence, before referred to, numerous ledges have been discovered, and from some of them rich results have been obtained. We mention the Chapparel mine, the Gopher mine, and the Boulder mine. The first named one, together with the Champion and Excelsior claims, are located a

short distance below Chili Bar, and have been worked quite extensively for a time preceding the last few years, employing a ten-stamp mill run by a water-power wheel, but only lately mill and machinery has been sold and removed to the Driesbach mine, four miles north of Grizzly Flat. The Montezuma mine is located in the Nashville mining district, near the Cosumnes river, and the southern county line toward Amador. On the surface, in early days, a number of Spaniards gouged into seams of the out-cropping quartz, bore the pieces of the latter thus extracted on their heads down to an arrastra near the creek, and realized big wages by crushing and washing it. Out of a cut from twelve to fifteen feet wide, and not more than one hundred feet long, several thousand dollars were taken. But little or no work was done toward the development of it for years; then Mr. Hart took hold of it, and hoping to become able to open it, worked away for years, and Mr. Griffith entered into partnership. They put up a ten-stamp mill run by water, but the re-building of their broken dam and other necessary repairs exhausted their means, and mill and mine stand idle and the water runs to waste. From 1853 to 1856 the mine had been worked by the Harvey brothers, of Placerville. Its shaft is sunk now about 200 feet deep. The Highville mine, in the same district, is about as old as the last named, neighboring mine; it was worked as early as 1850, its shaft is sunk 400 feet.

The central figure in the Grizzly Flat district is the Mount Pleasant mine. This magnificent property—one of the finest in the State—was for a long time involved in legal quibbles, but is now free from all questions of that kind. It lies in the granite, both walls being of that character; the eastern, a hanging-wall, presents a perfectly smooth surface, while the western or foot wall is covered with crystals. The ledge is from six to ten and twelve feet wide, and the rock worth from \$20 to \$25 per ton. The mine only lately changed hands, going out of the possession of Mr. O. D. Lambard into that of a company of eastern capitalists, who will work it for all that it is worth. For this purpose they have put up a large and substantial new mill, hoisting works, etc., the mill building being 38 by 45 feet, with boiler house in addition 29½ by 45 feet, the hoisting works being 20 by 22 feet, with a boiler house addition 16 by 40 feet; below the mill a building of 16 by 48 feet has been put up to cover the sluices and protect them from snow during the winter.

The Eagle mine, north of Mount Pleasant, is believed to be on a similarly good ledge as the former, but only little work has been done to the present time; it is owned principally in Sacramento city. As early as the spring 1852, Dr. J. W. Steely, commenced loca-



GUS.H.FOWLER

ing one of the many quartz ledges of this district, and in the progress of his work erected two mills at different points upon that branch of the Cosumnes river that bears his name, and connected them by means of wooden railroads with his mine, which was located about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Grizzly Flat. Away to the south-east, between Grizzly Flat and Brownsville, another rich belt of mines is in existence, the Stillwagon, the Mountain Quail and the Crystal, between the South Fork of the Middle Fork and the main Middle Fork of the Cosumnes river, were operated for years with success. These ledges, run east and west, are the Crystal, the Mountain Quail and the Creole, a north and south running ledge, cutting the two former at nearly right angles are in the possession of a corporation, known as the Crystal Mining Company; the company's mill has been located on the Middle Fork, and a ditch built for that purpose furnishes the water for the running of the machinery.

At the present time, although the faith of claimants continues strong, no extensive work is being done in the way of quartz mining on the Georgetown divide. Upon many of them, we only instance the Taylor, the Isabel, Blue Ledge, Doncaster, the Woodside, Keefer and McKusick a great amount of labor has been expended in times past, in sinking shafts driving tunnels etc, often enough with very flattering results, but no sooner more expensive machinery became necessary, and the want of capital brought them to a standstill.

The Pilot Hill mining district, once as noted as the far seen Beacon Hill, from which it takes its name, situated between the North and South forks of the American river, seems to be one of those lost mining camps; and why so, we are unable to give an answer. Hasn't it an unquestionable right to a fair share of consideration by reason of its quartz deposits? Haven't the alluvial deposits in its ravines, flats and gulches been immensely rich and plentifully diversified with large nuggets and rich specimens of golden quartz? Near the top of the hill—from which in clear weather a magnificent view is presented of Sacramento with the Capitol and the whole Sacramento valley, with the river like a silver ribbon running through, the Marysville Buttes and the Coast range in the back ground, forming a beautiful panorama—is situated the Pilot Hill mine. A number of auriferous quartz seams run through the location, and several shafts have been sunk, which brought the owners several thousand dollars in return for their work, but these shafts are not yet deep enough sunk to approve of the supposition that all these various seams converge into a solid ledge at no great depth; the mine is owned by Mendes, Raimondo and Warner.

The Hunt mine, near Hoggs Diggings, about four miles north of Pilot Hill, is the oldest quartz mine in this section. In early days, up to 1850, a small and very imperfect stamp mill on Hoggs Diggings was operating the culled croppings from the ledge, the ore being taken out of some of the shafts, varying from 26 to 40 feet in depth, with an average return of about \$15, per ton. But nothing has been done on this property since, except keeping off trespassers; it is chiefly owned by Sacramento people. Ore from the Josephine mine hauled to the Ophir mine in Placer county for the purpose of testing the mine, returned upwards of \$25 per ton.

Previous to the 1st of January, 1858, there were to be found the following quartz mills in Logtown mining district. We are able to give a full description from a contemporary statement.

THE LAMOILLE MILL,

Owned by J. B. Beard, propelled by a steam engine of sixty horse power, running eight stamps and two arrastras, crushes fifteen tons of rock in twelve hours, and nets a weekly profit of from two to eight thousand dollars. This is the richest vein of quartz in Eldorado county; it was opened about the end of 1856, at great expense, by the proprietor, who owed his success to untiring energy and perseverance.

THE POCAHONTAS MILL,

Propelled by a steam engine of sixteen horse power, driving five stamps and four arrastras, lately erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, is probably the best mill in the county, and work having been done under the supervision of Mr. D. Stoddard of San Francisco. The mill commenced work under the most favorable auspices, it is capable of crushing twelve tons of rock per day, averaging \$25 per ton; the vein is of great extent, and rock enough is exposed to keep the mill working for about one year.

THE EMPIRE MILL,

Also propelled by a steam engine of twelve horse power, running three stamps and four arrastras, built by Messrs. Fiske & Deihl, at a cost of eight thousand dollars; the rock, of which a large supply was on hand, averaged always \$30 per ton, there being crushed twelve tons of rock daily.

BRYANT'S MILL,

Situated on Cosumnes river. The motive of this mill is water taken from the river about a mile above, and conveyed by means of a canal to the mill. The mill has been erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars; is capable of crushing ten tons of rock daily; the rock paying an average of \$25 per ton. The vein from which the rock is obtained is near the Lamoille mill, but, owing to the scarcity of wood, Mr. Bryant

considered it the cheapest to haul his rock to the river, than to erect a steam mill; an operation which in the course of time will save a vast amount of money.

THE UNION MILL (CHURCH UNION),

Is capable of crushing fifteen tons daily, the rock yielding \$20 per ton, is probably the oldest mill in El Dorado county, erected in 1851, was always a paying institution. The motive power up to 1857, was exclusively steam, but thereafter a water-wheel had been added, the water was obtained from the Diamond Springs ditch, by which means the mill was run for half the expense for which wood could be procured. The quartz of this mine is inexhaustible and increases in size and quality the deeper the vein becomes opened.

RAYMOND AND M'NULTY'S MILL

Had been erected at an expense of six thousand dollars capable of crushing, twelve tons of rock daily, the rock yielding from twenty five to forty dollars per ton. This company are in the possession of two veins of quartz, either one of them would be sufficient to keep two such mills running for twenty years, without ever having to go below the bed of the ravine on which the mill is situated.

THE COLUMBUS QUARTZ MILL,

Of the Columbus Quartz Mining Association of Cold Springs, David Miller, president, erected a ten stamp mill in the fall of 1855.

POCKET MINES,

In the immediate vicinity of Placerville, especially on and around Quartz hill, are located a good many claims, all pocket claims, that have given out rich; sometimes a man took out as much as \$5000 in one day; there is Quartz Hill, Log Cabin Ravine, Old and Young Harmon, Hodges, L. C. Fiske's, S. Alsburch's, H. Lewis' and P. Vigonett's, Sam. Lemon's and others. The Pocahontas mine at Logtown, has proved another rich pocket mine, the ledge being lost deeper down. At various points, notably in the Poverty Point region, Spanish Dry Diggings, Uniontown and lately near Georgetown, immense results have been obtained at what is known as pocket mining. The Stuckslager claim, near Uniontown, has turned out several fortunes, and at present Armstrong's claim near Georgetown is another sample of that kind. This class of mining is like a lottery, it hardly can be called legitimate mining, but a good many have been successful and the success is deciding, however unreliable the proceedings are. Westwards of the mother-lode, quartz veins have been prospected away down to the boarders of the plains. Many rich pockets have been taken out or are still under work, at Gray's

Flat, around Shingle Springs, and as far down as Clarks-ville; but in the main, the work has been desultory and unsatisfactory. The main reliance of the county will and must be: the gravel beds and the great quartz veins. Many miners after they have the good luck to strike a pocket of gold quartz, are content to take out what is just in sight, and fancy that this is all that is to be obtained. This is a wrong idea, for experience has taught the best pocket miners that if the shaft was sunk deeper, another pocket is most invariably reached at the depth of from sixteen to thirty feet. Such was the case, also with a pocket mine near Frenchtown, owned by J. W. Johnson, which has yielded \$80,000 in all, the various pockets brought from \$30 to 17,000.

Before leaving the subject of gold mining entirely we shall refer to a piece of juvenile mining as a curiosity; Between Anderson's store, Columbia Flat, and John-town, we were shown the place, located near the road-side, where two small boys, sons of Mr. Davey, in 1878 took out more than a hundred dollars worth of gold; they having there mine in full arrangements, with sluice boxes, and everything in a diminishing shape; The oldest of these promising young miners, at that time was not more than ten years old. There are numerous smaller ledges most all over the county, showing a fair prospect, but they are in the hands of men who are, not able to develop them properly, which will one day prove bonanzas to capitalists who are courageous enough to make the venture.

COPPER MINING,

The discovery of copper in Calaveras county, in July, 1861, and some other copper mine soon after, opened a new field for the prospectors, after the golden placers—which as far as surface placer work in the hills and gulches of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada are concerned—were about worked out and exhausted by that time. And an excitement in prospecting for copper throughout California commenced that was surpassed only from the result, when a great belt of copper bearing veins was found extending through the whole foot-hill region, proving that the mineral was not confined to Copperopolis alone. The high prices paid for copper at that time, gave a great inducement to encourage the people for copper mining, and before long a great many copper mining companies were organized, some of them commenced to work with energy. To accommodate the copper miners and to make the products of their mines more profitable, copper smelting works had been erected at Antioch, Contra Costa county, convenient to the coal mines of Mount Diablo, and in the fall of 1863 the managers of this institution advertised the following rates paid there for copper ore; "\$2.00 per hundred weight, for

ore yielding 8 to 12 per cent; \$2.25, from 13 to 15 per cent, \$2.50 for 16 per cent.; and \$3.00 for 20 per cent., and upwards.

The period of operations of the Antioch Smelting Works, however, was brief; the great decline in copper, a result of the excessive production, and immense advantages enjoyed by the Lake Superior Copper mines, caused its shut down, and probably will preclude any successful operation in this direction, for a long time to come. The work spent in El Dorado county for copper mining, in general average did not proceed further on, than to determine the presence of the ore in large quantities; in a few instances only, notably at the Bunker Hill mine near Pollard's, and in Hastings Ravine, both between Coloma and Pilot Hill, and at the Cosumnes Copper mine, large sums have been sunk in the development of those mines, which may be paid back in the future.

SILVER IN EL DORADO,

N. D. Burlingham, Superintendent of the Esperanza mine, and Dr. E. M. Alderman, of Spanish Flat, a few years ago discovered a quartz ledge not far from the town of Kelsey. The Doctor, in assaying some fragments of quartz taken from the ledge, was no less astonished than delighted to find a rich prospect in gold and silver, the latter largely predominating. Encouraged thus, he procured more average samples from the ledge, just where it forms a knoll, and from various other points of it, and made thirty-two assays, all of which were nearly uniform in their results, yielding from \$100 to \$150 per ton silver bullion, and the silver bullion containing \$6 in gold to the ounce.

The gold taken out of String Canyon near Grizzly Flat, was known since long time to be heavily alloyed with silver; and a ledge bearing the latter mineral was believed to exist in the vicinity. Mr. E. F. Russell but recently found some rock which induced him to make further explorations, and the result has been the discovery of a ledge east of Mount Pleasant and Eagle, which has been traced for considerable distance. A test indicated a large percentage of silver; the assays, as could be learned run from \$26 to \$28 per ton; 50 per cent gold.

CINNABAR.

Is also known to exist in several parts of the county; but in one instance only, as far as our knowledge reaches, more extensive work has been done to secure the development of the mine, and to determine the size and value of the lode. This quicksilver mine is located in the south-eastern part of the county, near the Amador county line, and the report at the time of working very favorably spoke of a ledge of eight feet of ore which had to be drifted through; estimates

from tests made, will yield 20 per cent. After passing through this eight feet ledge, the workmen came to what miners term a horse, and drifting through this, rich ore was found, from one to two feet in width; pursuing the course of the drift the workmen cut through another horse, and came to a vein of considerable richness, being two feet wide, and weight as well as appearance of the ore will justify an estimate of 60 per cent. of quicksilver. After all appearances the mine indicated a great abundance of ore, the latter being of high value, and the "Amador Quicksilver mine," as the owners have christened it will, no doubt, rank in the future with the best mines of that character and prove a very valuable property; the present decline in quicksilver, however, is not favorable for an enterprise of that kind.

IRON.

Iron ore exists in considerable quantities, and in various portions of the county. In some cases the ore is of such a high grade that it only depends upon cheap fuel to make the smelting of it available and profitable. But up to the time that this difficulty may be overcome, these iron mines need not be looked upon as in the line of profitable industry. As a curiosity, has to be mentioned here, the "Grand Victory" mine of Diamond Springs mining district, an iron mine which at present is worked for the gold that is imbedded in the iron ore.

CHROME IRON.

East of Negro Hill, near the foot of the Georgetown divide, is an extensive mine of chrome iron, owned by the Mitchell Bros. It has been traced from the South to the North Fork of the American river but whether it can be profitably operated for the entire distance of twelve miles, is not yet known. The ore is worth \$6.50 per ton at Folsom, and it costs \$2.50 per ton for hauling, the balance goes between labor and profit. About a dozen men are employed at the mine, part stopping out ore, the rest in prospecting for spots on the ledge, and from six to ten tons can be delivered daily at Folsom. Its use in the manufacture of paints renders its extraction profitable, while common iron ore would not be worth touching; it is shipped to San Francisco, and from there carried all the way to Baltimore or England for its manipulation. Still another chrome iron mine exists near Garden Valley, the ore from here has to be hauled to Auburn station, and is shipped further on, to Boston.

ASBESTOS.

The various uses to which asbestos is now applied in the arts and sciences has created a demand at remunerative prices, making the work quite profitable. The Georgetown divide abounds at various places

with strong veins of this mineral, and with the different owners of them, some years ago, a San Francisco firm endeavored to contract for a supply of one hundred tons per month, but none of them having the vein sufficiently developed to venture entering into a contract at that time; but there is no doubt it will become an export article of some importance.

Besides the enormous wealth of El Dorado county in mineral ores there is a great variety of all kinds of valuable stones: granite, marble, limestone, slate, soapstone, etc., a resource embracing wealth that may rival at a not very distant day the former.

LIMESTONE.

In various parts of the county, several quite extensive masses of limestone have been discovered, quarried, and burnt within the past 30 years, and the product, of a superior quality, always found a good market, part of it in the great valleys of this State, and part in the State of Nevada; only a small amount is used for home absorption now. The firm of Cowell & Davis, of San Francisco, are in possession of some well opened quarries, but only little work is done at present in their quarries and lime kiln. Mr. M. W. Manning, in Cave valley, is the owner of a limestone quarry, which, in connection with one of the highly improved patent lime-kilns, produces an article of superior quality. A trestle-work is communicating between the quarry and the top of the kiln, which is surrounded by an iron mantle, and by filling up from the top continuously, furnishes a daily product of 75 barrels; this is shipped daily by means of an eight mule team over Lyon's toll bridge to Auburn station, from where the agent designates it either way of the railroad. A view of Mr. Manning's residence and lime-kiln, located on the road from Auburn station to Georgetown, can be seen in this book, also. Another limestone quarry and kiln is located in the same section of the county near Rattlesnake bridge, and is shipping its product to New Castle, on the Central Pacific railroad; but is not worked at present. It is owned by the same parties that are in possession of the Alabaster cave, close by.

In Ringgold creek canyon, south of Darlington's ranch, is an inexhaustible ledge of the most excellent limestone, in the possession of Mr. P. B. Hogan, who has built a kiln for the production of lime to supply the demand of Placerville and surrounding neighborhood, which at present is quite limited. Marble Valley, in the western part of the county, close to the Placerville and Sacramento road, is another inexhaustible deposit of fine limestone; kilns were built here years ago, and a great amount of lime produced, that went down and helped to build up the city of Sacramento, but the place is lying idle at present.

MARBLE.

Numerous are the ledges of marble, and just as numerous are the different varieties of marble, of all colors and grains, that have been discovered in some parts of El Dorado county. Only a few of them have been worked to such an extent that an estimate about their value could be given. Marble deposits have been discovered in Marble Valley, in Ringgold creek canyon on Mr. Hogan's place, at Indian Diggings, and at various places on the Georgetown divide. Prominent among these is, because it is the only one that has been worked sufficient to justify an estimate, the marble ledge at Indian Diggings. It was opened about ten years ago, by Messrs. Luce & Aiken, of Sacramento, who were the first owners. They erected saw-works in 1876 or 1877, and, after these had been destroyed by fire, a large marble-mill was erected with four gangs of saws, run by a ten-horse-power engine, which has been successfully worked during the favorable season of the year. The marble of this quarry is of beautiful texture, and inexhaustible in quantity, and by competent judges has been pronounced as fine, as susceptible of as high a polish, as the best Italian. The marble is used for mantle-pieces, for grave stones and other monuments—a very limited use, as long as we call a big lumber box inhabited by human beings, a mansion.

ROOFING SLATE.

El Dorado county in general, and Placerville particularly, can boast of the first roof covered with domestic slate in the State of California; some parts of the roof of the Cary House and Mr. Louis Landecker's store in Placerville, were the first buildings in this State, covered with the material produced from the slate quarry on Chili Bar, or Kelsey Hill. Mr. W. O. Thomas, of Nashville, Tennessee, located two slate ledges here, one at the south end of Chili Bar bridge, which was first opened, and with the slate produced the aforesaid buildings roofed in, in 1875. The quarry is now owned by the El Dorado County Slate Company, and a good many contracts for slate roofing to be done with this material have been executed since all over the State. When fully opened, this quarry will be able to give employment to about a hundred laborers. Another deposit of superior slate has been discovered near Latrobe. Messrs. Rapp, of Latrobe, and Conoly, of Sacramento, were the owners. The quarry would have been opened thoroughly if there was a demand for roofing slate, but the same reason that is unfavorable to the development of marble ledges, as we have seen, is also retarding the slate industry.

SILICON.

Though neither of metallic nor mineral origin we may be allowed to mention right here a discovery lately made—at Smith's Flat immense beds of an infusorial earth was found and has proved to be quite valuable. Large quantities of it are sold yearly as it is regarded with great favor as a superior polish for silver ware, etc. An equal amount, if not a greater one, is used in the preparation of dynamite, which takes advantage in its composition to a great extent.

SALT MINE.

Last but not least, a big deposit of rock salt has been discovered, or rather became known in 1855, located in a small valley, situated between the old Carson route and the Johnson cut-off road, between the summits of the Sierra Nevada. The Indians of Carson valley and vicinity, it seems, had knowledge of its existence and took every precaution to keep it a secret, but one of their number thinking gold more valuable than the secret, disclosed it for \$50 to a party of gentlemen in 1855. It is located in the bed of a little stream, three inches of water running over it, and it seems to be inexhaustible.

CHAPTER XXI.

MINING LAWS.

From the earliest days of the great era of gold mining in California the necessity of making laws and regulations, for the allotment of ground and the tenure of mining claims became evident with the miners. But for these purposes no statute-laws existed within the United States, nor were there any customs or precedents to guide; the mining laws of California originated from the necessity of the case, and rules were empirically adopted, which, by means of amendments, grew into a system that has been the basis of judicial decisions and statutes. Most every locality where any kind of mining was going on, as for instance a river bar, a certain hill or flat, or sometimes embracing a section that included the work of different classes of mining, was constituted a mining district for itself. The miners of such a district, in public meetings, would organize, define the boundaries of their particular district, and resolve upon a code of laws, which became authority until changed by a regular called meeting, or on account of being in conflict with some statute laws. The unsteadiness of the miners and their disposition to shift around, hunting for still richer diggings, made it soon necessary to agree about some rules concerning the size of ground each man should be allowed to claim as his property, and the conditions that were connected with this claim.

The first set of such rules or laws were quite plain and simple instruments, in most every district, until some quarrelsome members would necessitate more complicated and elaborate statutes. In the following we shall give a few samples of the usual mining district laws:

At a meeting of the miners of Smith's Ranch, on the evening of March 24th, 1854, Mr. John E. Carter was called to the chair, and T. Burns appointed secretary.

The following laws for the government of Hill Claims in Smith's Ranch Mining district, were presented and unanimously adopted.

1st. A claim shall be 150 feet front, and run to the center of the hill.

2d. A claim must be worked within ten days from the time at which it is taken up, and as often as one day every week afterwards.

3d. Two, or more, holding claims may form a company to work any of them, without being bound to work each claim.

4th. Any miner, or miners, finding new diggings in this district, shall be entitled to one extra claim for each member of the company, on any vacant hill ground in the district.

G. Bass, John Mayhood and E. George were then appointed a committee to define the boundaries of the district; who reported as follows:

The district of Smith's Ranch is bounded: Beginning at the southeast corner of Negro Hill district and running east until striking where the road running through Smith's ranch intersects the emigrant road east; thence south until it strikes the Coon Hollow ditch; west along said ditch until it strikes the Spanish Hill district; thence north to the south line of Negro Hill district; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

JOHN E. CARTER, President.

THOS. BURNS, Secretary.

This form of mining laws, however, did not express sufficiently and distinctly the nature of every case, giving too much chance for arbitration and unlawful action, consequently the miners of Smith's Flat assembled in public meeting on September 21st, the same year (1854,) to reconsider the laws of the district; E. Gage was called to the chair, and T. M. White appointed secretary, whereupon the following laws for the government of claims in Smith's Flat mining district were unanimously adopted.

MINING LAWS OF SMITH'S FLAT.

1. The boundaries of Smith's Flat mining district shall be as follows, viz: Follows the same description of the lines and corners, as in the former mining laws of March 24th, 1854.

2. The size of mining claims shall be 50 by 100 yards.

3. Each miner may hold two claims, one by location and one by purchase, or both by purchase.

4. All claims must be recorded by a recorder duly elected; and he shall receive one dollar for recording each claim. He shall set a permanent stake at each corner of the claim, and put a written notice on each giving the name or names of the party or parties. All claims to be recorded with the number of the claim, and the time of recording; a duplicate of such notice shall be filed in a book kept for that purpose.

5. No claim shall be forfeited by not being worked between the first day of July and the first day of December; provided the owner of any claim shall notify the recorder of his intention to work the said claim before he leaves it.

6. Any person having a claim shall forfeit it by neglecting to work it one whole day in every seven, between the first of December and the first of July following.

7. Any person having two claims may hold both by working either, as above mentioned.

8. Any difficulty that may arise relative to mining interests shall be referred to a jury of five miners; four of them to be chosen by the parties, the fifth by these four.

9. Any person having a claim that requires a tail-race, shall have the privilege of cutting it through the claims adjoining it below; (provided said cutting shall not interfere with the working of the same), until he has obtained sufficient fall for all reasonable mining purposes. But he shall in no case permit his tailings to accumulate on the claims below, to the detriment of the working of said claims.

1. A tunnel claim shall be 150 feet front and run to the center of the hill.

2. A claim must be worked within ten days from the time at which it is taken up, and as often as one day in each week thereafter.

3. Two or more, holding claims, may form a company to work any one of them, without being bound to work each.

4. Any miner or miners finding new diggings in this district, shall be entitled to one extra claim for each member of the company on any vacant hill ground in the district.

5. Any tunnel company, who shall have expended \$200, upon notifying the recorder of their intention to leave their claim, shall not forfeit the same, provided they resume operations within three months from the time of giving said notice.

Resolved, That the old code of laws be hereby repealed, as far as they conflict with those now adopted.

E. GAGE, President.

T. M. WHITE, Secretary.

The next mining laws that we have notice of were framed by the miners of Chili Bar ravine, and those of Cold Springs mining district; both of them it seems had taken model after the mining laws of Smith's Flat district, and if not verbally the same, they were quite similarly arranged for prevailing and commanding circumstances, but differing considerably as to the size of a claim, the latter being accepted in the Chili Bar ravine laws with 70 feet front, running to the center of the hill; while in the Cold Spring Mining district on Weber creek, a claim was understood to be 100 feet up and down on the creek, and from the center of the creek extending 50 feet into the bank; and claims laid in a ravine or on a flat were pronounced 100 feet square.

The miners of Mount Pleasant met on February 3d, 1855, and appointed L. H. Rathbun, Chairman, and Duncan Quin, Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was declared to regulate the laws for governing the miners and mining work on the above said hill; and, on motion, a committee of three was appointed: Isaac Hall, William Taylor and John Tripp, to draft laws, which were adopted as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Each man shall hold 100 feet square, and a notice be placed at each corner stating the number of claims, and a trench at the turn of each corner; every set of claims to be worked one in seven days, in order to hold possession. All claims heretofore staked off are allowed to hold possession for two months from the time of staking, if the tools have not been removed.

ART. 2. All claims shall be recorded within seven days from staking off the same.

ART. 3. The recorder shall receive \$5.00 for recording each set of claims.

On motion, Duncan Quin was appointed recorder. Following are the names of the miners present:

ISAAC HALL,	WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JOHN TRIPP,	PETER LASHBROOK,
H. GOODFREY,	THOMAS AISCANDER,
PETER GERARD,	MARTIN GALACHAN,
GEORGE RANEY,	THORINGTON ISHBURTON,
JOHN BARKER,	THOMAS ISHBURTON.

L. H. RATHBUN, Chairman.

DUNCAN QUIN, Secretary.

This shows one of the plainest law instruments—the whole subject expressed in three short articles; it could not be said in less, and it is more than proba-



HENRY METTE.

MRS. JENNIE METTE.

ble that it was an honest set of men who constituted this district; these laws were made by the honest miners for the honest miner.

COON HOLLOW, April 24, 1856.

In pursuance of a call, the miners of Coon Hollow and vicinity met at McNairs, to take into consideration the laws and customs of Coon Hollow, regulating the mining interests.

On motion, Captain Barnes was called to the chair, and B. E. Davis, appointed secretary.

On motion of George Baldwin, a committee of three, consisting of George Baldwin, S. Center and A. Jewett, was appointed by the chair to draft laws and resolutions better adapted to the mining interests of Coon Hollow Mining district, the existing laws, regulating the mining in the district, having been adopted at an early period, deemed entirely inappropriate to the present wants and circumstances, wholly different therefrom.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which, after some remarks by Mr. George Baldwin, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That all laws, by-laws, rules and regulations heretofore adopted and now existing in this district, are, and shall be, considered null and void.

Resolved, That all mining ground left without any one to represent it, either as owner or agent, for the space of one year or more, has been and shall be considered abandoned.

Resolved, That the persons now holding mining ground, abandoned according to the above resolution and the custom of this district, have been and shall be the rightful owners thereof.

Resolved, That there shall be a recorder for the district, chosen by the miners thereof, whose duty it shall be to record all claims of those who may desire it, in a book kept for that purpose.

Resolved, That any person wishing to be absent from his claim for the term of three months or more, shall appoint an agent to represent his claims, and shall have such agency recorded by the district recorder, with the name of the agent.

Resolved, That persons shall be allowed to purchase, in good faith, as many claims as they may desire, subject, in all cases, to the foregoing laws.

Resolved, That we will protect all persons holding claims in accordance with the above laws.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, etc.

In accordance with the fourth resolution Mr. Geo. Baldwin was elected recorder, and authorized to charge fifty cents for each record.

CAPT. BARNES, Chairman.

BENJ. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

A more complicated instrument shows the laws of the Kelsey district, on account of the variety of mining claims in said district. They were framed at a meeting held at the Union Hotel, on July 27th, 1856. Charles Orvis was elected chairman, and U. J. B. V. Monsimer appointed secretary. Messrs. Andrew Cusick, George Fowler and Urban J. B. Monsimer, were appointed to draft resolutions. It was

Resolved, That the following laws and regulations be signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting and published, etc.

ARTICLE 1. The mining district of Kelsey shall include one mile from said town.

2. A claim on old ground, and worked, shall be 150 feet in length and 60 feet wide.

3. A claim on new discovered ravines, bank or surface diggings, shall be 100 feet in length and 50 feet wide; the discoverer to be entitled to one extra claim.

4. A claim on new ground generally denominated "hill diggings," shall be 100 feet square, and an extra claim to the discoverer.

5. There shall be a recorder appointed for the district, whose duty it shall be to record all mining claims in said district, in a book kept for that purpose.

6. Any person or persons locating a claim after the passage of these laws, and failing to have the same recorded within five days after such location, shall forfeit the same; or purchasing a claim and failing to have the same transferred on the recorder's book, shall forfeit the same.

7. All mining claims recorded as aforesaid, shall be held by the person or persons recording the same during all the time there is not sufficient water to work the same.

8. Any person or persons holding claims over or during the dry season, must commence working the same within ten days after there is sufficient water to work the same, unless the said person or persons are unable to do so on account of sickness; and failing to do the aforesaid, shall forfeit said claim.

9. Any person or persons failing to work a claim for a longer time than five days after there is sufficient water to work the same, shall forfeit said claim, unless the owner or owners be sick, except from the 1st of July to the 1st of November, when miners may hold their claims without working them.

10. Miners only shall act as arbitrators or jurors in settling any difficulties or disputes about mining claims or mining interests.

11. Each person may hold one claim by purchase and one by pre-emption, by working and causing the same to be worked as required by law.

12. The recorder shall keep a copy of the mining laws of Kelsey district posted all the time in some public place in the town of Kelsey.

13. The recorder shall be entitled to a fee \$1.00 for each recording of a claim, and the sum of 50 cents for each transfer of purchase.

CHARLES ORVIS, President.

U. J. B. V. MONSIMER, Secretary.

However detailed, these laws seemed to be yet insufficient, and but a short time afterwards, at another meeting of the miners of the same district, Lewis M. Brown was called to the chair and U. J. B. V. Monsimer appointed secretary, and the following articles, in addition to the above law-instrument, were unanimously adopted:

10. All claims now held in the district shall be re-recorded anew, free of charge, on or before the tenth day after the water shall have commenced running in the ditch of the Kelsey Water Company.

11. The recorder shall immediately open a new book, and at the expiration of the time allowed by the preceding article to record the claims now held in the district, the old book shall be destroyed.

12. Substitute 11 of the old form.

13. Substitute 12 of the old form.

14. The recorder shall be elected on the 1st of January of each year by a plurality vote by the miners of the district, and shall hold his office for one year, unless removed by the vote of a majority of said miners. In case of a vacancy, a recorder shall be elected as soon as possible to serve the unexpired term.

15 and 16. Substituting articles 12 and 13 of the old form.

LEWIS M. BROWN, Chairman.

URBAN J. B. V. MONSIMER, Secretary.

Difficulties between miners and agriculturalists seems to have occurred from the first start of agricultural work in the mining counties. The miners or their agents being a majority in all the conventions, took advantage of framing the general laws in their own favor, and however small a piece of pasture land or an orchard of a poor fellow might be, if he had not secured it by taking up a mining claim, as long as it was located in the mining region and going under the title of mineral land, the miner was bold enough to claim the first right on the ground, and many an unscrupulous fellow jumped into possession of such property, often enough not much better than a steal; but he was backed by the general rule and his robbery was done under the law.

Mr. Foster, of El Dorado, introduced, in the Assembly of the Legislature in session in 1855 a "Bill for an Act to protect the owners of growing crops,

buildings and other improvements in the mining districts of the State." The bill provided that any person desiring to enter upon and occupy lands for mining purposes that had been previously, and was then, occupied by growing crops of grain, grass, garden vegetables, fruit trees, houses, buildings or other improvements, shall first execute a bond to the owner of the crops, buildings or other improvements, conditioned for the payment of all damages that may be sustained by the said owner—the amount of the bond to be fixed by three disinterested citizens, householders in the township, and the same to be signed by two or more sufficient securities and approved by a Justice of the Peace of the township.

That some law for the protection of the agricultural work was necessary will be easy enough to comprehend by reading the decision of Judge Bryan, rendered in a case of McClintock vs. Bryden, on March 9, 1855. This decision, given in the sense of the majority of the people in the mining districts, is to the effect, that a person settling upon land in the mineral region for agricultural purposes, does so subject to the rights of the miners to enter his enclosure for the purpose of extracting gold from the soil, when such entrance is made in good faith and for mining purposes only.

Here is another example of a set of laws as plain and intelligible as any:

Mound Springs mining district was confined in its boundaries at a miners' meeting held on February 26, 1857, for the purpose of organizing the district and of making laws for the governing of the same. J. Andrick was elected president and T. H. B. Cann appointed secretary. The meeting, after being called to order, adopted the following articles read by the secretary:

1. This district shall be bounded on the north by Weber creek, on the south by Black ravine, on the east by Missouri Flat and Placerville road, and on the west by the old line.

2. The size of a claim shall be 100 feet square for surface diggings.

3. Each person shall be entitled to hold one claim by location and as much ground as he may buy, provided he works it according to law.

4. Every man, or company of men, shall, in order to hold his or their claims, work the same at least one day in seven from the 1st of November to the 1st of June.

5. No claim shall be jumpable from the 1st of June to the 1st of November.

6. Any company shall have a right to cut a tail-race through adjoining grounds by paying all damages, if any there be.

7. This district shall have a district recorder, who shall not charge more than 25 cents for recording the claims of any one company.

8. Any man or company wishing to leave during summer shall have his or their claim recorded.

J. ANDRICK, President.

T. H. B. CANN, Secretary.

When the placer mines commenced to get exhausted and working the same by far did not pay as before, the miners expected the water companies to come down with their prices for water in an equal proportion; but in this they were disappointed, and the miners of Diamond Springs, El Dorado, Slate Creek, Mound Springs, Missouri Flat, Gold Flat and Newtown districts held a mass meeting at Diamond Springs on March 29, 1856, where the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the miners heretofore engaged upon the line of ditch, known as the Eureka Canal, the prices of water for mining purposes have not been reduced in proportion to the exhaustion of the mines and the reduced prices of labor, and believing that its real value has fallen in a proportionate ratio with all other property, and being convinced, moreover, that the present exorbitant prices have a tendency to make the many labor for the enrichment of the few, contrary to our preconceived ideas of equality and justice, we therefore—in a spirit of fairness, and impelled by Nature's first law, self-preservation—do resolve:

1. That the action of the officers of the Eureka Canal Company, in adopting and causing to be posted its late regulations, is sincerely to be regretted as being suicidal to the best interests of the company, and insulting and oppressive to the miners.

2. *Resolved*, That the eighth section in the Regulations of the Eureka Ditch Company is unjust, illiberal and oppressive, and that we repudiate the whole section as a mere financial manoeuvre to enable the company to practice fraud upon strangers and gain control of all abandoned mining ground.

3. *Resolved*, That the ninth section of those regulations is simply ridiculous and insulting.

4. *Resolved*, That if the water of the Eureka Canal Company sold at a fair price is not remunerative, and the investment proves unprofitable, and the enterprise a failure, the blame is to be attached to the erroneous judgment of its projectors, and not to the miners. And while we freely give to the present officers and stockholders our heartfelt sympathy, we can never consent to yield them the entire profits of our labor, as many of us have families whose claims we consider far more sacred.

5. *Resolved*, That we will purchase no more water of the Eureka Canal Company at its present prices, and earnestly request our fellow-miners to unite with us in suspending operations until a reduction is made.

6. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the price of water, when used per day, should not exceed 50 cents per inch for "first-class water"; or, when used by the week, four (4) inches for \$10, six inches for \$15, eight inches for \$18, and larger heads as per contract. Second-class water, when taken from ditch or reservoir of the company, should not exceed thirty-three and one-third ($33\frac{1}{3}$) cents per inch, or by the week, twenty-five (25) cents per inch per day.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of three from each mining district be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with the officers of the Eureka Canal Company, whenever said company signify their willingness to discuss the prices of water.

8. *Resolved*, That, as our object is justice to ourselves, with no infringement on the rights of others, our committee be instructed and requested, in all communications with the company, to be governed by the strictest rules of right and courtesy—that, while they seek the advancement of our interests as miners, they may preserve our dignity as gentlemen.

9. *Resolved*, That to yield now, without the accomplishment of our purpose, we would present the inglorious and anti-republican picture of the mass bowing to the impecunious will of the few, and while we kissed the smiting hand of moneyed despotism we would justly invite oppression and merit the scorn and contempt of every free heart in the State.

10. *Resolved*, That we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to adhere strictly to the foregoing resolutions, and to suspend all mining operations until a reduction is made in the prices of water.

H. H. WEST, Chairman.

F. S. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

This shows us miners on the rampage, taking up the fight of labor against capital, the first action in the great war towards the suppression of monopolism. And they meant what they said, as may be seen by the laws of some mining districts thereafter framed with reference to the water question.

Those objectionable "Regulations of the Eureka Canal Company" read as follows:

1. All water must be measured at the ditch or reservoir from whence it is drawn, for which purpose gauges will be furnished by the company.

2. Water drawn from any race, flume or reservoir of the company, supplied directly from the main race, is considered as "first-class," and will be priced accordingly.

3. Water after being used and again taken up in lower ditches is considered second-class and will be priced accordingly.

4. No person will be permitted to draw water without first having obtained permission from the water agent to do so.

5. Water used in cleaning up must be paid for the same as that used for any other purpose.

6. If water is used at all, a half day's rent will be charged.

7. All water bills must be paid every Saturday night, and the water will be shut off from those in arrears.

8. No purchaser, jumper or taker-up of a piece of ground or claim shall have the use of water on any piece of ground or claim bought, jumped or taken up, so long as the Canal Company has unpaid water bills against the claim or piece of ground or against the person or persons selling or allowing the claim or piece of ground to be jumped or taken up, or either.

9. A complete list of all persons or companies in arrears to the Canal Company will be exposed in the canal office, and corrected every week for the information of those interested.

At a general meeting of the miners of Gold Hill district, on January 19, 1858, to make a new code of laws for their future government, etc., R. J. Tyler was called to preside as a chairman, and David McCausland was appointed secretary.

After the laws were framed for the government of the miners, and the working of the mines in the district, the following resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the meeting, and approved without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we, the miners of Gold Hill district, pledge our honor, one to the other, that we will not buy, use, nor will we allow others to buy, use or pay for any water running in or from the Gold Hill canal, until the price of water is reduced to twenty-five cents per inch.

Resolved, That we will not allow any agent of the Gold Hill Canal Company to locate any claims in this district, for the purpose of speculation, by selling the same to persons not eligible to citizenship, as they have done heretofore.

R. J. TYLER, President.

DAVID MCCAUSLAND, Sec'y.

This last resolution, for the first time makes mention of the more and more growing evil against which the miners found it necessary to fight, the Chinamen in the mines.

The miners, in a mass-meeting, assembled at Diamond Springs, December 25th, 1858, adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, The great influx of Chinamen into this district, and the large number of mining claims occupied by them to the exclusion of American citizens ; and, whereas, it has become the established policy of Wm. P. Scott, superintendent of the Eureka Canal Company, to allow Chinamen water at a cheaper rate and in preference to white men, for sinister motives ; and, whereas, the Chinamen are continually committing outrages upon the miners in the district, by robbing sluices and plundering their cabins, their immediate expulsion has become necessary ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chinamen in Diamond Springs Township, south and west of the village of Ringgold, who have not purchased claims (*bona fide*) before this date, be notified to leave the mines, in the aforesaid portions of said township, within ten days after such notice be given them, and in case of their refusing to comply within the ten days, we will oust them and convey them beyond the limits of this district.

Resolved, That no Chinamen be allowed to take up, purchase, or otherwise occupy any mining claims in the aforesaid district, except those provided for in the next resolution.

Resolved, That all Chinamen who have purchased claims (*bona fide*), and are now working them, be allowed to work out their claims unmolested, and then depart beyond this district without delay.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves each to the other, that we will enforce the foregoing resolutions—peaceably, if we can, forcibly if we must.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the county papers, etc, for publication of the same.

The miners of the vicinity of Placerville, on the 12th of July, 1859, for the same purpose, held a meeting at the Placerville theater, where W. P. Early was elected president, Hamilton McCann and George Griffin, vice-presidents, and Benjamin Meacham appointed secretary.

The president clearly stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Wicks offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we consider the present rates charged by the South Fork Canal Company for water exorbitant and ruinous to the mining interests, and destructive of the prosperity of the community.

Resolved, That this meeting remonstrate against the practice of the company or its agents holding unoccupied ground responsible for water bills contracted by former occupants, considering it an infringement on our rights ; that to the miner belongs the privilege of prospecting and working all unoccupied ground.

Resolved, That we are opposed to agents of any company speculating in claims, especially taking up and selling to the Chinese.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of granting to ditch companies fifty feet on each side of their ditch as right-of-way, as asked for by the convention of ditch owners held at Sacramento, for the reason that it would effectually and forever prevent any competition in water in the mines.

Resolved, That competition in water is the only sure and permanent relief against the abuses complained of, and certain means of developing our mines and increasing the permanent welfare of this community.

On motion of Mr. Wicks, a committee of three was appointed by the president—consisting of L. D. Wicks, W. R. Chapman and E. Searles, to wait upon John Kirk and receive proposals for bringing in a new ditch.

A committee of one from each mining district on the line of the South Fork Canal were appointed for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Kirk for preliminary arrangements: James Elliott, Coon Hollow; W. P. Early, Spanish Hill; L. D. Wicks, Reservoir Hill; Benj. Meacham, Smith's Flat; John Wade, White Oak canyon; S. Wallace, Cedar Hill; J. Stadden, Texas Hill; G. W. Griffin, Cold Springs; W. Pryde, Johnson's canyon, were elected.

W. P. EARLY, President.

H. McCANN,

G. W. GRIFFIN,

Vice-Presidents.

BENJ. MEACHAM, Secretary.

The following may serve as a sample of laws concerning quartz mining:

LAWS OF GEORGETOWN MINING DISTRICT.

ARTICLE 1. This district shall be known as the Georgetown Quartz Mining district, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of Georgetown School district, thence running east along the southern boundary of said district to Bear creek, thence up Bear creek to a point south of Richardson's new mill, thence north to Otter creek, thence along the south bank of said Otter creek to the Middle Fork of the American river, thence westerly along said river to the mouth of Canyon creek, thence south to the place of beginning.

ART. 2. The size of claims to each person locating shall be 200 feet of or on any quartz lode or ledge including the dips, spurs, angles and all surface ground and minerals which may be contained within the space of one hundred and fifty feet on each side of said ledge or vein located; but no company's claim shall exceed 3,000 feet in length on any vein or ledge

Sec. 2. The discoverer of a vein or lode of mineral shall be entitled to one (1) claim for his discovery.

ART. 3. All notices of claims located, whether individual or company, shall describe the locality of said mine, the number of feet claimed, the point where the measurement commences, and name of the lode or company locating.

ART. 4. Said notice shall be posted on the lode and shall hold the claim for ten (10) days from the date thereof, without record, but no claim shall be held valid without record after the expiration of said time, unless labor is being done on said claim.

ART. 5. All notices of quartz mining claims are required to be recorded unless labor is being done on the claim, by a recorder elected by the miners or Georgetown Quartz Mining district.

Sec. 2. Said district recorder shall keep a book, record all claims, copy the notice and give the names of the members of each company.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the recorder to go upon the ground and define the claim, measuring and staking the same, and he shall receive for such service the sum of fifty cents for each name, and if not required to perform such service to receive twenty-five cents only.

ART. 6. Any person or corporated company locating a mining claim within this district, shall be required to do actual labor upon each and every claim not exceeding twelve (12) hundred feet, and a proportionate amount for larger or smaller claims, the sum of fifty (50) dollars within sixty (60) days from the date of record, and one hundred and fifty (150) dollars within six (6) months from the date of record, and a like amount for every additional six (6) months, until the sum of five hundred (500) dollars shall have been expended.

Sec. 2. Whenever the sum of five hundred (500) dollars shall have been expended in the prospecting or developing of the mine, whether by sinking shafts, running tunnels, cuts or drifts, whether in the ledge or in the direction thereof, designed practically to develop the claim, then and thereafter for the term of two (2) years, said claim shall be held by the parties performing or expending the said amount, but no labor being performed for the period of two (2) years the said claim shall be considered abandoned and subject to re-location.

ART. 7. The recorder shall hold office for one (1) year, and until his successor is elected.

ART. 8. The annual election shall be held on the last Saturday of November, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the village of Georgetown, of each year; and at said elec-

tion the recorder shall be elected by ballot, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to give due notice of said election.

Sec. 2. At said annual meeting these laws may be amended or changed by a two-third vote of the miners present.

ART. 9. All quartz mining laws heretofore made or existing are hereby repealed.

ART. 10. A copy of these laws shall be deposited by the recorder in the office of the Justice of the Peace of Georgetown, and by him handed over to his successor in said office.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the quartz mining laws now in force in this district.

WM. T. GIBBS, Recorder.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 10, 1866.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

No similar area of country in the world can boast of a finer water supply than El Dorado County. Commencing on the north with the Middle Fork of the American river and its numerous branches, such as the Rubicon and Pilot creek, having their sources among the snow of the summit range, we come to the South Fork of the same river, drawing its supply from Blackrock creek, Greenwood creek, Rock creek and Silver creek on the north, and Weber, Plum, Mill, Alder and Alpine creeks on the south; not enumerating the numerous smaller tributaries spread like veins all over its immense basin. The water poured into the Sacramento river every year, from this single stream, would be sufficient, if it could be stored up for use at the proper season, to irrigate ten times the entire area of the county.

On the south we have the Cosumnes, with its various forks and tributaries, forming a complete network over the southeastern portion of the county. In the mountains are numerous lakes, ranging in area from a few acres to many square miles; most of them so situated that, at a small expense, they can be made useful as storage reservoirs for the great ditches below. Then, crossing the summit, we find the rich grazing country in Lake Valley, watered by the Little Truckee, and a score of small creeks, many of them perennially supplied by beautiful ponds and lakes, and all pouring their floods into that most magnificent of inland seas, Lake Bigler, which also occupies a large corner of this county.

An examination of the map shows that there are three distinct main ridges, running east and west, the first from the junction of the North and South forks of

the American, the second from the mouth of Weber creek, the third from the plains, between the South Fork, and the Cosumnes, all culminating at the crest of the water-shed. Thus it will be seen, that with the exception of a few isolated peaks, there is hardly a square mile of mining or agricultural ground but can be effectively reached for washing or irrigating purposes. Along each of the ridges before mentioned is located one of the three principal canals of the county; the California Water Company, the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company and the Park Canal and Mining Company (limited). Besides these, there are numberless minor ditches, mostly constructed for minor purposes, but many of them of considerable length and importance.

The first water ditch in El Dorado county, and in the whole mining region of California, had been built at Coloma, in 1850 to 1851, by Valentine McDougall, Davis Thompson, Lippset, Starr and Birdsall; taking the water down to the Coloma basin in a ditch of three miles in length, and \$10,000 was spent for the construction of the same.

As immediate followers, in the ditch enterprise in the same mining district, we mention the Hollingworth & Co's ditch; the Coloma canal; the Shanghai ditch; the Williams ditch; the Greenhorn ditch and the U. S. M. Other parts of the county did not stay behind in the construction of water ditches, and about the first of January 1856, the county made a show of the following ditches, and canals:

The Pilot and Rock Creek canal, carried water from twenty-six miles east of Georgetown to Georgetown, Johnstown, Kelsey, Spanish Flat, etc., Bottle Hill, Greenwood, Wildgoose Flat and Pilot hill. Cost of construction \$180,000. South Fork canal, taking water out of the South Fork of the American river to supply Placerville and the surrounding country, and had almost control of the mining region between South Fork and Weber creek; its construction had cost \$700,000. The Eureka canal, provided Diamond Springs, Ringgold, Newtown, El Dorado, Logtown, Frenchtown, Buckeye Flat and Missouri Flat, with water from the North Fork of the Cosumnes river. The Natoma ditch drawing its supply from the South Fork of the American river, two miles above Salmon Falls; its cost was \$300,000. The Cosumnes and Prairie canal used water from the Cosumnes river, carrying it over the prairie country to the South and East in Amador and Sacramento counties; cost \$125,000. Cedar and Indianville canal carries the water from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes river to Indian Diggings, Cedarville, Brownsville; the cost was \$100,000. Cosumnes and Michigan Bar canal takes water from the South Fork of the Cosumnes river

down to the divide between Cosumnes and Dry creek, cost \$80,000. The Mosquito canal cost \$200,000; El Dorado and Georgetown ditch, \$50,000. Negro Hill ditch, \$20,000. Coloma was then furnished with water by the following companies, Coloma canal, cost \$142,000; Coloma Water Co's, \$30,000; El Dorado Canal, \$40,000; Miner's ditch, \$18,000; Union flume, \$15,000. Chilean Bar canal cost \$30,000; Rock creek and Gold Hill ditch, \$10,000; Gold Hill canal, of Gold Hill, \$10,000; Weber creek and Coon canal, \$22,000; Dear creek canal, \$20,000; Covey & Co's canal, near Michigan Bar, on the north side of the Cosumnes river, \$23,000. The Iowa canal, taking its water from Long, Iowa and Brush canyon, with its terminus at Negro Hill, had a length of twenty-one miles. The length of the South Fork canal, with all its branches, was then 155 miles.

Before taking up the history and description of the leading water companies of the county, it may not be amiss to say something on the origin of the local customs and laws of the State on the subject of water rights. The early miners were not long in discovering the value and importance of perennial streams in their operations on the placers, hence in localities where water was scarce during the dry season, resort was had to the construction of ditches, drawing their supply from permanent streams, and delivering the water in gulches and canyons otherwise dry. The water thus delivered was sold at prices regulated by the law of supply and demand. Local regulations were soon brought in play to protect parties, engaged in the business, from unjust competition. In other words, a party having constructed, or in good faith commenced the construction of a ditch tapping any stream, no subsequently acquired rights could interfere to prevent the original party from obtaining the quantity of water, specified in their preliminary notice; provided the river or creek tapped afforded that much.

The earliest organizations took the benefit of the act of April 22d, 1850, for the incorporation of companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes. This act, being too vague in its language, was amended from time to time, until the act of May 14th, 1862, finally took its place. This gave full power to take up unappropriated water for the supply of mining or irrigating ditches, leaving authority with the County Supervisors to fix the rates of toll at not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital actually invested.

Under the law, as it now stands, any unappropriated water may be taken up; but a special notice, giving quantity claimed in inches, under four inches pressure, must be posted on the ground and recorded with the county clerk, and due diligence must be used in the

prosecution of the work; failing in which, subsequent claimants may step in. Recognizing the anomalous condition of California and the States and Territories west of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, the Congress of the United States, in 1866, indorsed and confirmed the local laws and regulations on the subject of water rights, in the following language, which will be found in the revised statutes.

"SEC. 2339. Whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested or accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and the decisions of the courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified is acknowledged and confirmed; but whenever any person, in the construction of a ditch or canal, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such damage."

"SEC. 2340. All patents granted, or pre-emptions or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches or reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may have been acquired under or recognized by the preceding section."

Under the protection of these laws, companies with large means have tapped the mountain torrents at their very sources, and now control franchises of incalculable value. Recognizing, fully, the future capabilities of the county, they have planted millions in works which will prove imperishable monuments to their foresight and sound business discretion.

The Park Canal and Mining Company (Limited.) Among the first to take hold of ditch construction on an extensive scale, was the firm of Bradley, Berdan & Co., incorporated August 4th, 1851, for "manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and, to further these objects claiming water from "Ringgold creek and Cosumnes river or its northern branches, or from some of the southern branches of the American river." The capital stock was originally placed at \$54,000, subsequently increased to \$75,000, and again to \$150,000. Their main canals: the "Ringgold ditch," tapping the creek of that name, and also the South Fork of Weber creek, and the "Bradley Ditch," taking up the waters of Sly Park and Camp creeks. Distributing ditches spread the water all over the Diamond Springs and Mud Springs area. In the list of early stockholders we find the names of D. O. Mills and John Parrott. From the first, Bradley, Berdan & Co. were involved in litigation. May 25th, 1852, we find

them engaged in a contest with Daggett & Darling-ton—Weber Creek Canal Company—for the water of Ringgold creek.

Jones, Furman & Company were constructing a small ditch from Squaw creek to Diamond Springs, about the time of the organization of Bradley, Berdan & Co. The record shows a notice from these parties of having called a "miners' meeting" at Diamond Springs, to settle the dispute over the Squaw creek water. The time of the meeting was demurred to by Bradley, Berdan & Company, with a proposition for a meeting of all the miners in the county at Placerville or Coloma. In 1852, Jones, Furman & Company extended their ditch to Clear creek; in 1853 it was further extended to Camp creek, and enlarged through its entire length, to its present dimensions. But financial difficulties swamped them, and, in 1854, the property was purchased at sheriff's sale by W. P. Scott, of Diamond Springs, now of Sacramento, who named it "Eureka Ditch." Scott extended the ditch to the North Fork of the Cosumnes and took up Steele's Fork. He also built the Squaw Hollow reservoir, which was twice washed out and is now in ruins.

Finally, in 1856 the two companies were consolidated under the name of the "Eureka Canal Company." The distributing ditches of the two lines reach every part of the divide between the Cosumnes and Weber creek, extending to within seventeen miles of Sacramento, with numerous reservoirs, conveniently situated.

Among the Bradley, Berdan & Company records we find the following definition of an inch of water: "A rectangular notch one inch wide, extending three inches below the surface of the water, and giving a flow of two cubic feet per minute, shall be considered a miner's inch, and each additional inch in width shall add one inch to the measure." The prices charged were \$1.50 for the first use, \$1.00 for the second, and 75 cents for the third and each subsequent use; payable daily in advance or on demand. The standard of the present company is a rectangular opening one and a half inches wide, two inches deep with four inches pressure, yielding, theoretically, 84 cubic feet per hour.

The entire property was purchased in 1875 by J. M. Crawford and others, of Philadelphia, under the title of Park Canal & Mining Company (Limited), incorporated under the Pennsylvania law. The officers of the company are: J. M. Crawford, chairman; Samuel F. Fisher, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Crawford, general manager; M. G. Griffith and Samuel Hale, superintendents. The principal office is 308 Walnut street, Philadelphia, with branch offices at Diamond Springs and Dry Gulch.

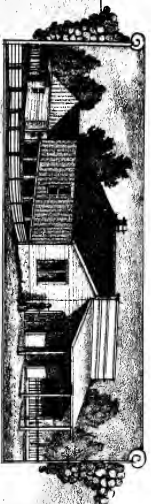
In 1877 the company built a substantial ditch, capable of carrying 1,800 inches of water—the old Eureka Ditch carried but 1,200—from Camp creek, under the New Baltic mill across Diamond and Stone-breaker creeks, dropping into Sly Park creek in Hazel Valley. The system of the company's canals is such, that water used for mining purposes may be taken up again and again, being available for distribution over a large area of country, particularly adapted to the cultivation of vines, fruit trees and vegetables. The whole extent of ditches owned and controlled by the company is nearly 300 miles.

SOUTH FORK AND PLACERVILLE CANAL COMPANY.

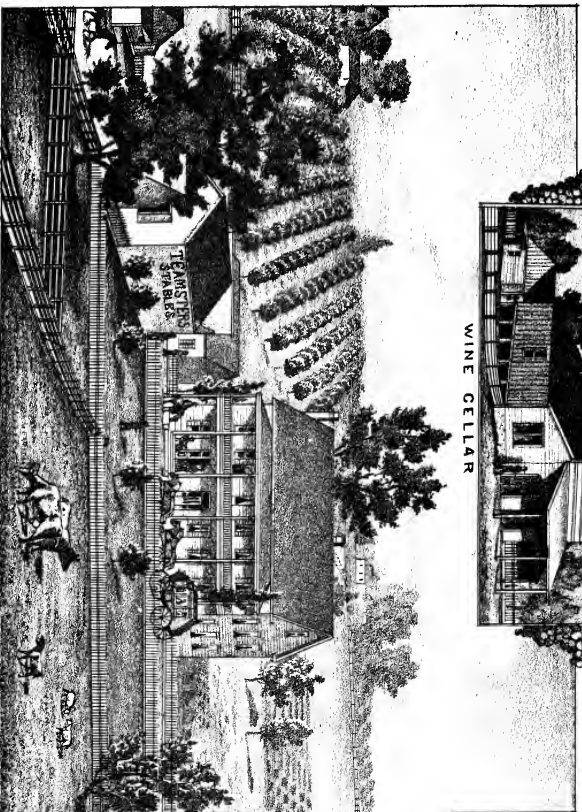
The ditch of this company, now known as the "Weber Canal," was the first to bring water to Coon Hollow. It was incorporated September 30, 1851, with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into twenty shares, and the ditch was constructed soon afterwards, from a point on the North Fork of Weber creek, nearly south of Sportsman's Hall, to the reservoir above the present Excelsior Mine. The original design was to bring the water from the South Fork of the American river over the divide, and drop it into the Weber, constituting the channel of the latter stream a part of the canal, down to the head of the present ditch. This plan, however, was never carried out, and it remained, practically, a "wet weather ditch." In course of time Messrs. Kirk and Bishop acquired a controlling interest and it was by them transferred to the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co. in 1873. Since that time the ditch has been enlarged as far up as Big Chunk canyon, where a reservoir site was located, and it now assists in carrying the water of the Main Trunk canal to Coon Hollow.

IOWA CANAL.

The demand for water in the rich mining district known as "White Rock," early turned the attention of parties interested to the practicability of tapping some of the canyons on the south side of the South Fork of the American river. A company was organized, consisting of twenty members, who contributed the funds necessary to construct the ditch known as the Iowa Canal. In 1852 they carried it up as far as Big Iowa canyon, taking in Johnson's North and South canyons, Brush and Little Iowa canyons. One of the prime movers in the enterprise was Alfred Briggs, then a merchant at White Rock; since, internal revenue collector at Sacramento. Another was G. W. Swan, now superintendent of the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co., who says his contribution amounted to \$1,300. The following year they carried their ditch up to Long canyon, which action brought them in conflict with the South Fork Canal company, and that part of the line was



WINE CELLAR



HOTEL & RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN BARTHEL KOCH
NOW RES. OF MRS. MARGARET KOCH DIAMOND SPRINGS-ELDORADO CO.

eventually abandoned. This canal, too, finally came into the hands of Kirk & Bishop, and through them, became the property of the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co., by whom it was enlarged to a capacity of 2,000 inches as far up as Johnson's North canyon, where it received a portion of the water of the Main Trunk. The point of junction—by the construction of the new canal—has now been brought several miles further down. The great reservoir at Blakeley's is above the Iowa canal, and discharges into it; there were several smaller reservoirs along the ridge in former years, but they are now abandoned and going to decay.

GOLD HILL CANAL COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation of the Gold Hill Canal company were filed with the county clerk, under date of October 1st, 1853. The capital stock was \$10,000, and the original directors were W. B. Williams, Lorenzo Dexter and Joseph Lamb. The object was to furnish water to the miners about Gold Hill, and for mining and irrigation purposes, to the entire region lying between Weber creek and the South Fork of the American river.

The ditch heads at Hangtown creek, in Placerville; it depended for water on Hangtown creek, water from the South Fork canal, or purchase from the latter. It was once an immensely profitable property, the fortunate location enabling the owners to dispose of the same water to a dozen different miners in one gulch, and then by carrying it around to the next mining ground, repeat the operation again and again. It has been the means of establishing one of the most extensive fruit-growing interests in the county. Like the Weber and Iowa canals, it is now part of the property of the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co.

SOUTH FORK CANAL.

The placers along Hangtown creek, in the vicinity of Placerville, were among the richest in the world ever known, and the bed-rock of the gulches, running up to the gravel beds surrounding the basin, was fairly yellow with gold. Being so near the source of the creek, however, water, even in winter, was not overabundant; while summer mining was greatly hampered. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the enterprise of bringing a supply from the American river was not seriously undertaken for several years. On the 10th of July, 1852, articles of incorporation of the South Fork Canal company were filed with the county clerk. The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000. B. F. Keene, Jas. M. Estell, J. M. Rhodes, Caleb Finch, Bruce Herrick, W. H. Smith, T. A. Springer, John Buchanan and B. R. Nickerson were the first trustees; B. F. Keene, first president; A. T. Taylor, first secretary; A. J. Binney, engineer.

The original plan located the distributing point on the divide at what is known as "Nigger" or "Reservoir Hill." No enterprise of the kind could have been inaugurated under more favorable auspices. Money was plenty, and parties on all sides satisfied of its profitable character, were ready and anxious to invest. Among those now here we may mention Messrs. Nugent, Cooper and Barss, all of whom invested liberally, and alike, lost every dollar subscribed. This, as we understand, was not due to dishonesty on the part of the management, but to a want of appreciation of the magnitude of the work on hand. When subscriptions to between \$200,000 and \$300,000 had been received, the books were closed, the trustees believing the amount sufficient to complete the work. Their lack of judgment on this point resulted in the ruin of the original investors. One or two incidents will illustrate this point:

"A large and well-appointed hotel having been erected at "Reservoir Hill," the intended terminus of the Main Trunk, it was believed that here would be established a fashionable resort, and, being desirous of catering to the aesthetic enjoyment of the citizens of Placerville, as far as possible, the trustees solemnly discussed the question whether the last half-mile of the flume should not be built of "dressed lumber." It was only after a prolonged consideration that a negative conclusion was arrived at.

"The use of battens not having occurred to the management, for the purpose of making the joints on the sides and bottom of the flume water-tight, it was determined to nail strips of canvass over the cracks. But tack hammers were scarce, none could be obtained, except from a certain harness shop, and those were not for sale! So Mr. Springer, one of the trustees, rented a dozen, at fifty cents per day each; the hammers to be returned in good condition. It so happened, however, that when the work was completed, the hammers were thrown into the tool-house, and there remained until the owner's inquiries brought them to light, and a bill, amounting to over \$900, had to be paid for the use of a few hammers!"

Satisfied that the character of the soil was such that ditching on any part of the line would be impracticable, a flume structure for the entire length was determined on. This flume, four feet wide by three feet and a half deep, with a grade of four feet per mile, was constructed in 1853, from Reservoir Hill to Long canyon, and in 1854 to the South Fork of the American river, near the foot of Randolph canyon, a total distance of twenty-five miles. But the cost went far beyond the estimates of the engineer. The construction of the reservoir, by Mr. Kirk, footed up to \$75,000. The flume went several hundred thousand above

the cash on hand. New subscribers to the stock were not to be had. The golden opportunity had fled for ever. A long series of lawsuits with the contractors followed; receiver after receiver was appointed, and for fifteen years, the South Fork canal was a football for courts and lawyers, now in the hands of one and then of another, yielding annual fortunes in its revenue from water sold, only to be swallowed by the illimitable maw of the law.

Finally, in 1869, the property came into the hands of B. F. Hunt, T. and G. Alderson, C. Broad, J. Cooke and George Williams. By this time, however, the original demand for "sluice-heads" had passed away; hydraulic mining had been inaugurated, with an increased pressure and water demand, not contemplated at the inception of the enterprise. Another and grander project, inaugurated by Messrs. Kirk & Bishop, was on foot, and the South Fork canal, with the Coon Hollow mines, passed into the possession of the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co. in September, 1873. Whether it will be renewed and maintained is a question for the owners and the future water demand to decide.

Placerville had one citizen who recognized, at an early day, the great value that was to attach to the vast stores of water in the mountain streams and lakes; who anticipated, by almost a generation, the demand which was yet to come, for mining and agricultural purposes, and who saw that the slender flumes of the South Fork canal must be supplemented by a water-course more permanent in character, occupying a higher level, and of greatly increased capacity. That man was Mr. John Kirk. He commenced with the elaboration of the system which finally culminated in the property of the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co. as early as 1856, and from the deposition made by Mr. Kirk in the case of Osgood vs. the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co., we are enabled to follow his operations up to the time when capital came to his rescue and carried the work through; but fully twenty years elapsed between the first start and the perfection of the enterprise.

In 1856 he posted his first notice claiming the water of the South Fork of the American river; surveyed and claimed Silver and Clear lakes and Silver creek. In 1858 he surveyed a line from Coon Hollow to Alder creek, a distance of sixty miles, and located a reservoir near the Elk Horn mill; the above line probably ran around the spurs in the region of Iowa and Long canyons, which accounted for its great length. In 1860, he located the head of the canal and dam at Cedar Rock, and located reservoirs at Medley, Tom Andrain's and Echo lakes. In 1866, Mr. F. A. Bishop, who had already made some surveys for Mr. Kirk, became interested in the enterprise. That year

a line was run from Cedar Rock to Sportsman's Hall. The final location of the Main Trunk canal was made about 1872. In 1868 work was commenced on the Sportsman's Hall end of the line; 1870-'71 three or four miles of ditch near the Hall was completed; the dam, bulkhead and a short section of ditch at Cedar Rock were constructed, and water turned in at the head. The construction of the dam at Silver Lake was commenced in 1871, and the flume grade at Echo lake in 1872.

In this preliminary work more than \$20,000 was expended. The system was perfected to what we see it now, covering a water-shed of more than 350 square miles; embracing claims on the South Fork of the American river, Silver, Alpine, Wolf, Alder, Mill, Plum and Echo creeks, aggregating 66,000 inches of water; with reservoir claims on Silver lake, Willow valley, Twin lakes, Andrain lake, Echo lake, Medley lake and Glazier lake. Nothing in the State compares with it. But Messrs. Kirk & Bishop lacked the money necessary to carry it to completion. It was only after many years of anxious efforts, that men of means were found ready to undertake a work so grand in its conception, so promising in its results, but so costly in construction.

September 4th, 1873, the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining company filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk. Its objects were "to purchase, or otherwise acquire, water privileges, and to purchase, construct and maintain canals, reservoirs and water ditches, for agricultural, milling and mining purposes, in any county or counties in the State of California; to supply pure, fresh water to the public, and to any city, county and town in the State of California; to purchase and work any mine or mines, placer or placers, and carry on the business of mining for precious metals in the county of El Dorado, and any other county in said State; and to do and transact all such business as may be lawfully carried on by a corporation, organized for such purposes as are above enumerated, in the State of California." Principal place of business, San Francisco; term of existence, fifty years; number of directors, five; capital stock, \$500,000; of which \$375,000 was subscribed. The first directors were John O. Earl, J. D. Fry, Thomas Price, L. A. Garnett and Henry D. Bacon. Officers—L. A. Garnett, president; Thomas Price, managing director; F. A. Bishop, superintendent and chief engineer; Hugh Elias, secretary.

By a series of purchases and transfers, the company soon became possessed of the South Fork, Iowa, Weber and Gold Hill canals, with their branches and extensions; the water rights held by Kirk and Bishop; a large area of surface gravel, embracing over 600

acres and including the famous Coon Hollow mines, now known as the Excelsior and Weber, together with other valuable property in and about Placerville. The water-right of Blair, Brown & Blair, at the mouth of Weber creek, covering 30,000 inches, was also secured. This is designed to carry water out to the Sacramento plains.

Preparations were at once made for the construction of the Main Trunk canal, from Cedar Rock to a junction with the Iowa canal, and through that to the South Fork canal at Smith's Flat, a distance of nearly forty miles, and work was commenced in May, 1874, but notwithstanding it was pushed on as fast as possible, unforeseen delays kept the work in check, so that when, in the spring of 1876, Thomas Price, managing director, insisted that the completion of the canal should be celebrated on the Centennial Anniversary of the Republic, about a mile of flume remained to be constructed; but with herculean force it was accomplished. The night of July 1st, 1876, saw flume and ditch both completed, ready for carrying a stream of water through. The dam at Silver Lake, which had been commenced already by Mr. Kirk, was completed the same year. The timber used for its construction is principally tamarack, the most durable wood growing in this region. The "Old Amador road" crosses over this dam. The magnificent reservoir thus formed allows a storage of water twenty feet in depth, extending two miles and a quarter in length by seven-eighths of a mile in width, with a capacity of 1,097,712,000 cubic feet or 8,200,000,000 gallons. The cost of the reservoir was a trifle over \$8,000; the Main Trunk canal was finished at an expense of \$500,000.

Echo Lake is situated on the east side of the summit of the Sierra Nevada. To use the water of this lake the mountain summit had to be tunnelled through, for which work active operations were commenced in 1874, digging at the south end of the tunnel; and resumed on July 1st, 1875, under the superintendence of Judge Reed, was pushed vigorously from both ends. Both parties met on November 5th, in the center of the 1,058 foot tunnel, and on the 3d of August, 1876, the water from Echo Lake found its way through the tunnel to the South Fork of the American river. The present capacity of Echo Lake as a water reservoir is over 200,000,000 cubic feet, or 1,750,000,000 gallons of water. It is proposed, however, to raise the dam to the height of 75 feet. The expenses for this work amounted to over \$21,000.

Water is sold by the company for from 12½ to 20 cents per inch, according to quantity or purpose, and is delivered under a six inch pressure.

Like nearly all mountain water companies the E. D.

W. & D. G. M. Co. has been actively engaged in the development of its hydraulic mines, considering it an important part of the business that the water is not allowed to run to waste. The most important of the company's mines, and the one upon which the heaviest expenditures have been made, is the Excelsior, situated directly south of Placerville, on the terminus of the great gravel deposit. Among other mines, operated in whole or in part by this company, are the Weber mine, Spanish Hill, Texas Hill, Stoney Ravine, Nigger Flat and Reservoir Hill.

About the middle of July, 1876, Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, accompanied by Auditor Maynard and District Attorney Murphy and Major Mendell, of the U. S. A., with a staff of reporters of the leading San Francisco papers, were traveling all over El Dorado county, inspecting its resources, and particularly its water supply, having as an object the future water supply of the metropolis of the Pacific.

"The Georgetown divide," comprising the entire region between the Middle and South Forks of the American river, along the foot-hill region, is one of the richest in soil, timber, water and mineral resources. There is a large area equal to the best portion of the plains for the production of wheat and barley, its fruit-yield is unsurpassed in quantity per acre or quality anywhere. The mountain section is covered with the best timber in the State, and an inexhaustible supply of purest mountain water for irrigating and mining purposes is controlled and can be furnished by the

CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY.

As elsewhere, through the mining counties, ditches were originally constructed with a view to mining operations only. The Pilot Creek ditch was constructed in 1852 to 1853 by Dr. W. H. Stone and others, bringing the water of that stream into the rich mining district of which Georgetown is the center. The first sales were at the rate of one dollar per inch. But the extravagance of the times affected the management of this property as it did everything else, and the high price of water was offset by the cost of maintenance. We have been unsuccessful in procuring the necessary data of the early history of this important enterprise; the records of the county are extremely meagre in this regard. Numerous water companies were organized, only to be quietly discontinued. Still, the original company held its ground, gradually extending its area of usefulness until 1872, when a number of San Francisco capitalists purchased the property under the mentioned name.

The California Water company was organized under the State law, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares, the greater part of which is

held by J. P. Pierce, John Center, E. Judson, D. O. Mills and John O. Earl. The principal place of business is in San Francisco—315 California street. The officers of the company are: J. P. Pierce, president; George Thurston, secretary; E. R. Pease, superintendent; Hon. Thomas Findley, managing director.

Immediately upon entering into possession, the new company commenced the work of extension and enlargement, in which it has already expended more than half a million dollars. Lakes lying far up towards the Sierra peaks were secured as storage reservoirs, to be drawn upon when the ordinary supply from Pilot creek, and other tributaries of the Middle Fork of the American river, begin to fail. Principal among these is Loon Lake, to which point the system has already been extended, Pleasant and Bixby Lakes, lying in close proximity, are now utilized. The dams built aggregate 800 feet in length. The lakes have an area of about 1,500 acres, and can be drained to a depth of fifteen feet—this is equivalent to 980,000,000 cubic feet of water.

In the valley of the Rubicon, further east, an almost unlimited additional supply can be impounded. Surveys have been made and water-rights secured with this object in view.

Pleasant and Bixby Lakes are drained through Loon Lake, from which the water flows in the channel of Gurley creek six or eight miles; thence three miles of ditch carries it to a junction with the Little South Fork ditch, which conveys it into one of the head branches of Pilot creek through a tunnel at the Hog Back. This ditch has an estimated capacity of 1,500 inches, and is eight miles in length.

The winter and spring supply is taken from Pilot creek in three lines of ditches. The upper or main ditch heads at Pilot creek reservoir, about twenty-one miles by road from Georgetown. The second, or new ditch heads a mile and a half down, forming a junction with the main ditch at Mutton canyon. This ditch was constructed to secure the seepage from the reservoir, as well as to convey a greater amount of water down the divide than the old Pilot creek ditch could carry. From Mutton canyon to Georgetown, the old ditch has been enlarged to a capacity of 2000 inches. The third line is the old El Dorado ditch, which was constructed in 1853 and 1854, by Thomas Wren, J. C. McKinney and John Hardin; and was sold to the Pilot Creek Company, in 1860. It takes water from Pilot creek three miles below the head of the new ditch, and is over 20 miles in length to its junction with the main line, eight miles from Georgetown, and has a capacity of 350 inches. It has been enlarged also, from Hotchkiss Hill to Georgetown, to about the same size as the main line.

The Main ditch continues west from Georgetown to Greenwood, crossing Greenwood canyon by means of a pipe 5,500 feet long, 52 inches diameter, with a capacity of about 800 inches. Thence a branch runs to Centerville and Wild Goose Flat. A new ditch is in contemplation from Greenwood creek, over the divide at Pilot Hill, to Negro Hill, at the junction of the North and South forks of the American river, a distance of forty miles. Another 15 inch pipe, 3500 feet in length, crosses Greenwood canyon at Frazer Flat.

The system of subsidiary ditches owned by this Company, permeates every portion of the divide where there is any demand for water for mining or irrigating purposes. They aggregate 300 miles of ditches, flumes and iron pipes, able to supply for mining and other purposes the following districts: Georgetown, Georgia Slide, Pilot Hill, Cranes Gulch, Mt. Gregory, Volcanoville, St. Lawrenceville, Kelsey, Rich Flat, Centerville and Wild Goose Flat. The completion of the dam and the reservoir at Loon Lake in summer of 1882, places the company in a position to command a larger area of mining, agricultural and timber lands than any other corporation of this kind in California or the United States. The company also owns a number of distributing reservoirs, two large ones being located in the vicinity of Georgetown.

The following rates are charged for water sold under six inch pressure, estimated to be equal to 94.7 cubic feet per hour. For mining: ten hours, ten cents per inch; twenty-four hours, twenty cents per inch; for irrigating: for each twenty-four hours, twenty-five cents per inch.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FARMING INDUSTRY AND STATISTICS.

The Resources of El Dorado county are of various kinds, and each one is contributing largely to the support of the others; but were it not for the home market, created and supported by the mines, agriculture would never have been so fully developed or so successfully maintained. This being a mining county and without a railroad, the farmers of the county have been thrown chiefly upon the home demand to furnish a market for their produce, which will be regulated by the mining industry, where it is mainly dependent from. An attempt has always been made to secure and supply the market of that part of the State of Nevada, adjoining the county, in opposition to the railroad.

The first experiment to plant potatoes and other vegetables in large patches were made as early as 1849 and 1850, in the vicinity of Union Bar and Coloma.

on Greenwood creek; the men who undertook this first trial were three brothers, Hodges. At Garden valley also vegetable gardening on a more business like scale had been commenced in early days, and the place derived its name from this vocation. These experiments turned out in the most satisfactory way, and soon other localities with equal facilities followed the given example.

An experiment also was that first attempt at grain raising made in the Spring of 1851, by Wm. Crone, of Greenwood valley, when he sowed the first barley on land now belonging to the ranch owned by I. E. Terry, of said township. This has to be looked at as the first trial of grain raising not only of the Northern part of the county but of the whole of it. A. J. Bayley, of Pilot Hill, started in general farming on a large scale in 1851 or 1852, and he was the first man in the county who made use of such farming machinery as reaper and mower, threshing machine etc.; the first mower that was delivered at Pilot Hill, arrived there the whole taken apart, for easier shipment, but there was no one around who had ever seen a mower and some difficulty arose in putting it together and bring it in working order. All other parts came together very well but the sicklebar did not join in to work satisfactorily, and Mr. Bayley had to send the machine back to Sacramento to have it done right. Some years later he bought the first threshing machine that was worked in the county, the railroad then was just completed from Sacramento up to Auburn, it was delivered for him at the latter station. He went over with his teams to bring it home, and on the trip he more than one time was asked if he was going in the circus business, or if a circus was coming, the people not familiar with its sight took the machine for a band-wagon.

For planting fruit trees, within this county, Coloma has to be considered as the starting point, just as well as it always was the leading place. Among the first who engaged in general fruit growing must be named A. A. Van Guelder and E. Woodruff; others followed, and the Coloma basin has become the most famous district in fruit-growing. Coloma fruit commands a higher market price than fruit from other places. The principal fruit growers of Coloma district at the present time are: Henry Mahler, Robert Chalmers' widow, J. Crocker, B. F. Edmonds, W. D. Othick, Frank Nicholls, N. Mansfield, S. Rasmussen's widow, W. H. Valentine, G. W. Ramsey, Wm. White, Ernest Mortensen, G. D. Enters, Albert Mosely and others.

The Gold Hill district has long been famous for its fruit, not only in this State, but far over the eastern limits; great quantities of the fruit raised here are going over the mountains every year and find a ready

market in the mining camps and towns in the State of Nevada. The leading growers of the district are: Messrs. Veerkamp, Kesseling, Tinney, Annabel, Sweeny, O'Brien and McKay.

In the Mud Spring district the principal orchardists are: J. M. B. Wetherwax, Jacob Knisely and L. Davis.

Missouri Flat also belongs to the great fruit producing sections of the county; quite an amount of fruit is grown by Samuel Miller, N. S. Miller, Walter Miles, J. M. Bryan, Frank Fisher and others, who all make fruit-growing a specialty.

At and around Diamond Springs are C. G. Carpenter, Tom. Stapleton, Bart. Koch's widow, Kramp Bros., Nicholas Theison, C. D. Bruck and Henry Larkin, engaged in the fruit and grape-raising business.

The basin around Placerville is one continuous orchard, while the surrounding hills have to produce their share also. Mr. Hardy, on Cedar Hill, is doing a great business in fruit and grape-growing.

On French creek is another quite important fruit-growing district of the county; the farms here are not continuous, but scattered over the whole extent of the canyon. The principal fruit-growers here may be called Captain G. Worth, Z. L. Brandon and G. Barrette.

Mr. Jacob Zentgraf, on Sweetwater creek, Green Valley, keeps one of the oldest vineyards in the county, which he has endeavored to enlarge and improve considerably every year. Among other extensive grape-growers of the same section have to be mentioned James Skinner, of Green Valley, David Bennett, near Shingle Springs. The finest display of beautiful growing vineyards, covering many hundreds of acres of ground in close connection, and one that will stand comparison with any in any other part of the State, may be found lower down in the county, near Mormon Island. The principal vineyards here are Henry Mette's, next is the Bugbee place, Mrs. Stroup's, H. T. Hart's, Powell Hart's, and across the river G. M. Wobben's; most all of them connected with large vinefies. The views of Henry Mette's and H. T. Hart's vineyards, which will be found at some other part of the book, give an idea of the grape industry on the rolling hills below the Natoma dike, in this section of El Dorado county.

The most extensive operations in the way of fruit-raising in this county, however, is conducted by the "California Fruit Growing Association." Their ranch of 1,700 acres of land is located in the foot-hill region about five miles south of Placerville, and in the line of location as well as for the soil, is perfectly adapted for fruit-growing, being placed between the Park Canal

and Mining Company's ditch and the Cosumnes river. The work of this association dates back to 1874, and will assume mammoth proportions. When they acquired possession of the place there was three-fourths of an acre planted with apple trees, and up to January 1st, 1881, 140 acres of thrifty orchard, with 4,000 peach trees, 8,000 prune trees and 5,000 plum trees, were giving proof of the spirit of the enterprise.

Mosquito canyon, also, belongs to the fruit-growing districts of the county; though general farming is considered the principal line of business in the valley, there may be found large and fine looking orchards producing excellent fruit of the harder varieties. Most excellent fruit, furthermore, is raised in the northern part of the county, at Alabama Flat, by D. W. Fox; at Garden Valley, by F. Lagerson and others; at Peru, by H. Hackamoller, and in the vicinity of Georgetown, by E. C. Day and Son, R. Demuth and others.

Sometime about the middle of the year 1868, Mr. T. H. Schnell, a German by birth but for long years a resident of Japan, came from the latter country to California with the intention to settle, and after looking around for awhile, all over the country, he made a purchase of some tracts of land at Gold Hill, which location seemed to answer best his purpose of engaging in the culture of the tea plant, the oil plant, the wax tree and the mulberry tree, which eventually was to be connected with the raising of the silk worm and the manufacturing of silk. To realize this purpose he went on to establish a

JAPANESE COLONY,

to be conducted on the co-operative labor system. The colony was started with a number of Japanese laborers in the same year, and sixteen new arriving Japs were added to it in the Spring of 1869, and some vigorous attempts were made towards planting and general improving of the place. He imported from Japan a new variety of silkworm, called the aman, which is much hardier and feeds on the leaves of the black oak tree, then he went on to build a cocoonery for the raising and breeding of these silkworms. By that time, in the Spring of 1870, he had imported and set out 150,000 tea plants, and from those plants that had been set out the year before a crop was expected already that same year, as well as other improvements promised to bring some return. But he became embarrassed in different trouble, first with the miners who jumped in his place and commenced to work out the ground, which caused much annoyance and damage to the ground as well as to the growing crop; then with his plants, not being sufficient expert, he had been cheated in the quality of the plants he had imported

for good money; and last but not least, his financial affairs began to bother him, and the result was that he failed and returned to Japan, whether with the intention to raise new funds to meet his obligations, or to simply get out of the way of all these difficulties which he did not like to face, this has never been unraveled, on account that he never came back, but the news arrived here that he had been killed in Japan. This was the end of the Japanese Colony. The ground and premises then came in the possession of Mr. Fr. Veerkamp.

STOCK RAISING.

This most primitive occupation of man naturally has received a good deal of attention here. Principally this business is divided among cattle, sheep and goats, while comparatively few horses are raised in the county. The assessment roll of 1880 shows 2,868, horses and colts, with a value of \$114,055, but only 116 jacks, jennies and mules, with a valuation of \$4,415. Considering the well known hardiness and adaptability of the mule for all kinds of work, this seems to be singular, but it is a fact that there can hardly be found another part of California where so few mules tread the road than in El Dorado county. Of sheep the report gives 22,999, valued at \$34,500. A large percentage of the sheep summered in the higher mountains of this county is owned in Sacramento or other counties, and notwithstanding the Spring clip is taken before they are sent above and the greater part of the Fall clip, after they return home, the present clip actually belonging to El Dorado county would be sufficient to run a first class woolen manufactory here where the water-power is considerable cheap, and convenient in any one of a half a dozen localities; while rents, labor and all incidental expenses are below those of Sacramento, San Francisco etc. But the California people still prefer paying freight both ways, giving the Eastern factory owners and the transportation companies the profit, which might just as well be distributed at home, benefiting this country.

The stock raising and dairying business of this county is carried on to a greater extent than most of its residents even are aware of. There are hundreds of thousands of acres within this county of little or no value for any other purpose but this. Most all the land from Latrobe and Clarksville toward the line of Sacramento county, in a body having a beautiful appearance, but only here and there is a tract suitable for cultivation, on account of the bed-rock coming too near to the surface, the soil above cannot give sufficient nourishment during our dry summers. Mr. J. H. Miller, of Latrobe, who has upwards of 6,000 acres

of land, and 3500 of it under fence, divided by cross-fences, upon this he is pasturing 6,500 head of sheep, besides some 50 horses and cattle; and by his system of changing his stock from field to field, he is improving the pasture gradually.

Hogs do not seem popular, there were 2,730 assessed at a value of \$13,355, which figure is hardly large enough to cover the smaller part of the home consume, and farmers, like city folks, have to buy their bacon just as they have to buy their sugar and coffee, while there are tracts of land easy to irrigate and grow alfalfa, on which hogs could be raised.

Passing from the farming industries our attention will be drawn next to the timber supply of the great forests. In this respect the county certainly is not behind any part of the State, if we except the redwood forests of the Coast Range, which monopolize with their product the market of San-Francisco. The demands of the miners have practically divested the western half of the county of the timber for the manufacture of lumber, but there is no limit to the supply for fuel anywhere, while the new growth will soon cover the vacant lands with all the timber required for any purpose. Further east, excepting the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the country is covered with a dense growth of the finest timber in the world. We believe we are safe in saying that El Dorado county has, to-day, not less than 600 square miles of virgin forests. This consists principally of cedar, spruce, fir, several varieties of yellow pine, and the magnificent sugar pine. In the higher altitudes, tamarack is found in large quantities, while an occasional hemlock puts in an appearance.

Along the shores of Lake Bigler, and far back toward the mountain tops, the timber is being rapidly cleared away, to supply the Virginia mines and the Nevada towns in general. What the annual cut in that region is, we are unable to state. It is run into the lake and towed in rafts by steamers to Glenbrook, whence a narrow-gauge railroad has been built to carry it over the mountains.

It is more than probable, that the demand for forest products, east and west from this county, will sooner or later result in restoring the county to her place on the great thoroughfare from ocean to ocean. The local demand, adding all that can be profitably hauled away with teams, will hardly make an impression on the supply for generations to come.

The business of shake-making is a serious detriment to the forests, and especially destructive to the sugar pine, which is principally used for that purpose. Thousands of splendid trees have been cut down and left to rot, because, on trial, the timber was found to give not exactly to the taste of the fastidious shake-

maker. The quantity thus left to decay annually is greater than that worked into shakes. It is a business which ought to be discouraged on this account, and the government should protect the public lands from such vandalism.

During the time when all the freight from Nevada went over the Carson road, teams, on the return trip, loaded with lumber at the mills along that great thoroughfare, for the valleys below. At the present day little is being done in this direction. Complete the Sacramento Railroad to Placerville, and the E. D. W. & D. G. M. Co. will at once find it to their interest to build a V flume from Sportsman's Hall to Placerville. The Main Trunk canal has been constructed with special reference to the transportation of lumber.

The following are the saw-mills in El Dorado county; they are all worked by steam with the exception of one or two: The California Water company owns two mills; one of them is worked only for supplying the company with what is required for the renewal of the flumes, etc.; the other, near Georgetown, sells large quantities of lumber for transportation to Folsom and below. D. W. C. Benjamin's mill on Bear creek, and R. Noble's mill on Rock creek, supply the local demand of the Georgetown divide. J. & J. Blair own three mills—the Elkhorn mill, the Sportsman's Hall mill, and the Cedar Rock mill; they keep a lumber-yard at Placerville, and this city and the surrounding country are their principal consumers. Blair Bros. have a box factory connected with their mills, where they manufacture a large quantity of boxes for the fruit trade. The Ashland mill of Jones & Chichester, also keep a lumber-yard at Placerville. Joseph Bryant owns two mills, the Diamond mill close to the Main Trunk canal and the Stonebreaker mill, on the old emigrant road at Lake Springs—the latter has not been running for years. Mr. Bryant keeps a lumber-yard at Diamond Springs, but he sends most of his lumber down below. Cutler's mill, on Park creek, is run by water-power. The Baltic mill, owned by Louis Lepetit, in 1877, made the largest and most valuable cut of the season, of 1,800,000 feet; more than two-thirds of it was clear sugar pine, cut on contract for the El Dorado Door Factory at Pleasant valley. Two saw-mills between Grizzly Flat and Brownsville were owned formerly by Loofbourrow, now by Hoskins, of Grizzly Flat. Tarr Bros. have a large saw-mill on the bank of the Cosumnes river in this county; their product, however, finds a market in the neighboring county of Amador; they have built a railroad to run their saw-logs to the mill. The total product of all the mills in 1877 was about 10,000,000 feet.

The El Dorado Door Factory, the only institution of the kind in the county, is owned by Wilson Bros.,

of San Francisco. They consumed, in the year 1877, about 1,400,000 feet of sugar pine lumber, which was manufactured into 32,000 doors, 6,000 pairs of blinds, and 22,000 pairs of sashes; the freight bill to Shingle Springs shows 800 tons in one year. But the factory has not been worked since.

The following shows the complete statistics of El Dorado county, compiled by J. McKnight, of Brownsville, in October, 1855:

Land inclosed, 8,000 acres.

Land in wheat, 450 acres; yield per acre, 26 bushels.

Land in barley, 340 acres; yield per acre 28 bushels.

Land in oats, 387 acres; yield per acre, 25 bushels.

Land in hay, 1,750 acres; yield per acre $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

Fruit Trees—Apple, 1,608; pear, 34; peach, 1,159; plum, 40; cherry, 40; figs, 12; apricots, 15; quince, 25, and grape vines 3,000.

Animals—Horses, 907; mules, 384; asses, 65; neat cattle, 1,281; work-oxen, 690; milk-cows, 769; calves, 519; sheep, 654; swine, 4,620.

Value of animals slaughtered per annum, about \$575,000; value of poultry, \$5,000.

Canals—Twenty principal canals, 16 of which are supplied with water throughout the year. Total length of main trunks, 475 miles; lateral branches of trunks, 325 miles. Original cost, \$1,395,000.

Saw-mills—Running by steam, 24, by water, 16; market value of lumber, from \$20 to 40 per thousand.

Quartz-mills—In operation, 7; crushing daily 56 tons of rock; yield per ton from \$5. to \$75.

Other Industries—One flouring-mill, 5 tanneries, 4 breweries, 3 soda factories 2 brickyards, 8 lime-kilns, and 15 toll bridges.

Telegraphs—The Alta line has a length of wire in El Dorado county amounting to 75 miles.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF 1870.

The census returns of El Dorado county show the following figures as to population, wealth, improvements, etc.

The number of families in the county is 3,263. White males, 5,453, white females, 3,121; colored males, 1,590; colored females, 136. Of this number 1,514 are Chinese, 22 Japanese, and 89 of African descent—these last three classes are enumerated as colored. Male citizens of the United States of 21 years and upwards, 3,168. Giving a total population of 10,300, living in 3,758 dwelling houses.

Value of real estate in the county, \$1,473,394.

Value of personal property, \$1,745,995.

There are 84,507 acres of improved land.

There are 27,923 acres of wood land.

There are 27,076 acres of other unimproved land.

Cash value of farms in the county, \$653,465.

Value of farming implements and machinery, \$32,104.

Amount of wages paid during the year, including board, \$94,268.

Farm Stock—Value of live stock. \$478,866.

Horses, 2,258; mules and asses, 142; milk cows, 4,132; work oxen, 212; other cattle, 5,385; sheep 18,137; swine, 4,150.

Producing cereals for the year ending June 1st, 1870:

Spring wheat.....	780 bushels.
Winter wheat.....	3,117 "
Rye.....	557 "
Corn.....	582 "
Oats.....	250 "
Barley.....	8,330 "
Buckwheat.....	30 "
Peas and beans.....	1,251 "
Potatoes.....	5,728 "
Wool.....	39,910 pounds.
Butter.....	224,885 "
Cheese.....	23,892 "
Honey.....	1,660 "
Hay.....	6,227 tons.
Milk sold extra.....	601 gallons.
Wine made.....	108,981 "

Estimated value of farm products, including

betterment and additions to stock.....	\$507,138
Value of orchard products.....	61,831
Value of garden products.....	14,784
Value of forest products.....	23,607
Value of home manufactures.....	8,725
Value of slaughtered animals.....	55,564

There are 59 mining ditches, total length 966 miles.

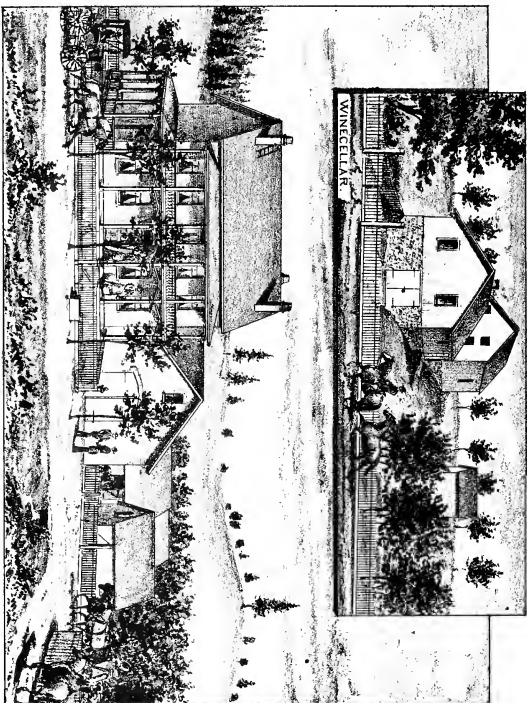
Quartz-mills 37, and saw-mills, 25.

The census returns of El Dorado county for 1880 give the following figures as to the population of the different townships:

POPULATION OF EL DORADO COUNTY—1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whites.	Negros.	Chinamen	Indians.	TOTAL.
City of Placerville.....	1,685	21	267	1	1,974
Placerville Township.....	856		118	12	986
Coloma and White Oak Townsh's	1,257	36	292	19	1,604
Mud Springs Township.....	1,243	13	217	49	1,522
Diamond Springs Township.....	788		88	27	903
Mountain and Cosumnes Twp's.	683	10	79	65	837
Georgetown and Lake Valley	1,052	23	120		1,195
Kelsey, Greenwood and Salmon Falls Townships.....	1,269	21	322	14	1,626
Total.....	8,833	124	1,503	187	10,647

These figures show a total gain of 338 since 1870.



RESIDENCE OF C. C. CARPENTER · DIAMONDS PRINGS ·
EL DORADO, CO., CAL.

The white population has increased 244, the negro decreased 8; the Chinamen decreased 79, and the Indians increased 181.

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF EL DORADO COUNTY OF 1880.

Real estate	\$565,665
Improvements	328,960
City and town lots	100,215
Improvements	255,240
Improvements otherwise assessed.	60,845
Mining claims	127,550
Improvements	83,845
Telegraph lines	1,050
Railroads	208,413
Mortgages, trust deeds, etc., on real estate	218,990
Mining ditches	169,230
Total value of real estate, mortgages not included	\$1,937,233
Total value of personal property	1,067,735
Irrigating ditches	36,220

Total value

\$3,004,068

Personal property is classified as follows.

Money on hand or special deposit	\$87,625
Bee hives, 216	270
Brandies, gallons, 3,547	4,435
Calves, 2,210	11,050
Cattle, stock 6,003	61,230
Colts, 524	9,820
Cows, graded, 3,958	75,765
Farming utensils	9,785
Fire-arms, 525	5,035
Fixtures, business places	14,135
Franchises not assessed by State Board of Equalization	200
Furniture	67,090
Goats, common, 10,156	10,660
Goats, Angora, 1,520	7,905
Goods, wares, etc.	136,530
Grain, 23 tons	595
Harness, robes, etc.	9,945
Hay, 61 tons	995
Hogs, 2,730	13,355
Horses, 706	52,580
Horses, half breed, 1,638	51,655
Hacks and jennets, 27	405
Jewelry and plate	3,070
Libraries	4,125
Lumber, 741 thousand	5,190
Machinery	2,275
Mules, 89	4,010
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	16,310
Oxen, 123	4,670
Poultry, 1,134 doz.	5,670

Sewing machines, 723	\$ 14,610
Sheep, graded, 22,999	34,500
Shares of capital stocks	4,125
Solvent credits after deduction of debts.	204,505
Wagons and other vehicles, 1,220	65,590
Watches, 776	16,820
Wines, 69,420 gallons	8,295
Wood, 4,840 cords	9,290
Other property	33,615

Total

\$1,067,735

This shows an increase of \$702,338 over 1878, and of \$679,443 over 1879.

The total railroad bonded indebtedness of the county on November 1st, 1880, represents \$211,250. Principal \$120,000, coupons \$91,250.

This embraces the entire bonded indebtedness of the county.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, ROADS.

The old emigrant road entering the State and County by the way of Carson valley; the old Mormon station was considered to be the first trading post this side of the State line; from here the road crossed the summits of the mountains, then turning around the southern end of Silver Lake, it descended passing between the head waters of the American and Cosumnes rivers, following the divide between these rivers through Sly Park, Pleasant valley, to Diamond Springs, and from there to the low-lands by the way of Mud and Shingle Springs, Clarksville and White Rock Springs into Sacramento county. This old emigrant road, or rather the "emigrant route," traced and recommended in all the guide books, and by the foot-prints of annual migrations to the State, for eighteen years, passed through El Dorado county from east to west, her entire length, branching off from Grizzly Flat south to Brownsville, Indian Diggings and Fiddletown; from Diamond Springs via Placerville to Coloma, Kelsey's, Spanish Flat, Georgetown, Greenwood, Centerville, Salmon Falls and all points of the northern part of the county; from Mud Springs to Logtown, Saratoga and Drytown; from Clarksville to Folsom.

Hunt, a Mormon sent out from Salt Lake in the Spring of 1849, as an advance agent for the Mormons, to explore the Sierra Nevada for a route to be traveled with wagons, started out with fifteen or sixteen men and several wagons and selected the route, which, with slight modifications, was traveled after him by thousands and thousands of immigrants; a very large

proportion of their number, for the period of eighteen years, first interrupted their westward journey to try their fickle, varying fortunes here within the limits of the Empire county, where the gold was discovered that had caused the immigration to this El Dorado. Hunt, the explorer and pioneer of the road, moved to the southern part of the State, and made his home in San Bernardino county, from whence he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853; but returned to Salt Lake some time later when Brigham Young called all the Mormons home.

Older than this emigrant-road, but of nearly equal importance for the immigration-travel in this county, was the old Coloma road from Sacramento via Folsom, Mormon Island, Green valley, Rose Springs to Uniontown and Coloma; one of the most traveled branch roads of this pioneer road forked off at New York ravine, crossing the South fork of the American river at Salmon Falls into the northern part of the county, passing Centreville and running up to Greenwood valley and Georgetown, with connecting roads to all the different river bars and across the Middle fork of the American River to all mining camps in the adjoining part of Placer county,—from Yankee Jim's to Michigan Bluffs and Iowa Hill,—crossing the river at Condemned Bar, Rattlesnake Bar, Murderer's Bar and Spanish Bar. Adding to these some road-lines in the intermediate portion from Coloma to Centreville, to Georgetown and to Kelsey, and from Placerville to Georgetown by the way of Kelsey and Johtown or Kelsey, Spanish Flat and American Flat. Now we have the complete net-work of the main accommodation lines of highways just as business travel in early days necessitated and directed; most of them yet may be found.

All the roads of the county as early as 1851 or 1852 were divided into twenty-two road districts commencing east and running west by following the southern boundary, and returning to the eastern starting point.

The following are the twenty-two road districts of the county with their supervisors appointed by the Court of Sessions of El Dorado county at their regular terms of session in March, 1854.

District No. 1. The road from Coloma by Lutz's ranch to Greenwood valley. A. B. Lutz, supervisor.

No. 2. The road from Coloma where it crosses Johtown creek. Giles E. Sill, supervisor.

No. 3. The road from Johtown creek to Georgetown on the ridge between Empire canyon and Manhattan creek. Daniel Craig, supervisor.

No. 4. The road from Coloma through Louisville to Spanish Flat. Wm. O. Applebee, supervisor.

No. 5. The road from Spanish Flat to American Flat to Georgetown. W. R. Keithley, supervisor.

No. 6. The road from Georgetown to Greenwood valley. M. A. Merchant, supervisor.

No. 7. The road from Greenwood valley to Knickerbocker ranch. F. Rothstein, supervisor.

No. 8. The road from Knickerbocker ranch to Salmon Falls. —Mance, supervisor.

No. 9. The road from Uniontown bridge to Oregon Bar. A. J. Bayley, supervisor.

No. 10. The road from Tunnel hill through Coloma to the Junction house. Wm. M. Sly, supervisor.

No. 11. The road from Tunnel hill through Uniontown to the Junction house. John A. McDougald.

No. 12. The road from the Junction house to Green Springs ranch. Timothy Chapman, supervisor.

No. 13. The road from Green Springs ranch to the county line. M. Stockman, supervisor.

No. 14. The road from Salmon Falls to the Coloma road. James Nisbit, supervisor.

No. 15. The road from Weber creek bridge through Diamond Springs to a point one mile east of Mud Springs. Rowland Hill, supervisor.

No. 16. The road from Weber creek bridge through Lower Placerville to Stony Point, also from Placerville to where the Gold Hill canal crosses the Coloma road. Wm. Carey, supervisor.

No. 17. The road from Stony Point through Upper Placerville to the Spring Garden house. James Monroe, supervisor.

No. 18. The road from Spring Garden house eastwardly to the county line. John C. Johnson, supervisor.

No. 19. The road from the west end of district 15 through Mud Springs to the Kingsville house. G. F. Bowker, supervisor.

No. 20. The road from the Kingsville house to the El Dorado house. —Wakefield, supervisor.

No. 21. The road from the El Dorado house to the county line. Peter Forsee, supervisor.

No. 22. The road from the Bay State house through Gold Hill and Cold Springs, to the west end of district 16. J. M. Goetschius, supervisor.

For the benefit of those interested, we give below a brief synopsis of the powers and duties of road supervisors under the law relating to "public roads and highways." The court of sessions of this county has fixed two days' labor for each person for the year liable to road tax, or to pay to the supervisor three dollars for each day, making six dollars for the year, to be appropriated for road purposes.

SECTION 3. Provides that all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50, are liable to perform

road duty, for the number of days fixed by the court of sessions.

SEC. 9. Provides that any person refusing to accept the appointment of road supervisor, shall be fined in the sum of \$20.

SEC. 10. Provides that if the supervisor appointed accepts such appointment, he shall, within fifteen days after being served with the notice of his appointment, return to the clerk of the court of sessions a list of all persons residing in his road district, liable to be taxed for road purposes.

SEC. 11. The supervisor shall keep all public roads in his district clear from obstruction and in good repair—causing banks to be graded and bridges made where necessary, and kept in repair; and to cause posts and guide-boards to be erected, with directions and distances to the most noted places to which said road may lead.

SEC. 12. Provides that when any public road shall be obstructed, or bridge or causeway destroyed or out of repair, the supervisor shall call out as many persons as may be necessary to perform such work; but if such persons have performed the number of days work required of them for the year, and he cannot procure persons that have not performed such labor in the district, he shall hire as many persons, etc., as may be necessary, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed \$50. If the cost exceeds \$50, he shall report the same to the court of sessions.

SEC. 13. Provides that the supervisors shall give every person in his district at least three days' notice of the time and place where they are required to work, and of the necessary tools for said work. The supervisor may appoint any person liable to work in his district to notify hands to work on the road.

SEC. 15. The supervisor shall prosecute suits in his official capacity, before any justice of the peace, against all persons who shall neglect or refuse to work after being notified; and the supervisor shall be a competent witness in all such suits.

SEC. 16. All fines, etc., incurred under the provisions of this act, shall be applied to improving the roads within the limits of the road district wherein such fine and penalties may be incurred.

SEC. 18. Any supervisor who shall fail to perform his duties, shall be liable to and forfeit to the county any sum not less than ten, nor more than two hundred dollars; and he shall pay to the county all moneys he may collect which have not been appropriated to the benefit of his district.

Returning to the old Carson or emigrant road, which just as well might be called the mother road of El Dorado county, we give in the following a directory of the stations on said road from the year 1854.

Reese & Co., old Mormon station, ranch and hotel.
F. V. Fain, ranch and trading post half a mile south of old Mormon station.

W. P. Cozart, clock and watchmaker, gold and silversmith and bath-house at the warm and cold springs, two miles south from old Mormon station.

Post & Steward, ranch and trading post, with hotel at the mouth of Johnson's Cut-off road, three miles south of old Mormon station, 75 miles east of Placerville.

W. Cossen, ranch and trading post, four miles south from old Mormon station.

S. Mott & Co., ranch and trading post, good hotel, six miles from the old Mormon station.

Lewis & Co., ranch.

Daniel Woodford, ranch, trading post and hotel six and a half miles from old Mormon station.

Howard & Singleton, two ranches, seven miles from old Mormon station.

C. M. King, ranch, trading post and hotel, eight miles from old Mormon station.

David Barler, ranch, trading post and blacksmith shop, eight and a half miles from old Mormon station.

E. R. Carey & Co., ranch and trading post, twelve miles from old Mormon station.

Wm. Williams, ranch and hotel, twelve and a half miles from old Mormon station.

Lucky Bill's ranch, fourteen miles from old Mormon station.

Lamb & Wade, ranch and trading post, fifteen miles from the old Mormon station.

B. Ward, ranch and trading post, the first place in Carson valley, fifteen and a quarter miles from old Mormon station; four miles and three-fourths north of the canyon.

Lant & Co., trading post and meals, 20 miles from old Mormon station.

Big Canyon toll bridge, 20 miles from old Mormon station. Rates of toll: \$1 per wagon, 10 cents a head for all cattle, 25 cents for each mule or horse, 5 cents for calves, and 3 cents for sheep; there are two more bridges in the canyon.

Haynes & Warner, Hope Valley hotel, 27 miles from old Mormon station.

May & Co., ranch and meals, 31 miles from old Mormon station.

Wm. M. Taylor & Co., ranch and meals 32½ miles from old Mormon station.

Wilshear & Co., trading post and meals, 35 miles from old Mormon station.

Gould & Co., trading post in Lake valley, on the right hand side coming over the mountains.

Red Lake house, Red Lake valley, Walgamot & French proprietors, accommodations for all: 40 miles from old Mormon station.

Carey & Co., trading post and meals, 50 miles from old Mormon station.

Raymond & Co., trading post and meals, 53 miles from old Mormon station.

Morris & Co., trading post and meals, 57 miles from old Mormon station.

Shipley & Dupont, Tragedy Springs, 59 miles from old Mormon station and one mile from Silver lake.

Hoboken, hotel and trading post, 61 miles from old Mormon station.

P. Peterson, trading post, 62 miles from old Mormon station.

Leak Springs, trading post, 66 miles from old Mormon station.

Peter Peters, trading post, 68 miles from old Mormon station.

Camp creek trading post, H. Bichey & Co., proprietors, 77 miles from old Mormon station, and 30 miles from Placerville.

Cold Spring ranch, meals, 82 miles from old Mormon station.

Hick's ranch, groceries and provisions, 82 miles from old Mormon station and 21 miles from Placerville.

Strong's ranch, at the junction of the road, hotel, 15 miles from Placerville.

Blair & Gould, Sportsman's Hall, 11 miles from Placerville.

Illinois House, groceries and meals at all hours.

Elk Horn, hay and barley station, seven miles from Placerville.

Ogden & Wright, Chapparel, three and a half miles from Placerville.

On the Johnson Cut-off road there were :

Bartlett's bridge over the South Fork of the American river, hay and grain station, 16½ miles from Placerville.

B. Yarnel, hay, barley and provisions, 23 miles from Placerville.

B. Brockless, meals at all hours, 30 miles from Placerville.

Peavine ranch, D. Folsom, meals, 32 miles from Placerville.

Howard & Young, Halfway house, hotel accommodations, 35 miles from Placerville.

Clark, Gill & Co., Halfway house, best hotel for immigrants.

Silver creek ranch, Charles Bosworth, store and saloon, 37 miles from Placerville.

Slippery Ford, trading post, store, saloon and hotel, 45 miles east of Placerville.

Hiram Denny, trading post, groceries, etc., meals, 51½ miles from Placerville.

Daniel McEnlam, trading post and groceries; 53 miles from Placerville.

Chas. Scofield, trading post, meals and groceries; 53 miles from Placerville.

E. H. Smith, ranch and trading post, groceries and meals at all hours; 55 miles from Placerville.

Michael Tagg, trading post, groceries etc., 60 miles from Placerville.

G. M. Dunvall, trading post, groceries etc., 62 miles from Placerville.

John Hurlana, trading post, groceries and meals 64 miles east from Placerville.

To give the reader an idea of the travel over these roads in early days, we may quote from the register of immigration, kept by Mr. J. B. Ellis, the aggregate of wagons and animals that passed over the mountains into California, by the old Carson route, during the summer season of 1854, commencing on the first of July that year, amounted to: 808 wagons, 30,015 head of cattle, 1,903 horses and mules, 8,550 sheep.

The immense proportions to which this immigration was grown, caused others to find another and possibly easier accessible route to compete with those in existence. And a third claimant for a newly explored mountain route across the Sierra Nevada from Carson valley into California and particularly El Dorado, turned up in the person of a Mr. Dritt, by mountain men of that time generally known as 'Old Daddy Dritt.' A petition was presented to the State Legislature in session, in April 1854, for a charter for a wagon road to connect the Carson valley with Placerville. This petition was signed by Messrs. Dritt, Murdock & Co. This new route by which the steepest ascent would be avoided and which therefore presented an eligible road for wagons, was designed to commence at the mouth of Big canyon on the old Carson river route, intersecting the Johnson Cut-off road on the western summit of the mountains and to cross the South Fork of the American river at Bartlett's bridge. Mr. Dritt was an old experienced mountaineer, who had crossed the Sierra Nevada frequently, and himself as well as other people had great confidence in this route as the easiest pass that could be found.

The prospect of still more competition to that one going on already by the Johnson Cut-off road, and the advantages that were offered to the traveling people by using these roads, stirred up the settlers of Carson valley and further along the Emigrant road, and made them afraid to loose the trade; consequently they were called together in public meeting to take in consideration what steps should be taken to keep the immigration going that way. The meeting was held at Masonic station, on November 11th, 1854. Thomas Knott being called to the chair, in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting, when, on motion of

Hiram Mott, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of six to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: John Oles, Israel Mott, Luther Oles, Daniel Woodford, James Gibbs, and William Wade.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the old road leading from Carson valley to Hope valley, through the Big canyon, be a free road, and the company now claiming the right to collect toll be requested to relinquish its right on said road and bridges from this date.

Resolved, That John Oles be appointed superintendent to repair said road and bridges.

Resolved, That John Cary be appointed assessor and collector, to assess and collect taxes from citizens of Carson valley to be expended on said road and bridges.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, etc.

THOMAS KNOTT, Chairman.

The first mentioning of a stage line to be run over one of these roads to make a communication between California and the States by the way of St. Louis, Missouri, was made at the time when the San Francisco banking house of Adams & Co., about the first of December, 1854, dispatched a messenger on the steamer *Goliath* for Salt Lake City, via Los Angeles and San Bernardino, to establish a branch office at Salt Lake City, and to examine the route carefully, with special reference to the position of water, the practicability of the road for wagons, etc., the streams that could be forded and those that require to be bridged; and if his report should be favorable, and sufficient inducements offered, a stage line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City was the greatest probability to be established. The hint was given by the Sacramento *Union*, referring to the railroad meeting of the citizens of Placerville, held November 16th, 1854, it says: "But we wish to call the attention of the enterprising citizens of that town, as well as of the 'Empire county' generally, to the importance of building a stage turnpike road from Placerville to Carson valley. It is a work that sooner or later must be done.

"The people of Carson valley are desirous of being incorporated into the State, and there is little doubt of their being included within her limits within the succeeding six months." Reflecting on the advantages of an annexation of Carson valley to the State of California, and an absolute necessity of a communication between the Capital and the Carson valley as a new county, it continues: "Should a line of stages be put on between California and Missouri, it should if possible, cross the Sierra Nevada due east of this city

(Sacramento), pass through Carson valley, and thence to Salt Lake. We learn from intelligent men who crossed the plains this year, that a new and shorter route has been discovered from Salt Lake to Carson river, which avoids the Humboldt entirely, passes over a country plentifully supplied with water, wood and grass, is practicable for wagons, can easily be made a good stage road, and is fully three hundred miles shorter than the emigrant road down the Humboldt."

The citizens of Placerville readily took up the hint, so given, discussed the matter in some public meetings held in that place, and on January 25th 1855, D. W. Gelwicks offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, considered and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has now become apparent that the present Legislature will vote an appropriation of money for the construction of an improved highway, leading from the interior of our State to Carson valley; and whereas, our local interest as well as our regard for the general convenience and economy of the State at large, suggest that such a highway be constructed from the low-lands of the Sacramento, through the city of Placerville, and thence by the most feasible route to Carson valley; whereas, it is desirable that such route shall be scientifically ascertained and its courses, distances and practicability be authentically represented to the Legislature now sitting; and whereas, the citizens of other localities are employing strenuous efforts to attract the prospective appropriation to themselves by commendation and praise of routes in their several vicinities:

Therefore, *Resolved*:

1. That immediate steps be taken by the citizens of Placerville, to exhibit by survey and report, the superiority of the route mentioned in the above preamble over all others that have been suggested in the State.

2. That for this purpose a qualified engineer be procured to survey and demark the easiest line of road from this place across the lines of the Sierras into Carson valley; and that an assistant, competent to fill the office, be provided to furnish our delegation in the Legislature with an ample report of all statistics connected with such survey, and that a copy of said report be forwarded to the Surveyor-general with a request to lay the same before the Legislature.

3. That for such purpose the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the city of Placerville be, and are respectfully requested to appropriate the sum of five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of said engineer and assistant, and that we as citizens, do fully endorse such action.

4. That a committee of one be appointed by the

President of this meeting commissioned to present the above resolutions to the Council at its next sitting, and a committee of five be appointed and empowered to make the selection of the engineer and assistant above mentioned.

5. That in our estimation the route known as "Johnson's Cut-off," is, with slight deviations, already suggested by Col. Johnson, the explorer, infinitely preferable to all other inlets to Carson valley, and that we as citizens appreciate the energy and perseverance required in its exploration.

D. W. GELWICKS, Chairman of Committee.

This resolution was followed by the immediate action on January 30th, 1855, a competent surveying party accompanied by Mr. Henderson, County Surveyor, and Dr. Shober, a practical engineer, went up in the mountains for the purpose of surveying a route across the Sierra Nevada for the contemplated

NATIONAL WAGON ROAD.

And for this a bill was introduced in the Legislature in session in the spring of 1855. It passed the lower house without specifying a particular route, and as there were several petitions for some more routes, the matter was given into the hands of the Surveyor-general and the appointed Board of Commissioners to examine the different routes and select the one they may regard the best. An appropriation of \$100,000 was fixed to be expended for the purpose.

As a curiosity we mention here the original scheme a Yankee was proposing to establish a regular mail line between California and the Eastern States via St. Louis. Mr. Wm. N. Walton, in April, 1855, presented to the State Senate of California a memorial in which he makes the proposition that the State Legislature of California should by legislative act donate to him (Walton) right, title and interest of the State in and to certain quarter sections of land (not to exceed five quarter sections) situated between the eastern boundary of the State and the Pacific coast, as stations for the encouragement of an overland immigration by means of camels or dromedaries.

The above mentioned Board of Commissioners, after a thorough examination of the different routes in September 1855, reported in favor of the route along the South Fork of the American river, passing Slippery Ford, Johnson's pass, Lake Bigler, Luther's pass, Hope valley and Carson canyon to Carson valley. Under date of October 16th, of the same year, the Board of Commissioners advertised for sealed proposals for the construction of a wagon road over the Sierra Nevada by way of the above named places, according to plans and specifications, etc., but nothing was done against active work on the road.

From the report made by Geo. H. Goddard and presented to H. S. Marlette, Surveyor General, we take the following statements as the results established by the Boundary Surveying Company, in 1855.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

I set up the altitude and azimuth instrument a little west of the 120th meridian in Red Lake valley, on the old Carson road, and took such observations as were available during my stay there, while Sherman Day measured a base line in the valley, and established by triangulation the relative positions of all the neighboring peaks with the station, and prolonged my meridian line over the Round Top ridge into Bigler Lake valley.

I then proceeded to Bigler Lake valley and set up the instrument on the south shore of the lake, near where the Truckee river falls into the lake, and a little east of the 120th meridian. Here I took such observations as the weather permitted. I measured a base line and connected the former points of the Red lake triangulation with this station, and carried the triangulation over the mountains into Carson valley. The meridian of Red Lake camp, was by the last observation, $120^{\circ} 0' 8.70''$. The meridian of Bigler Lake camp, $119^{\circ} 58' 9''$. The difference by triangulation and the two meridians was 2 m., 1 ch., 18 links. The latitude of Bigler Lake camp was $38^{\circ} 56' 27.6''$. These figures may be somewhat modified when the whole of the observations shall have been recomputed. As this camp was situated close to the south shore of the lake, and about two miles from its eastern side, it results that the initial point formed by the crossing of the 120th meridian and the 39th parallel falls in Lake Bigler, about a mile and a quarter west, and nearly four miles north of the station.

Assuming the longitude given by Capt. I. Sitgreaves, topographical engineer, of the point where the Colorado crosses the 35th parallel at $114^{\circ} 40'$, the boundary line will form part of a great circle, uniting these two points, and at the 39th parallel and the 120th meridian, the line will make a spherical angle with the meridian of S. $48^{\circ} 25$ sec E., and at the junction of 114.40 th meridian, and 35th parallel of N. $45^{\circ} 13' 5''$ W. These angles are uncorrected, for the earth's spherical form, which between those latitudes would affect them but little.

During the expedition I have collected a large amount of geographical information, as well as corrected the positions now determined with others observed during Lieutenant Moore's railroad exploration, so that combined they will form a very complete map of that region.

HEIGHTS OF THE OLD CARSON AND JOHNSON ROADS.

In conformity to your instructions I have kept a full barometrical register for heights throughout the whole journey from Sacramento through Placerville, by the old Carson pass, and back again by the Johnson road to Placerville. The heights of the following points I have calculated approximately, so as to include in this brief statement.

	Heights above the sea.
Placerville, feet.....	1,755.1
Old Carson road, West Summit.....	9,036.1
Old Carson road, Red Lake valley.....	7,175.9
Old Carson road, East Summit.....	7,972.9
Johnson road, West Summit.....	9,743.4
Johnson road, Bigler Lake valley.....	5,961.0
Johnson road, East Summit.....	6,824.6
Carson valley, Mormon Station.....	4,337.0
Carson valley, Cary's Mill.....	5,032.5
Luther's pass.....	7,185.0
Hope valley, head of Carson canyon.....	6,488.7

From the above it will be seen that the highest pass on the Johnson route is more than 2,000 feet lower than that on the old Carson road. The latter road for a considerable portion of its distance passes over very elevated ridges, while the Johnson trail, following the southern exposed slopes of the valley of the South fork, soon enters a less rigorous climate. It is for this reason that during the winter months the latter is the only traveled road. When I crossed in the winter of 1853, the old road was utterly impassible, while the snow on the Johnson road, in its deepest place, did not exceed three or four feet, and for the greater part of the distance there was not more than six inches to one foot of snow. Both the hitherto traveled roads have had this great fault, while the ascent has been moderate on the western side, the descent on the eastern has been most precipitous. By following the new pass, now called "Luther's Pass," from Bigler Lake valley to Hope valley, the descent is made easy, could the narrow valley between the Johnson pass and Luther's pass be bridged over by a lofty viaduct; of all the routes yet known, this would be the one for the Pacific Railroad, as there need be no grade upon it exceeding one hundred feet to the mile. In concluding these hasty remarks, I wish to return thanks to Judge Hyde of Utah Territory, for his efficient assistance in carrying out the objects of the expedition, Col. Reese of the Mormon Station, Mr. Mott, Mr. Thornton, etc.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. H. GODDARD.

October 5th, 1855.

Again a bill was introduced into the State Senate in March, 1856, by Senator Day, it provides for the

survey and improvement of five wagon roads across the Sierra Nevada. The following routes were enumerated in the bill:

A road through Noble's pass, to which it appropriates.....	\$20,000
A road through the Hennessy Pass, east of Forest City, for which it appropriates.....	60,000
A road through Luther's pass and Carson canyon, east of Placerville, and running along the north side of the South Fork, passing Slippery Ford, to which it appropriates.....	100,000
A road from the Big Tree, Calaveras county, through Grizzly Bear valley, Indian valley and Hope valley, and joining the previous named road at the head of Carson canyon, to which it appropriates.....	40,000
A road through or near Cajon Pass, in San Bernardino county, and also a series of artesian wells on the route from San Felipe canyon, to which it appropriates.....	20,000
Total amount of appropriations.....	\$240,000

To be paid for in State bonds, running ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. Annual tax for interest and sinking fund, 3 cents on each \$100 of taxable property.

The bill to be submitted to the people for their approval at the next general election. The bill provides for a Board of five commissioners named in the bill, from the different counties and districts interested in the road. But no realization followed, partly on account of the many petitioners who were all using their influence to agitate in the interest of their particular section of the country; and on the other side the activity of the enthusiastic advocates of the Pacific railroad, who claimed that the appropriation for a wagon road would be spent unnecessarily, because there would not be use enough for it, as it would not take more than a few years to connect the Atlantic and Pacific by at least one railway, were retarding all progress of the wagon road over the Sierra Nevada.

An appropriation of \$550,000 was granted by a bill of Congress in January, 1857, and approved by the President, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, via the South Pass, over the Great Salt Lake valley to the eastern boundary of the State, near Honey Lake valley, or Noble's Pass.

This action was of some consequence, uniting at least two of the valley counties with El Dorado, to start the work of a wagon road on subscription inside the three counties.

The members of the Legislature from the counties of El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo, recommended to the citizens of said counties respectively, to meet in

convention at their county seats, on May 6th, 1857, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Wagon Road Convention.

They further recommended said convention of delegates to meet at Sacramento on the 11th of May, 1857, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures to insure the speedy completion of a wagon road from the city of Sacramento to Carson valley.

Dated April 27th, 1857.

S. M. JOHNSON,
HENRY M. FISKE,
J. G. MCCALLUM,
Senators from El Dorado.

W. L. FERGUSON,
JOSIAH JOHNSON,
Senators from Sacramento.

S. BYNUM,
Senator from Yolo.

JOHN HUME,
G. D. HILL,
M. N. MITCHELL,
JONA CARPENTER,
SAMUEL F. HAMM,
GEO. McDONALD,
CHARLES ORVIS,

El Dorado Assembly Delegation.

A. P. CATLIN,
J. H. MCKUNE,
L. W. FERRIS,
ROBERT C. CLARK,

Sacramento Assembly Delegation.

J. S. CURTIS,
Yolo County Assembly.

The convention was held, as proposed, in the court house at Placerville, May 6th, 1857. Lieut. Governor Anderson took the chair, and declared the convention organized for the transaction of business. Messrs. Johnson, Harvey, Conness, Springer, Tebbs, Cunningham, Larkin and Lee were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, which were adopted, and, upon motion, one hundred and twenty-five delegates were nominated *viva voce*, for the convention to be held at Sacramento on May 11th. The following were elected:

A. H. Hawley, C. P. Jackson, L. T. Carr, J. M. B. Wetherwax, R. M. Anderson, M. Tebbs, H. Larkin, J. W. Sterling, E. C. Springer, B. F. Keene, B. R. Nickerson, Lyman Hoyt, F. F. Winchell, L. H. Parker, John S. Conness, J. G. McCallum, W. M. Cary, Dr. Baldwin, John Hume, J. E. Bowe, G. P. Morrill, R. T. Bruce, Geo. McDonald, S. T. Gage, John Bolland, E. Willow, F. A. Bishop, T. Williams, T. H.

Hewes, T. Robertson, A. H. Taylor, A. A. Van Guelder, Geo. Duden, Wm. P. Scott, A. St. Clair Denver, D. K. Newell, J. M. Douglass, John Cable, W. H. Bisby, Dr. Buttermore, J. M. Goetschius, C. M. McCaniel, J. C. Johnson, O. Squires, Maj. Hoover, S. J. Frear, M. N. Mitchell, J. A. McDougal, Dr. Hamm, D. P. Talmage, S. Cornell, Maj. Hook, Col. Dickinson, E. R. Ferguson, G. J. Carpenter, Col. Handy, H. C. Sloss, — Wheeler, H. Mott, J. L. Cary, — Foster, R. E. Draper, D. Galbraith, T. Orr, Wm. Bartlett, B. Brockless, Alfred Briggs, A. J. Bradley, — Hartman, J. B. Post, B. Meacham, A. T. Lee, John Dorsey, E. Ferguson, John O'Donnell, B. F. Hunt, Alex. Hunter, Dr. Fiske, S. Ensminger, E. P. Jones, Dr. Edwards, I. P. Carpenter, — Graham, G. D. Hall, Wm. Bartram, Wm. Spencer, Wm. Hoag, E. Evans, W. F. Leon, L. Foster, — Shaff, O. Harvey, — McClure, A. Seligman, Capt. Rolfe, Wm. H. Stone, A. Richards, C. Orvis, W. H. Smith, J. Newman, Dr. Chamberlin, L. B. Curtis, Wm. Roush, E. C. Cumberlandwell, Wm. Gunn, N. H. Smith, G. L. Truesdale, A. H. Richards, R. K. Berry, A. C. Chouvin, E. P. Beard, — Douglass, Charles Meredith, F. Tracy, John Swarts, J. H. Child, Geo. Searles, J. M. Knight.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That a majority of the delegates that may convene at Sacramento on the 11th of May, be, and they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the county.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this convention for publication, etc.

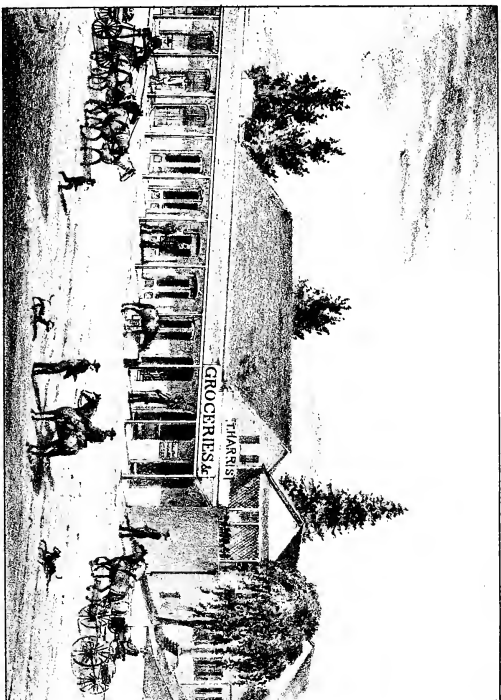
R. M. ANDERSON, Chairman.

F. A. BISHOP, Secretary.

The Wagon Road Convention met at Sacramento on the proposed day, and adopted a number of resolutions, out of which number we give the eleventh, as concerning the most important part, the decision about the finances, wherewith to build the road.

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to obtain the sum of \$50,000, of which sum El Dorado county shall raise \$20,000, Sacramento \$20,000, and Yolo \$10,000.

A Board of wagon road directors were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Nevett, Stanford, Bradley and Huntington, of Sacramento, and Messrs. Wetherwax, Larkin, Hawley and Cary, of El Dorado. J. H. Nevett, of Sacramento, was chosen president of the Board, and Mr. J. M. Douglass, of Placerville, was appointed treasurer, and Benjamin R. Nickerson, secretary *pro tem*. The Board also resolved that the work on the road be commenced as soon as \$5,000 be received in the treasury, and the first work be done between Slippery Ford and Lake valley. The Board



WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
STORES AND RESIDENCE OF THOS. HARRIS.
DIAMOND SPRINGS, ELDO. CO., CAL.

of Directors, on June 11th, made a trip up in the mountains to reconnoitre the present condition of the road—they were accompanied by enterprising citizens of Placerville. Mr. Crandall took up the "first" of a line of stages to start a new stage line from the Sacramento valley to Utah; and arrangements were made first for a weekly stage to run regularly between Placerville and Genoa.

The contract for the first section of road was given to Mr. Brockless, who contracted to make the part of Slippery Ford hill a passable good wagon road, for the amount of \$1,400.

Speaking about the wagon road over the Sierra Nevada, as an accomplished fact, the *Mountain Democrat* of July 11th, 1857, says: "The road is, however, open between Placerville and Genoa, and from Genoa to Salt Lake. Col. J. B. Crandall has made it a stage road. He is the first man in America who has ever established a stage line to cross the Sierras. He is the pioneer stage man between the Pacific ocean and the great basin of the continent. He has made his mark in this respect, and the history of this country cannot trace truthfully the events of this great region of the globe without blending his name therein."

Mr. John Kirk was appointed superintendent of the wagon road, but only little work was done to improve the road, and a joint-meeting of the supervisors of El Dorado and Sacramento counties in January, 1858, to discuss the wagon road matter, which seemed to become urgent at that time, on account of the arising difficulties with the Mormons, which, in case of a general Mormon war, would designate Sacramento and perhaps Placerville as a rendezvous for the troops, and the Carson road as the military highway. The Board of wagon road commissioners, W. B. Carr, and B. T. Hunt, of El Dorado, and G. N. Douglass, of Sacramento counties, under date of June 5th, 1858, advertised a "Notice to Contractors," to receive sealed proposals for the construction of the portion of road, including bridges, culverts, drains and turnouts between station forty-four (44), at the crossing of the old road near Brockless' bridge and station four hundred and forty-nine (449), about five miles west of Slippery Ford, on Day's survey across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The contract for this work subsequently was awarded to Messrs. Cary & Johnson, who almost immediately went to work, but broke down in the very midst of it. This brought the work to a dead stand-still and produced a panic among the laborers—some of them, in a state of enragement placed the tools on a keg of powder and had blown them all into the river. The contract of Cary & Johnson amounted to \$24,800, of this \$7,600 had been expended upon the work up to their failure, and their

securities assigned the same contract to Mr. J. G. Plummer, who undertook to finish the work for the balance from the original contract \$17,200, and \$1,500 extra, to be paid to him by the securities.

Thus, with an expenditure of \$50,000, brought up by a special tax, the counties of Sacramento and El Dorado had completed almost one-half of the worst portion of the road. The situation, however, had entered another phase; from a mere local affair, benefiting both these counties, it had become a more national character since the Central Overland Mail was passing over the road; it became an improvement in which the whole State was interested, and therefore the Legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the completion of the whole mountain road; and as the objection made against the appropriation bill in 1855, that the State was unable to increase her debt over \$300,000, except by vote of the people, did not exist then, it was expected that the bill would pass. But not from this side came the final push towards finishing the mountain grades and completing the great mountain road across the Sierra Nevada, and no appropriation has done the work either, but so soon as the rich mineral discoveries of Washoe district became known, private enterprise undertook and finished the work, and applications were filed by the different parties engaged on the different sections of the road to get the right of toll roads granted to them, which was complied with, and the proprietors realized fortunes out of this property up to the opening of the railroad. After that these toll roads have greatly depreciated in value, but little of any reduction has been made in the tolls since; and repeatedly the proposition has been made by the county and State to purchase all these toll roads. Only lately Senator Brown of El Dorado county introduced in the Legislature in session in 1877 to '78, a bill, No. 431, providing for the purchase of certain toll roads in El Dorado county.

CHAPTER XXV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, BRIDGES, ETC.

The many streams of perennial running water, having their sources high up in the Sierra Nevada mountains, as we have seen before, for a few months in the year only enable a fording at one or another spot, while for the greater part of the year the high stand and the rapid flow of their waters necessitate some other means to carry the travel across. The pioneer emigrant road of El Dorado county winding itself down from the mountains, following the divide between the Middle Fork of the American river and the head-

waters of the North Fork of the Cosumnes, piloted through by the Mormon Hunt, is the only road that avoids all the larger streams and enables a trip from Silver Lake down to Sacramento without crossing one stream of water that amounts to anything. Traveling on all the branch and cross-roads, leading off the former on both sides, however, causes traversing one or another of the larger or smaller rivers that roll their waves down through this county finally to empty into the Sacramento river.

As the first device, to assist the traveling people on said roads across the natural waterways, ferries of the most primitive make up and clumsiest construction and shape were in use; old ship's boats of all sizes had been pressed into the service or an ingenious fellow had accomplished the same purpose by transforming some old emigrant wagon-beds that had come all the way across the continent, while the first were brought up the Sacramento river. Even the simple form of a raft not seldom had to fulfill the programme; until the owners of the place could afford to build a scow of sufficient capacity, to replace the former. Thus continuously laboring against perfecting the system not only as far as the ferryboat itself was concerned, but the better facilities in its motion and the arrangement of the cross-cable also. Such ferries existed from the earliest time at Coloma, at Uniontown, at Chili Bar on the South Fork of the American river, and at Condemned Bar, at Beal's Bar, at Rattlesnake Bar, at Oregon Bar and Murderer's Bar on the American river and the Middle Fork of the same stream. And all these ferries had been built in private enterprise and with considerable expense, on account that the ferry owner had to build in connection with his ferry the graded road upon both river-banks, until it would join other roads, as an invitation to make the travel go that way, and subsequently to the owner of the ferry was granted the undisputed right to levy a considerable toll on all who took the chance of his privilege. By that means some of the most traveled crossings became quite profitable business places and the sources of riches of their owners; to this class belonged the ferries at Coloma and Uniontown, both connecting the smaller Northern part of the county with the county seat, and that one at Murderer's Bar, which from the earliest times carried the travel from Sacramento across here to all the bars on the north bank of the Middle fork and further on to Yankee Jim's, Michigan Bluff's, Iowa Hill, etc.

It is impossible now to decide which one of these ferries in El Dorado county was built first, but after all probability we dare to say, that to the Coloma ferry belongs very likely the predicament as the pioneer ferry, because it formed the connecting link in one of

the oldest and very much traveled roads—Sacramento, Coloma, Georgetown, by the way of Alabama Flat and Johtown.

The emigration, however, kept on to arrive rather in growing proportion from year to year, and as a matter of course, the local as well as the through travel in El Dorado county had to grow in equal proportions, making the demand loud for better and easier means to cross her streams. Men with means did not hesitate to answer this just demand by going on to build bridges in opposition to the ferries, or the owners of the latter, to keep up with the time, undertook the erection of some bridge structure in place of the ferry, or in addition to the ferry either. The first bridge thus built in this county was

THE COLOMA BRIDGE,

a wooden structure crossing the South fork of the American river from Coloma to the village of North Coloma, on the opposite bank of the river. John T. Little, now of San Francisco, was the proprietor of the ferry at this crossing; he sold his interest to E. T. Raun, who immediately, in February, 1851, went to work and put up here a common truss structure of three spans and sixteen feet breadth. This bridge, though rough, was quite substantial built and stood the floods of several years; but anticipating that it would not stand a higher freshet without some larger repairing, Mr. Raun preferred to build a new, bridge right away. This second structure was then erected in the Fall of 1855; it had the same proportions in the main parts, but was stronger and more substantial than the old one, and was set up on a much higher foundation. The general belief was, that this bridge was safe against any flood; in spite of this belief, however, it was destroyed by the Spring flood of 1862, which swept away most all the bridges in the country. Mr. Raun in the meantime, 1856, had sold out his interest in this and other bridges, to R. A. Pearris and A. H. Richards, who in the Fall of 1862 built another bridge on the same spot, which was finished in December the same year. And after, this was swept away also, no more attempt has been made to span the river for the accommodation of wagons, the travel, influenced by the railroad and other motives, has changed into other channels, and at present the frail construction of a narrow wire suspension bridge or walk, only for footmen, is leading across the South fork from Coloma to the North side.

At Uniontown the first bridge was erected in 1851; it was built on a subscription of sixty shares and run in opposition to the ferry. This bridge was renewed by Pogue, Ingelsby and Roubant in 1855, and after the flood of 1862 washed away the approaches, these

latter have been renewed again. The middle span, supported by heavy wooden girders of eighty feet in length, on account of the high bank on the north side of the river is set up so high above the water that no flood could injure it. The present owners are Messrs. Pogue Bros. and Oliver Merrill, John Covington is their agent. Tolls on this bridge ran as high as \$600 and \$800 a month; to collect \$25, in a single hour, was not considered anything too extraordinary.

A few miles further down the same stream was Rock Bridge, so-called on account of the natural abutments found there in early days for the construction of a bridge. Wm. Gaylord was the first man who fully recognized this opportunity and took advantage of it by building a bridge across, which together with the connecting road for a long while served as a thoroughfare between Georgetown and Sacramento. The travel on this road, together with the facilities offered for diggings in the river bed, started quite a lively mining camp here around the bridge, and the population for years was large enough to keep up two stores. The first store was owned by James Wing, and was used as an election poll until 1874 or 1875. Another store was kept by W. H. Matherly. The village, however, has disappeared, the site of it makes now a part of Mr. G. Bassi's dairy ranch.

The main traveled road between Sacramento and Georgetown, by the way of Pilot Hill or Centerville, crossed the South Fork of the American river at Salmon Falls. The first bridge here was built in 1853, and changing hands became the property of E. T. Raun, the owner of the Coloma bridge, now in San Francisco. Early in 1855 this bridge was washed away by the flood, but was replaced the same year by a first-class structure with wooden girder trusses. In 1856 it was sold, together with the Coloma bridge, to R. A. Pearris and A. H. Richards, and like this sister bridge it was carried away by the flood in 1862, not to be built up after that, and this road, once one of the most traveled in the county, is only passable in the latter part of the year, when the river can be forded.

E. and H. George, in 1853, undertook to build instead of their ferry a strong and substantial bridge, at Chili Bar, which became a very important improvement on the road from Placerville to Georgetown, by way of Kelsey and Spanish Flat. This bridge was open for foot and horsemen, as well as pack trains, on the 1st of December, of said year, while the grades up and down the mountains on both sides, for the passage of wagons, were not finished before May or June of 1854. With the opening of this bridge the Pioneer stage line, running between Placerville and Georgetown, had its stages running over this route and bridge, and when the line was extended from Georgetown,

across the Middle Fork of the American river at Spanish Bar to Paradise, North Star house, Todd's valley and Yankee Jim's, a bridge like the Coloma bridge was built across the Middle fork at Spanish Bar, by E. T. Raun of Coloma, which in 1857 came into the possession of Mr. Richards. On the road from Work's ranch to Mount Gregory, in Georgetown township, a toll bridge crossing the waters of Otter creek was built in the year of 1854 or 1855, McCoy & Co. were the proprietors. Among other smaller bridges in the county we mention Morrill's bridge on the main Placerville and Sacramento road, between Placerville and Diamond Springs, crossing Weber creek, and George Out's bridge on the turnpike road between Placerville and El Dorado, across the same creek. The latter was built on shares in the fall of 1855, and the stockholders of the road and bridge were: G. A. Cook, John L. Shober, S. Lion, Alfred Bell, W. J. Burwell, P. Quinlin, A. Clark, and Wm. and George Stewart. Near Buck's Bar, on the North Fork of the Cosumnes river, was Buzan's bridge crossing that river, one of the first bridges built in this section of the county. The same has to be said about S. E. Huse's bridge at Yeomet, carrying the travel along the road that connected the Northern and Southern mines across the Cosumnes river. The same river, some time later, became spanned by a wooden truss girder bridge, also at Wisconsin Bar.

Sixteen and five-eighths miles east of Placerville, where the Johnson's Cut-off road crossed the South Fork of the American river, was Bartlett's bridge, carrying a great part of the emigrant travel across the rapid stream. It was a heavy wooden structure, but could not resist the force of the high water which came down in torrents on March 7th, 1855, and was swept away. The communication thus interrupted for a while, caused the travel to go the other route. Then B. Brockless took up the idea given by Sherman Day, who some time previous, surveying on the State road line, had designated a point, a few miles further up, as the place where the road ought to cross the river. Here a bridge was soon built, known as Brockless bridge.

The North Fork of the American river, from the earliest time, was spanned with bridges at several places, on account of the travel between Sacramento and the mining camps and towns in the adjoining counties, then going all through El Dorado county. Besides those already mentioned bridges, at Condemned Bar, Whisky Bar and Oregon Bar, the river had one more crossing at Wild Goose flat; this bridge, together with the connecting turnpike road, was owned by the Horse-shoe Bar and Pilot Hill Turnpike company, D. A. Rice, secretary.

The first "Wire-rope Suspension Bridge" that was ever built in this county, is said to have been the one erected by N. H. Smith, crossing the Middle Fork of the American river at Murderer's bar, built in 1854. The suspension bridge at Whisky Bar, below the junction on the same stream, was built the year after, in 1855, by a company; Abraham Bronk, being one of the company, was superintending the work, and after his deposition the structure was completed for the sum of \$50,000. Mr. Bronk also contracted and superintended the wire-rope suspension bridge across the American river at Folsom.

At Mormon Island was the first bridge built in 1851, by J. W. Shaw; this was a wooden structure after the common American truss system, and after the high water, in the Spring of 1855, had washed it away, Mr. Shaw immediately decided to have a wire-rope bridge put up on the same place, which was erected during the following summer, and carried the travel here across the South fork of the American river until 1862, when the high flood in January swept it unmercifully away. The travel was then suspended for a while, but with untired energy Mr. Shaw rebuilt the bridge soon after, and took precaution to set it up on a higher point of the bank, where it stood the floods for more than twenty years. The span of this bridge is 100 yards, and its entire breadth 20 feet. It was erected at a cost of \$15,000, and always was a fine paying property. J. W. Shaw sold his interest to L. M. Russell and R. P. Culver, who continued to collect the toll until a few years ago, when it was sold by them to El Dorado and Sacramento counties, in equal parts; since then the supervisors of this county declared it a free bridge.

Lyon's bridge, on the toll road from Auburn station to Cave valley, is a wire suspension bridge of about 85 yards span, swinging across the North Fork of the American river directly below the junction of the North and Middle forks. The construction of this bridge was accomplished during the summer of 1865. W. C. Lyon, the principal owner of this bridge, in 1856, had erected a suspension bridge across the same stream at Condemned Bar, and when the travel at the latter place began to slack down, he took the bridge down and removed such parts as were practicable to the site of his present bridge. It is the most important link in the thoroughfare between El Dorado and Placer counties, connecting those towns in the northern part of the former county—Georgetown, Greenwood valley, Cave valley, Pilot Hill, Coloma, etc., with the railroad at Auburn station; forming one of the few outlets for market products of the county. The bridge was completed and nearly ready for the passage of foot and horsemen on July 7th, 1866; the grades

of two and a-half and three miles in length respectively, were passable for all kinds of wagons in September of the same year.

Patrick Gordon, in 1859, built another wire-rope suspension bridge across the Middle fork of the American river at Volcano Bar. And still another bridge of the same construction crosses the South fork of the American river on the road from Placerville to Mosquito valley.

STAGE LINES.

The discovery of gold at Coloma and the rush of gold hunters of early days, who all had the idea that this new El Dorado was concentrated to the very spot of Coloma, turned the entire travel of 1848 and '49 from Sacramento up over the road that Capt. Sutter piloted through the woods of the foot-hills, for the communication between the fort of New Helvetia and his sawmill; and periodically this road was perhaps the most traveled road in the United States, being crowded day and night in the periods that followed the arrival of each steamer or larger vessels in the harbor of San Francisco. But conveyances were scarce in California at that time, all traveling being made on horseback. The Oregonians were the first to bring their big wagons into California and El Dorado, and these became the first means and the material with which to undertake the first change in the transportation of passengers and freight from horseback to a wagon seat, a kind of fast-freight. The first regular stage line was established between Sacramento and Coloma, and about the same time Graham, of Georgetown, run a stage from Coloma to Georgetown, which was united, however, with the former line soon after. Another line of stages owned and managed by Dr. Thomas and James Burch, established as the "California Stage Company" in 1851, running from Georgetown by the way of Pilot Hill and Salmon Falls to Sacramento, with a branch line from Salmon Falls to Auburn. When the Sacramento Valley Railroad was finished to Folsom this stage line run to connect with the railroad at Folsom, and was sold to Wellington; he sold to Thos. Orr. The United States Mail contract was then awarded to H. F. Page, now United States Senator, and Bart. Morgan, who sold to Lewis & Houchin, the latter selling out his half interest to Lovejoy, leaving the property in the possession of Lovejoy and J. L. Lewis, who run two lines of daily stages now from Auburn to Georgetown and Placerville both ways.

A stage line was established also in early days between Sacramento and Placerville via Diamond Springs, and soon after, in 1851, Stevens & Co. commenced to run an opposition line, the older line, however, sold out and the latter had its own way,

running two cars daily in each direction, until another opposition turned up on December 19th, 1854. Bill Williams set the fare down to \$5.00; and kept up with the opposition for several years, but finally succumbed. Stevens' line, called the "Pioneer Stage Line," with Alex. Hunter as agent, on July 3d, 1854, added a line of stages to run between Placerville and Georgetown, by the way of Kelsey and Spanish Flat to connect at Placerville with their main line from Sacramento, and continued from Georgetown by the way of Spanish Bar across the Middle Fork of the American river. In April, 1855, another branch line commenced running between Fiddletown and Mud Springs, connecting with the Sacramento stage at the latter place. With the activity of the railroad, this stage line had to accommodate itself to the terminus of the railroad, thus changing its course from Sacramento to Folsom, to Latrobe, to Shingle Springs. The coaches of this line are still running between Shingle Springs and Placerville, and Placerville and Georgetown.

Messrs. Condee & Co., the owners of a stage running between Placerville and Coloma since 1851 or '52, on August 1st, 1854, inaugurated a new tri-weekly stage from Placerville to Drytown, Amador county, by the way of Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Logtown and the Forks of the Cosumnes, (Yeomet) connecting with stage lines running to the Southern mines, and changed on April 1st, 1855, into a daily stage with very good result. The consequence of this result was that a party of Drytown denizens started an opposition stage line on the same route, which commenced running in the middle of March, 1856, tri-weekly, with Mr. Asa D. Waugaman of the Orleans Hotel, as resident agent at Placerville. The same gentleman was agent for a stage line established about the same time, the Spring of 1856, running tri-weekly between Placerville and Indian Diggings, owned by Messrs. Geo. C. Hanclin & Co., which line also had for some time an opposition running against it. Of other minor stage routes we shall only mention Mr. Henry Larkin's Omnibus stage line, established March 24, 1857, making two daily trips between Placerville and El Dorado.

In June, 1857, when the first work for improving the Johnson's Cut-off road, across the Sierra Nevada from Placerville to Carson valley, was just commencing, the Board of wagon road directors made an inspecting trip over the said road, on which occasion the pioneer stage-man of the Pacific slope, Col. J. B. Crandall, took one of his six-horse Concord stages over the mountains, with the intention to start a weekly stage between Placerville and Genoa, which was altered to a semi-weekly stage line on May 18,

1858, running as an overland mail line from Placerville to Genoa, Carson valley, Sink of the Humboldt and Salt Lake City. The passenger fare from Placerville to Salt Lake City amounted to \$125.00. This, however, was only the embryo of the great

OVERLAND MAIL LINE,

Which was established from the Atlantic to the Pacific States soon after. The first overland through mail coach from the East successfully arrived at Placerville on July 19, 1858, over this first continental mail route, and was continued regularly for nearly ten years, up to the time when the Central Pacific Railroad commenced to run regular trains to Cisco, when the stages were taken over there.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The oldest express line in El Dorado county, which was run in connection with Stevens' Placerville and Sacramento stages, was established by Alex. Hunter, the agent of the California Stage line; this line connected with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office at Sacramento, and was kept up as an independent office for years, until in 1855 Mr. Hunter sold out to Wells, Fargo & Co., and became the resident agent of the company. Branch offices of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express had been established at Diamond Springs, Mr. C. N. Noteware, agent; Mud Springs, Mr. T. J. Organ, agent, and at Fiddletown. Later on the express firm established offices at Georgetown, Greenwood valley, Pilot Hill and Latrobe; of these at the present day there are only those of Placerville, Diamond Springs, El Dorado, Georgetown and Latrobe in activity. In connection with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office at Placerville, Harris' Express in 1854 started an express line from Placerville passing Coloma, Greenwood valley, Georgetown, Spanish Dry Diggings, Spanish Bar bridge, Paradise, North Star house, Todd's valley and Yankee Jim's. Asa L. Waugaman, of Placerville, established an express line connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express offices at Placerville and Diamond Springs to Grizzly Flat, on May 1st, 1857. Redd's Express line was established in June, 1857, running daily from Placerville and connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, to Indian Diggings by way of Brownsville, Cedarville, Fairplay and Coxville. About the same time—middle of June, 1857—Mr. Theo. F. Tracy opened a tri-weekly express line from Placerville to Genoa in Carson valley, connecting at Placerville with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and running with Crandall's stage line, just then started via Sportsman's Hall, Brockless' bridge, Silver creek, Lake valley, Hope valley, Cary's mill to Genoa and Mormon station.

The banking and express firm of Adams & Co. had established an express line between San Francisco and Placerville some time in 1853, Mr. R. G. Noyes being the resident agent of the firm at Placerville. After the collapse of the firm in the Spring of 1855, Mr. Noyes was elected president of the succeeding Pacific Express Co., which opened business on July 1st, 1855, with Theo. F. Tracy agent at Placerville; Charles P. Jackson agent at El Dorado, and J. D. Jackson agent at Diamond Springs.

In September, 1857, Messrs. Davis & Roy opened an express line between Placerville and San Francisco called "The Alta Express." This company, however, discontinued about the middle of November, 1858, to leave Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express the sole trader and monopolist.

Theo. F. Tracy, of Placerville, and J. J. Spear, Jr., of Georgetown, in the Spring of 1858, established the "Tracy & Spear's Express" between Placerville and Georgetown, via Kelsey and Spanish Flat, connecting at Georgetown with the Great Pioneer Express for Volcanoville, Last Chance, Ground Hog's Glory, Mount Gregory, Hell's Delight and Bogus Thunder.

The Central Overland Pony Express company started their "Letter Express" from San Francisco to New York through in nine days, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1860, Wm. W. Finney, agent. The charge for a letter, originally five dollars, was reduced for letters of one-fourth of an ounce weight to two dollars and a half.

Out of 217 post-offices in the State of California on January 1st, 1856, the following 17 had been established in El Dorado county: Cedarville, Clarksville, Cold Springs, Coloma, Diamond Springs, Fiddletown, Georgetown, Garden Valley, Grizzly Flat, Indian Diggings, Mud Springs, Newtown, Pilot Hill, Placerville, Salmon Falls, Spanish Flat and Yeomet.

Governor Brown, Post Master General, in 1858, established the following post-offices with the post-masters on the regular route between Placerville in California and Genoa in Carson valley:

At Lake Valley P. O., Martin Smith, P. M.

At Cary's Mill P. O., Samuel Ward, P. M.

At Job's store P. O., Moses Job, P. M.

At Daggett's Run P. O., Dr. Charles D. Daggett, P. M.

At present there are post-offices at the following named places in El Dorado county: Clarksville, Coloma, Columbia Flat (St. Lawrence,) Diamond Springs, El Dorado (Mud Springs,) Fair Play, Fyffe, Garden Valley, Georgetown, Granite Hill, Green Valley, Greenwood, Kelsey, Lake Valley, Latrobe, Mendon, Nashville, Newtown, Pacific, Pilot Hill, Placerville, Pleasant Valley, Rowland's, Salmon Falls, Shingle Springs, Slippery Ford, Smith's Flat, Tallac House, Uniontown (Lotus.)

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company was organized September 1st, 1852, and incorporated September 1st, 1853, with a capital stock of \$70,000, divided into 700 shares of one hundred dollars each; the period of incorporation to be perpetual. Said line to commence at Sacramento City and terminate at Nevada, passing through Mormon Island, Diamond Springs, Placerville, Coloma, to Auburn and Grass valley, and from Coloma to Georgetown.* The officers of the Company required by the articles of association were a President, Secretary, Treasurer and eight Directors.

It is the duty of the Directors to inspect the line when completed, and if found to be in accordance with the contract, to accept it in behalf of the company; to alter or arrange tariff prices, and generally to superintend the administrative affairs of the company. The sharers of the stock are subject to no assessments.

Previous to the commencement of the work in constructing the line, 450 shares of the stock were sold on subscription at Sacramento, Nevada, Grass Valley and Auburn. The work of constructing the line was commenced in the fall of 1852, and prosecuted until the raining season commenced, when the work was necessarily suspended, and could not be resumed until June, 1853. In consequence of this suspension of the work, the public very naturally came to the conclusion that the enterprise had "fallen through," and that the line would not be completed. It was, therefore, thought best under these circumstances to omit calling on the people for more subscriptions until the line was completed or at least till the work had so far progressed as to convince the public that it would be completed. Accordingly, the money necessary to complete the line was obtained by other means in order to avoid further delay. The line was then completed and put in operation in 1853.

The terms of subscription were as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the amount subscribed by each to be paid at the time of subscribing; twenty-five per cent. in 30 days; twenty-five per cent. in sixty days and the residue in 90 days thereafter. When the full amount of any subscription had been paid, the subscriber thereto was entitled to, and received a certificate of stock for each share subscribed.

The following estimate has been carefully prepared, founded on actual data, during the first period of operations:

MESSAGES PER DAY, ORIGINATED AT			
Sacramento,	15,	\$1.75 each	\$26.25
Answers,	8,	" "	14.00

* Georgetown was connected on August 16, 1855.

Mormon Island,	5,	\$1.75	each	8.75
Answers,	3,	"	"	5.25
Diamond Springs,	7,	"	"	12.25
Answers,	4,	"	"	7.00
Placerville,	10,	"	"	17.50
Answers,	6,	"	"	10.50
Coloma,	6,	"	"	10.50
Answers,	4,	"	"	7.00
Auburn,	8,	"	"	14.00
Answers,	5,	"	"	8.75
Grass Valley,	7,	"	"	12.25
Answers,	4,	"	"	7.00
Nevada,	7,	"	"	12.00
Answers,	4,	"	"	7.00
From other lines,	10,	"	"	17.00
Answers,	8,	"	"	14.00
Newspaper Messages,				15.00
				<u>\$226.75</u>

Total receipts per month; \$6,802.50

RENT AND CLERK HIRE PER MONTH:

Sacramento,	\$275.00
Mormon Island,	50.00
Diamond Springs,	150.00
Placerville,	170.00
Coloma,	75.00
Auburn,	100.00
Grass Valley,	100.00
Nevada,	150.00
Incidental Expenses,	600.00
	<u>\$1,670.00</u>

Aggregate amount net profits, \$5,132.00

Or equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month on the capital stock of \$70,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company in September, 1853, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. E. Strong, of Sacramento; secretary, H. R. Hawkins, Auburn; treasurer, B. F. Hastings, Sacramento; directors—Ferris Foreman, I. M. Hubbard, V. E. Geiger, Sacramento; H. Davis, Nevada; George Wood, J. Winchester, Grass Valley; Wm. Gwynn, H. T. Holmes, Auburn.

The length of the telegraph wires in El Dorado county is 75 miles.

The *Sacramento Union* on this subject says:

"We are gratified to announce that the prospects of the Alta Telegraph Co., and the miners' demand for telegraphic communication in the northern and central portions of the State are growing. At a meeting held by the stockholders at Sacramento, it was decided to increase the stock and extend the lines as follows:

First, from Nevada to Downieville; second, from Diamond Springs to Columbia, there to connect with the Tuolumne line; third, from Stockton to Oakland, and thence across the bay to San Francisco. The completion of this line would make complete connection between Downieville and San Francisco, connecting with Forest City, Nevada, Grass Valley, Auburn, Coloma, Placerville, Diamond Springs, Mormon Island, Sacramento city, Volcano, Jackson."

The Placerville, Humboldt and Salt Lake Telegraph Co. was organized in May, 1858, in Placerville, with the intention to extend the telegraph from Placerville to Genoa, Carson valley, and Salt Lake City. The members of the company were Messrs. Bee, Bishop, Lovell, Randall and Jones. The citizens of Carson valley took a lively interest in the enterprise, and being anxious to see it succeed, had invested \$1,200 in the stock right from the start. The first wire was stretched on this line on September 7th, 1858, and the first section between Placerville and Genoa, Carson valley, was finished before the end of the year. To push the work on as fast as possible to its destination, Salt Lake City, the capital stock was then increased to \$100,000, and the Board of Directors enlarged from five to twelve members, for the purpose of giving other localities a fair representation on the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Co., held at Placerville on April 9th, 1861, the proposition of the companies of this State to consolidate the lines into one company was agreed to, and Messrs. McCrellish, Gould and Tucker, of San Francisco, directors of the company, were authorized to sign the articles of agreement. The Placerville and Humboldt company received \$80,000 in the stock of the Consolidated company in pay for wire and other property not in use at that time, and \$1,500 in money.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—RAILROADS.

The peculiar geographical situation of the State of California in regard to the facilities that the perfect water-ways all along the coast and for hundreds of miles interior were offering, and on the other side the character of her population, which, with the exception of a small fraction, had come here not for a settlement, but for only a short stay, to make a fortune as quick as possible and then go back home again. These peculiar circumstances were not favorable to the enterprise of large speculations, which afford investment for large sums and do not promise quick returns; this has to be considered the cause of retardation of railroads,

even there where the adoption of the railroad system was quite commanded.

The inland trade and travel through El Dorado county, from the earliest period of the golden era, was the largest of all mountain counties, not only on account of her population being the largest of all the counties, but she had to provide a large portion of the neighboring counties with all the necessities; there being no other outlets for the south-eastern part of Placer county as well as the whole of Amador county. The whole of this travel and freight transportation was carried on by teams and stages; but certainly this transportation being quite slow and tedious, particularly for those who had learned to appreciate the comfort of the railroad system in the Eastern States and elsewhere and the demand for better shipping means became more and more urgent.

Sacramento as the supplying depot for all the Northern mines, in answer to this incessant demand, in 1854 took up the idea. The Sacramento Valley Railroad was planned in that direction from this central supply station, whither the principal shipping was going on, from Sacramento leading up the American river to a point not far from the junction of the North and South forks of this stream. No sooner had this plan made its appearance, than some of the leading men of Placerville, in true comprehension of the importance of the matter, called together a public meeting at that place to bring the affair before the people, and arouse the public interest for an extension of the railroad from the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad up to Placerville. The meeting was held on November 16th, 1854; Mayor Alex. Hunter was called to the chair, and George White appointed secretary. Col. Handy then explained the object of the meeting; and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Handy, Jones, Norton, Conrad and White, was appointed, to which the Mayor was added, to draft resolutions. Nothing, however, was done besides this agitation for the subject.

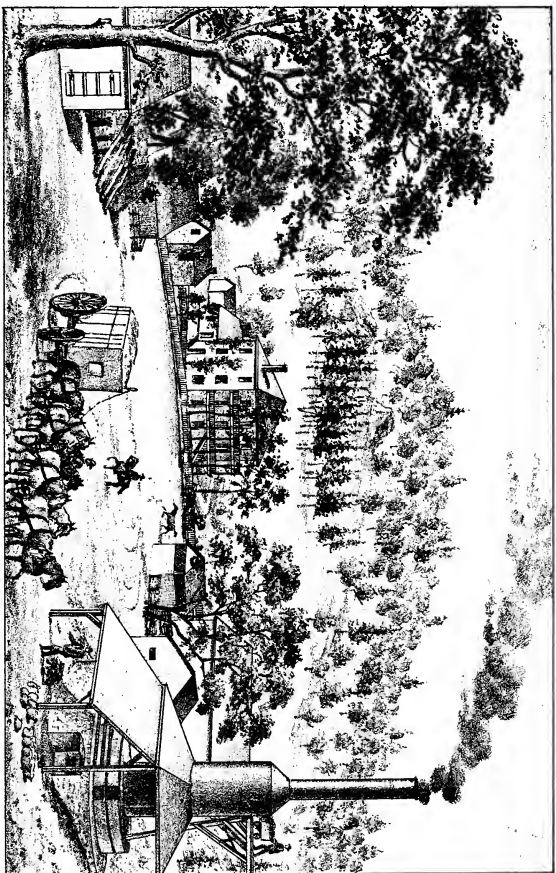
The Sacramento Valley Railroad, according to the planning, was built then to benefit the supply of the El Dorado route, from Sacramento along the South bank of the American river, a distance of twenty-two and a-half miles, in 1855, to be completed in February, 1856. This being the first steam railroad in California, and as up to the year of 1849 railroads were quite a scarce article in the Western States, west of the Mississippi river; for many of the Californian pioneers this was the first chance to see the steam-horse, and learn the advantages of its use. The line of this railroad being traced by Theodore D. Judah, the afterwards chief engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad over the Sierra Nevada; Col. Chas. Lincoln

Wilson was president of the company. The cost for the construction and equipment, etc., was \$1,100,000. Quite a large sum for the length of twenty-two miles, but labor in California at that time was very high, and, with only the exception of the ties, all the material had to be imported from the Atlantic States or from Europe; and the shipping of freight then was quite an object, on account of there being none or very little return freight, besides other reasons for which the port of San Francisco was haunted by owners of vessels. Thus, after being finished and in fine running order, it did not seem to be an enterprise to invite and encourage more capital to invest in an extension of the road, at the terminus of which a town sprung up, christened Folsom in honor of Capt. Folsom, who had been quarter-master in the army under Col. R. B. Mason's command.

About a year after the completion of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, early in the Spring of 1857, some enterprising men of Marysville surprised the public with a new plan to build a railroad from Folsom to Marysville. A company under the title of "California Central Railroad Company," was formed at the latter city, and Col. C. L. Wilson, who had been connected already with the Sacramento Valley Railroad, was sent East to procure the necessary funds for the construction of the road. He being fortunate on his errand, the construction was commenced immediately, and pushed on with all energy. From the connection with the Sacramento Valley Railroad, this new road crossed the American river a short distance above by means of a wooden girder bridge, then following the river on the northern bank for about a mile for the purpose to get the height of the bluff, from whence it took a northwesterly course along the foothills to Lincoln, Placer county, to which point it was finished in October, 1861, the total length of the line is nineteen miles; the section from Lincoln to Marysville was not completed until 1869. The construction of the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Roseville, in 1863, laid that portion of this line that used to run from Folsom to this junction entirely idle, because all the travel thereafter turned into the fourteen miles shorter route, and the track was finally removed.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Made up by the business men of Sacramento city, organized and filed their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, June 28, 1861, and on October 9th, the Board of Directors of this company passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That Mr. T. D. Judah, the chief-engineer of this company, proceed to Washington on the steamer of the 11th



RESIDENCE & LIME KILN ON M. W. MANNING'S RANCH, CAVE VALLEY,
ELDORADO, CO., CAL.

of October, instant, as the accredited agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, for the purpose of procuring appropriations of land and United States bonds from the government, to aid in the construction of this road."

This mission was successfully accomplished, through the liberal aid of Gen. James A. McDougal, Senator from California, the bill passed Congress and was approved in July, 1862. This bill granted a free right of way to the roads of 400 feet over all government lands on their route. The land on either side of the route was to be withdrawn from settlement, by pre-emption or otherwise, for a distance of fifteen miles, until the final location of the road should be made, and the United States surveys had determined the location of the section lines. This bill also provided for issuing to the company, as a loan, United States thirty-year six per cent. bonds, as each twenty-mile section of the road was completed, at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, for the line west of the western base of the Sierra Nevada, which was fixed by President Lincoln at seven miles from Sacramento, and at the rate of \$48,000 per mile from the western to the eastern base. To secure the government from loss and to insure the payment of the bonds, they were made a first lien on the road. This was subsequently modified by an Act passed July, 1864, allowing the company to issue first mortgage bonds to the same amount as the Government bonds, the United States taking the position of second mortgagee. The land grant in the first bill was every alternate section for ten miles on each side of the track, but this was afterwards doubled, making it every alternate (odd) section for twenty miles on each side of the track. And this is how the Central Pacific Railroad Company became interested in El Dorado county, whose territory she did not benefit in any other way. Out of the words of this bill it is clearly visible that at the time of the petition the directors of the company were not yet decided about the route of the railroad; there being two different ways, from Sacramento through El Dorado county, where the Sacramento Valley Railroad had pushed on her track already for twenty-two miles, and where, after the opinion of all engineers and surveyors, the Johnson Cut-off route offered the most favorable crossing of the Sierra Nevada, or through Placer county, on a route that Chief-engineer Judah had surveyed some years ago, and which he, of course, demonstrated most favorably; the blockade of the road by snow, and the interruption of the transcontinental travel in every season, notwithstanding the many miles of snow-sheds on this road don't prove for the impartiality of that favorable representation. And the directors of the Central

Pacific Railroad Company may, in all probability, not have ignored this argument, as it is a fact that they were negotiating with the owners of different sections of toll roads over the Sierra Nevada mountains in El Dorado county. These negotiations, however, after long debates, were finally broken off on account of the stubborn claim of those toll road men, who did not want to dispose of their rights under any other condition than to receive a controlling interest in the railroad in exchange. This proposition of course settled the question and decided for a mountain passage on the Placer county line. This it may be understood, is an explanation of ex-Governor Stanford himself. But there was still another motive which caused the approval of the route from Sacramento via Auburn and Dutch Flat, in preference to the other line through El Dorado county, which at that time seemed important enough to those directors of Sacramento business aristocracy, viz: The fear that the travel, after having accepted the latter road, could not help but find out that the nearest way to reach San Francisco on the through travel was not at all by the way of Sacramento, but from the lower end of El Dorado county in the direction of Galt and Stockton, and that such a change would cut off the travel from Sacramento, and derive that burgh from all the benefit of the travel and traffic.

The first earth thrown up, and the actual work of the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was begun January 8th, 1863.

The extension of the Sacramento Valley Railroad from Folsom to Placerville had been agitated by the Placerville people since the fall of 1859. An enthusiastic meeting on the subject was held in the Court house at Placerville on January 30th, 1860. B. F. Nickerson was elected chairman. Hon. J. A. McDougall, addressed the meeting in an argumentative speech, followed by Dr. Rabe, of San Francisco, Secretary of the Central Pacific railroad convention; other addresses were made by Messrs. Sanderson, Hume, Nickerson and others.

J. G. McCallum, from the general committee, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a railroad between Placerville and Folsom is essential to the prosperity of this city, that the road is entirely practicable and may be constructed within a short time.

Resolved, That the cost of the road would not exceed the sum of \$1,000,000; that it would increase taxable property of El Dorado county to the extent of the value of the road, and therefore would increase the revenue of the county, at present rates of taxation \$20,000 per year.

Resolved, That while railroads are projected or

constructed to Marysville, Auburn, etc., Placerville must have a road for self-preservation, that with a railroad the city will become the eastern depot of Central California, and the western depot of the State now rapidly forming, comprising what is known as Nevada or Washoe Territory.

Resolved, That the recent discoveries of extensive mineral wealth in said Territory, with the favorable geographical position of this city and county, in view of the immense traffic, renders it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to advance this enterprise.

Resolved, That the question of tax, to be submitted to the vote of the people of this city, should be favorably received, and a tax unanimously voted to secure an immediate survey of the route.

Resolved, That our delegation are further instructed to prevent the passage of a bill which shall authorize a vote of the people of this county, on the question of the county taking stock and issuing bonds in payment thereof to the extent of \$300,000.

Upper Placerville, also, offered its assistance in a public meeting held at Independence Hall, on February 16th, 1863, McK. Burton presiding and C. H. Elder, secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. G. W. Swan and C. W. Brewster, and the proposition discussed to incorporate Upper Placerville with the city, taxing the property of Upper Placerville for railroad purposes only.

The Common Council of Placerville, on January 23d, 1860, appointed Messrs. Kirk, Lacy and Arvidson as a railroad commission for the purpose of making arrangements for a survey for the railroad between Placerville and Folsom.

The preliminary work for the extension of the railroad went on, and to follow with actual work, on May 23d, 1863, a notice called for sealed proposals for the grading, bridging and masonry work on the first section of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad—between Folsom and Miller's corral—to be handed in at the office of the Chief-engineer in Placerville until June 6th.

(Signed by) S. W. SANDERSON,
President of P. & S. V. R. R. Co.
FRANCIS BISHOP,
Chief-engineer of P. & S. V. R. R. Co.

Chief-engineer F. A. Bishop's report of November 2d, 1863, declared that the road was graded and in such condition as to receive the rails and ties, from the intersection with the Sacramento Valley Railroad at Folsom to the boundary line of El Dorado county, near Carson creek, a distance of eighteen and one-fourth miles. The Board thereupon "ordered

that the chairman of the Board, the County Auditor and County Treasurer, constituting the railroad commissioners of this county, be directed to issue bonds in the sums of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars in equal proportions, for the amount of the first installment of ten per cent. upon the amount of the subscription of the county, as required by the Board of directors of said railroad company, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date of issue, November 5th, 1863, and the principal made payable in twelve years from said date, at the office of the Treasurer of El Dorado county, and the interest to be paid semi-annually on the 5th of May and the 5th of November in each year."

In accordance with the above order, the Railroad Commissioners issued the bonds, and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, having presented the bonds duly signed to the County Clerk, were undersigned by him in the presence of the Board of Supervisors, and the seal of the County Court affixed to each. J. C. McTarnahan, one of the Board, was authorized to deliver the bonds to the secretary of the railroad company. Arrangements, in the meantime, had been made in New York to procure the necessary material to put the road in running order.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting the first of January, 1864, "ordered that the Railroad Commissioners of this county be and they are hereby directed to issue bonds to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, in equal proportions in the sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, being the first installment of ten per cent. upon the county's subscription of two hundred thousand dollars to said stock of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company." The money thus provided, the work could be pushed on more rapidly.

The directors of the railroad, with a view of the speedy completion of the first section of the same, on January 5th, elected the following officers for the administration: Charles E. McLane, President; Ogden Squires, Vice President; J. M. Douglas, Treasurer; N. A. Hamilton, Secretary; F. A. Bishop Chief-engineer and Superintendent.

But the directors of the Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad, anxiously wishing to attract the attention of the government to their enterprise, on February 19th, had the satisfaction to see two car loads of members of the Legislature from Sacramento coming out on an inspection trip. They were conveyed from Folsom over the grade of the road to the new town of "Latrobe," at the junction of the railroad and the Cosumnes wagon road, where a sumptuous collation was prepared and taken; and some remarks were made by Col. Bee, N. A. Hamilton, J.

P. Robinson and others. After that the guests returned, expressing their surprise about the work, which far exceeded their expectations, and greatly pleased with it, they thought that it was deserving of more State encouragement.

During the summer of 1854 the work on the road was pushed vigorously, a force of more than 300 men were actively employed. The last consignment of railroad iron arrived in San Francisco harbor about the 1st of September; the road being finished then, the first regular freight train was running from Freeport to Latrobe September 19th, 1864.

The following is a copy of the first official freight bill:

PRICES OF FREIGHT:

Freight from Freeport to Latrobe per ton	\$4.00
Down freight from Latrobe to Freeport or Sacramento will be forwarded (shipper to load and unload) at the following rates:	
Ordinary freight per ton	\$ 3.00
Ores per ton	2.00
Marble per ton	2.50
Lumber per thousand	3.00
Wood, car of $6\frac{1}{2}$ cords	12.00
Hides . . . . .	.08
Kips . . . . .	.05
Pelt. . . . .	.03

J. P. ROBINSON.
F. A. BISHOP, Sup't.

On October 1st the passenger trains commenced to run on regular trips, according to the following time table:

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1864,

Trains connecting with Sacramento Valley and Freeport Railroad, will run as follows:

Leave Latrobe at $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Sacramento at $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Freeport at $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., 4 P. M. and at midnight.

On Sundays all trains will run as follows:

Leave Latrobe for Sacramento only at 11 A. M.

Leave Sacramento for Latrobe at $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M.

All trains stop at Folsom.

There will be no train up on Sunday nights from Freeport.

The 11 A. M. train in from Latrobe and the midnight train from Freeport, run in connection with the steamboats on the river and the Pioneer stages across the mountains.

The $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. train from Sacramento, will also connect with the Pioneer line of stages, as well as with stages to all the mountain towns throughout El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras counties.

The $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 A. M. trains from Latrobe also connect with the Pioneer and other stage lines at Latrobe. All trains from Latrobe run into Sacramento as well as Freeport.

Freight will be taken on all trains except the 11 A. M. train from Latrobe and the midnight train from Freeport.

F. A. BISHOP, } Sup't.
J. P. ROBINSON, }

The completion of the P. & S. V. R. R. to Shingle Springs took place about the middle of June, 1865; on the 16th of that month a free excursion was given to all who wished to see the place. Being on Sunday a large crowd took advantage of a free ride, and wandered for several hours through heat and dust about the picturesque locality, which was then and is still the terminus of the Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad. The whole length of the extension from Folsom to Shingle Springs is twenty-seven miles. Eighteen and three-quarters of a mile of it is located in El Dorado county. Notwithstanding the citizens of Placerville had granted the appropriation with the understanding and in good faith that the terminus of the railroad should be at Placerville, as the name of the road says; but it seems there never was any earnest intention on the part of the railroad company to come up to their promise. The grade of the railroad track was pushed onward from Shingle Springs for about a mile or two, but that's all that has been done in that direction.

The company soon got embarrassed, financially too; the interest on the bonds did not get paid according to the promise, and about five years after the finishing of the road up to Shingle Springs, on July 2d, 1859, at noon, Sheriff Griffith, of El Dorado county, as commissioner, in accordance with notice published, offered the Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad for sale at public auction. It was purchased by William Alvord, of San Francisco, for \$227,659.75, but was transferred on August 4th, 1871, to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Under this new management all things went on lively for the first few years, and it would seem that the people of El Dorado had been benefited with the change, and the latter themselves thought so. They held several meetings, resolutions were adopted and the Central Pacific Railroad Company was petitioned to complete the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, in accordance to the charter of said road; but there they found out that nothing was to be expected from that side for El Dorado county.

The case dragged along, the old debts still unpaid, until on January the 28th, 1881, an order was made by Judge Hunt, of the Fifth Department of the Su-

perior Court, at San Francisco, that the railroad company deposit in Court, to abide the event of the actions pending therein, the sum of \$377,500 within thirty days, or surrender the possession of the road to Louis McLane, who had been previously appointed a receiver by Judge Dwinelle of the old District Court, in the case of McLane vs. the Railroad company.

Instead of depositing the money, the company at the expiration of the time specified in the order, removed its rolling stock and left the possession of the road to the receiver.

It will be remembered that the road from Folsom to Shingle Springs never owned any rolling stock, and consequently the receiver was left with a road on his hands, and without any stock with which to operate it.

Considering the disastrous effect the stoppage of trains on the road would have upon the interest of the people the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado county employed Judge Irwin, of this county, and Hon. John C. Burch, of San Francisco, to, if possible, obtain a modification of the order made by Judge Hunt, so as to permit the company to operate the road or to compel the receiver to do so. These gentlemen succeeded in getting the parties into Court, when an application was made by the receiver for authority to purchase the necessary rolling stock with which to operate the road, and to mortgage the same to secure the payment therefor. Such an order was subsequently made by the Court, and Mr. McLane had contracted already for an engine.

At that occasion it elicited from Mr. Leland Stanford's deposition that it was the understanding of himself and co-purchasers, Huntington and Hopkins, when they paid to Wm. Alvord \$166,400 for his title, obtained under a foreclosure of the second mortgage on the road, that the payment thus made by them, was to be appropriated to the liquidation of all existing claims against the road, and that they acquired the property free from all liens and incumbrances.

The people of El Dorado county, however, were thrown back to the time before the railroad, instead of enjoying the blessings of the cheap fare, which by an order of the Railroad Commissioners, from February 18th, 1881, had been reduced from \$4.00 to \$1.90, from Sacramento to Shingle Springs.

Finally, on July 3d, 1882, Judge Hunt gave judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Kittle against the Placerville and Sacramento Railroad; \$26,000 on account of bonds held by Kittle, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars for costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and salary of the receiver. The defendants took an appeal and gave a bond for \$70,000, whereupon the receiver was discharged and the road turned over to the company. And, on the 10th of July, 1882, the

train of cars made its first regular trip to the old terminus, Shingle Springs.

CHAPTER XXVII.

JOURNALISM.

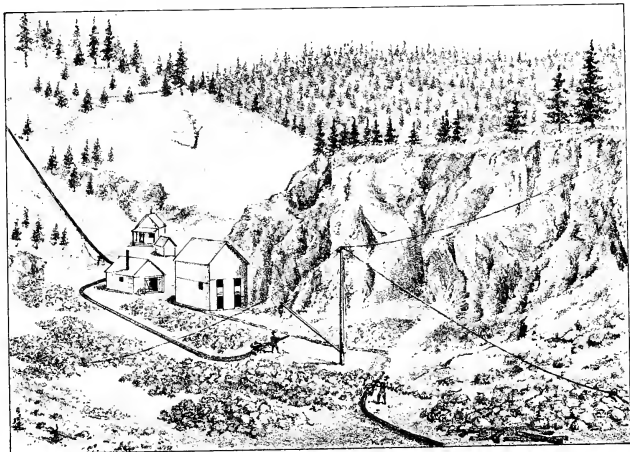
The reading matter in the mining districts, as in California in general, in the first years after the discovery of gold, was quite scarce; many of the young, intelligent and enterprising men, making up the emigration to California, had started with a selection of books or other reading matter, but hardly one in five hundred had been able to bring them through toil and fatigue to the land of their destination, on account of overladen and exhausted teams, and most all the ballast, of no value for the moment, had been sacrificed to save that which was the most necessary. And now the adventurous gold-hunter did sorrowfully look back on the road over the deserts, or down in the dark hold of some vessel, or even down on the bottom of the sea, where he had lost forever what now he would estimate his greatest friend and his biggest treasure; but no regretting could make up for the loss, and the American character not disposed to long grief, soon found himself contented with the irregular coming news from "the States," brought by the expressman, the exclusive dependency in those early days. A great many of the energetic young men were not satisfied with the reading of the stale home news, their ambitious characters would have liked more to take an active part in the occurrences of the social or national life, and not being able to accomplish their wishes in the life of the far, old home, then the time became active too, soothing the constant thought and longing of home, and advising the more thoughtful to settle down and build up a society in the new country, where every talent had so much better chance to prove his ability. This view once taken, what was nearer than to start a newspaper to tell all around what occurred in this new society and to relieve the society from the monotonous dependency on the expressman.

THOMAS A. SPRINGER

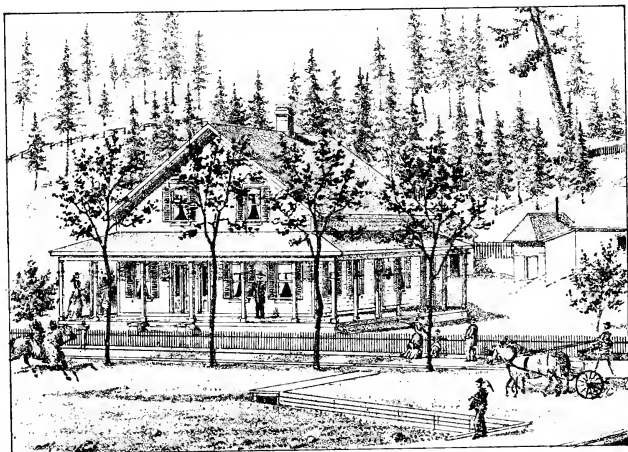
Was the first man to take up the idea to deliver to this new society an organ which would communicate the events of the day. He was the pioneer of newspapermen not only in this county, but of the whole mining district of California; the press started by him at Placerville was the first one in the interior of California, outside of Sacramento. The

EL DORADO REPUBLICAN,

Published weekly at Placerville, was the pioneer news-



PRINCIPAL WORKINGPLACE of FRENCH MINING CLAIM
GREENWOOD - ELDORADO, CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE of SIMON DESMARCHAIS - GREENWOOD.

paper throughout the mining camps of the Sierra Nevada; it made its first appearance early in the summer of 1851, and was continued regularly until February 18th, 1854, when selling out, Mr. Springer disposed of the whole printing establishment, etc., to D. W. Gelwicks & Co., who in the place of the defunct *Republican* started

THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT,

An enterprise which in spite of all the changes El Dorado county has undergone, from the time of its first appearance up to this day, has been managed with strong but skillful hands, cautiously and prudently taking care of the interest of its patrons and the public interest of the county in general. Always faithful to the true democratic principles it has kept its place as the leading newspaper of the county up to this day. The *Mountain Democrat*, published and edited by D. W. Gelwicks and Wm. A. January, appeared for the first time as a weekly paper on Saturday, February 25th, 1854, at Placerville, and continued to do so uninterruptedly, except for four weeks after the big Placerville fire of July 6th, 1856, which had destroyed the office with most all its contents. On Wednesday, August 22d, 1860, it was changed into

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT,

And some time about January, 1860, the beautiful pen of Geo. Pen. Johnson had been added to the editorial staff, on account of Wm. A. January being elected County Clerk, at the general election of the fall of 1859. Old habits, however, are often stronger with human beings than the best efforts of innovators, thus with the semi-weekly *Mountain Democrat*; patrons and newspaper men both had been used to the old style of a weekly paper for too long a time that it was not surprising at all to see its reappearance in the familiar dress of the old weekly on January 5th, 1861, to which it has stuck all the time since. And the only change that has to be chronicled about the *Mountain Democrat* from that date to the present time, is the change in the proprietorship. D. W. Gelwicks and Wm. A. January, in 1867, sold their interests respectively to George O. Kies and T. J. Caystille. W. A. Selkirk then on December 20th, 1872, bought from the last named gentleman his half interest, together with one-third of the other half from Mr. Kies, who remained a partner in the ownership of the *Mountain Democrat*, but disposed of the balance of his interest, selling out to W. A. Selkirk, 1874, leaving the latter sole proprietor of the newspaper. In 1880, W. A. Selkirk sold the whole of his title and interest in the *Mountain Democrat* to W. R. Selkirk and E. A. Smith. The next change

took place about one year after, in 1881, E. A. Smith sold his half interest to W. R. Selkirk, to be repurchased by W. A. Selkirk.

There is one incident in the history of the *Mountain Democrat* of which we have to make reference, because it gives an idea of the importance it was credited for by the government; it was in November, 1862, when the war was going on East, that the commander of the military department of the Pacific coast, General Wright, issued an order prohibiting the transmission of the Placerville *Democrat* through the mails and express companies. This was done on account of exercising the right of every free man and citizen of this Republic to utter his own opinion, though differing from that of the ruling power.

Of the proprietors and editors of this paper, D. W. Gelwicks has filled the office of State printer, while Wm. A. January is the present Secretary of State. Thos. A. Springer also held the office of State Printer once.

THE MINERS' ADVOCATE

Was issued for the first time in the Summer of 1851, at Coloma, James R. Pile & Co. proprietors, D. W. Gelwicks editor and D. G. Waldron, business agent. The *Miners' Advocate* being the second newspaper of the county, and of the whole mining district of California, appeared weekly, representing the Whig party in politics. After about two years from the time of the first issue, the printing office, with presses, etc., was purchased by John Conness and T. M. Reed, who commenced in the Summer of 1853 to issue in place of the *Miners' Advocate*,

THE EMPIRE COUNTY ARGUS,

A weekly like its predecessor, edited by N. W. Fuller.

The *Miners' Advocate*, however, was transferred to Diamond Springs, from where it made its reappearance a short time after having been discontinued at Coloma, being edited by Fred. A. Snyder up to July 23d, 1854.

Fred. A. Snyder died on an excursion at Lake Bigler. He had crossed the plains in 1849, and had been elected a member of the Legislature from San Francisco, in 1852 to 1853; but resigned his seat in that Honorable body and broke with his party on account of principle difficulties. He was born in Monroe county, Ill., and graduated from McKendree college, studied law thereafter and was admitted to the bar when only 19 years. Hon. Wilson Flint gave the following account of F. A. Snyder's last resting place near Lake Bigler: "Passing down the valley we saw the grave of Major Snyder. It is a solitary place, the long pine boughs above mourn with a lonesome wail, and shaken by the desert breeze fall sadly as mourners

upon the little mound that contains what was once a warm and noble heart."

The *Miners' Advocate*, having made regular issues until December, 1855, changed hands again, and became the property of Dr. Bradley, of Placerville, who took hold of it from the quoted date and published it from January 1st, 1856, as the

EL DORADO COUNTY JOURNAL,

A weekly paper like the former, and representing the same political principles as that paper. The press that has been used to print both these papers on, is said to be still in activity, serving the same old purpose at Folsom.

The Empire County *Argus*, representing the Broderick wing of the Democratic party, D. P. Tallmage editor, continued under the same proprietorship up to the end of 1855, when it became the property of Messrs. Forbes* and Woods, who conducted it as one of the best newspapers of the State, but becoming embarrassed, were compelled to discontinue the issue of the *Argus*; on November 8th, 1856, they bade farewell to the patrons of the paper, closing their valedictory in the following beautiful language:

"Coloma is a pleasant place to live: beautiful and picturesque in itself and scenery surrounding, and boasting a population of brave and generous men and women as ever breathed God's mountain air; and now that business pursuits constrain us to seek some new field for usefulness, we feel like one who quits the scenes and associations of youth to go out into the cold world, looking in new lands for fortune and for smiles in strange faces. But it must be so, and we shake off for the time these pleasant reflections, and go forth to do and bear what the fates have in store for us. We leave Coloma as we have left a hundred places before, with a brass rule in our pocket, and a light heart in our vest, bearing away little of malice or lucre, but priding in the good will of those among whom we have been sojourning. Long years from now, if life be spared, we shall still turn back to memory's page where are written the bright lines of to-day's experience; and as we now quit it with regret we shall ever return with pleasure to Coloma, feeling in the heart's quickened throb as we look down the hills which stand sentinel around the golden valley, that merry tingle of the jubilant blood which thrills the soul as we draw near home."

Coloma thus would have been without a newspaper, and to prevent this the people of old Coloma went in for the deficiency, which again brought to light The Empire County *Argus*, and enabled it to reappear

thereafter regularly until July 23d, 1857, when it was sold to H. F. Smith & Co., who removed it to Placerville, where it came out after three weeks' suspension on Thursday, August 13th, as the Tri-Weekly *Argus*, Capt. W. Frank Stewart, editor. The Tri-Weekly *Argus* was succeeded on February 13th, 1858, by the Tri-Weekly *Index*, published by Langard & Phelps; the Tri-Weekly *Index*, by the Tri-Weekly *Register*, and this by the Semi-Weekly *Register*, but their career getting shorter and shorter. Finally the property came into the hands of Messrs. O. L. C. & J. D. Fairchild, who started the publication of the

SEMI-WEEKLY OBSERVER,

Which made its first appearance at Placerville, on February 2d, 1859, being published twice a week; it was printed on the same press-used by the above named papers; it was independent in politics and had Capt. W. Frank Stewart for editor also. After having been published regularly for one year the *Observer* was discontinued, and took leave from its patrons on February 4th, 1860.

The first newspaper of Georgetown was the

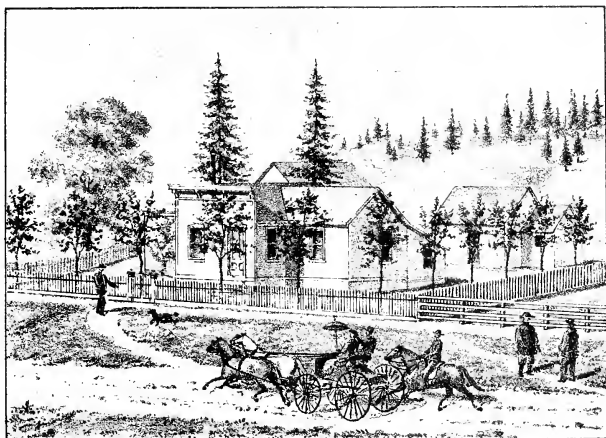
GEORGETOWN NEWS,

A weekly paper that appeared for the first time on Thursday, October 12th, 1854, J. Wing Oliver, editor and proprietor. The *News* was a Whig paper; Georgetown always had been the stronghold of the Whig party and afterwards became that of the Republican party in the county. On Thursday, February 1st, 1855, the ownership of the *News* passed into the hands of Theo. Platt, Jr., J. W. Oliver as editor; with the issue of May 24th, 1855, Mr. Oliver ceased his connection with the *News*, and J. G. McCallum took his place, and a half interest in the paper, which was published until October 15th, by McCallum & Platt. The next issue appeared on November 8th, 1855, and was published by Platt & Shaw. But its lifetime was counted: a few months later, already it belonged to those things that are gone by.

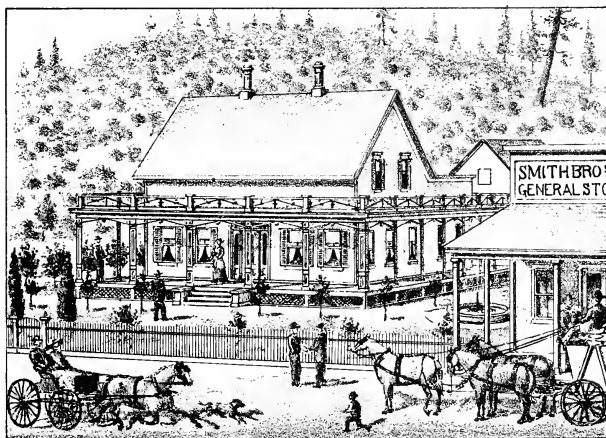
At Placerville Messrs. Childs & Wadsworth, about July 1st, 1855, undertook to publish a weekly paper; the Placerville *American* made its appearance a short time after, Richard Cole, editor, but it seems it did not make a success, and its existence was but limited.

The year of 1860 brought new life in the newspaper enterprise; and Coloma took the lead with the issue of The Coloma *Times*, published by George O. Kies and S. B. Weller. The first number appeared in March, 1860, and thereafter continued with regular weekly issues until October, 1861, when it was transferred to Placerville, where it appeared as The El Dorado *Times*, published by George O. Kies; the first

* W. J. Forbes, editor and publisher of The Empire County *Argus* in 1854 to 1856, died at Battle Mountain, Nevada, in November 1875



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GE YOUGH, 木箇大 GARDEN VALLEY.
EL DORADO CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE AND STORE OF THOMAS SMITH GREENWOOD CAL.

issue being dated November 30th, 1861; the *Times* being Union Democrat in politics.

At Placerville Hon. J. G. McCallum started a semi-weekly paper, The *Central Californian*, that made its appearance on August 4th, 1860. It was started as a campaign paper, advocating the election of Douglas and Johnson. Richard Cole was the editor, who was succeeded from January 1st, 1861, by O. D. Aveline. The El Dorado County *Union* was the next thereafter, being issued first as a weekly, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1861, but changed into the El Dorado County *Daily Union* with its issue of Thursday, July 20th, and appeared as a daily to the end of the month, when it ceased without taking leave. Richard Cole was the editor of the *Union*, which represented Democratic principles. The press and other property of the *Union* then became the property of Messrs. Fumerton & Yarnell, who began to publish The Placerville *Weekly News*, a Union Democrat paper, issued for the first time on Wednesday, August 14th, 1861.

The Semi-weekly Placerville *Republican*, published by D. DeGolia, was first issued on Wednesday, August 7th, 1861. Mr. Bowman, of San Francisco, was its editor, and he was succeeded sometime later by Thomas Fitch. The *Republican*, however, had but a brief existence, its last number was issued not quite a year after it made its first appearance, on June 26th, 1862. After a sound slumber of about ten years Mr. B. F. Davis revived the *Republican*, publishing it as a weekly, under the name of

THE PLACERVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Its management has proved the clever business hand of the owner, from the first issue in 1872, to this day, according to its name advocating the principles of the great Republican party.

The *Gem* was the name of a small publication, 6½ by 9 inches in size; the first number appeared at Georgetown, on April 12th, 1872, owned and edited by E. L. Crawford, who took leave from his patrons after a regular weekly issuance of five years, on April 6th, 1877. Thereafter Georgetown was again without a newspaper, until April 9th, 1880, when Mr. Horace W. Hulbert, who had a great deal of experience in the newspaper enterprise, came here and started the Georgetown *Gazette*, a weekly paper intended to interpret Republican ideas.

The last one out is the Lotus *Press*, published every Tuesday by G. W. Gallanar, at Uniontown (Lotus). The *Press* in its first issue of June 27th, 1882, explained its stand-point, saying: "We have the success of El Dorado county at heart, and intend to do our mite towards its advancement."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

Masonic Directory in El Dorado county:

El Dorado Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., located in Placerville, meets every Monday in their Lodge room, White's Building, Main street.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., located in Georgetown, meets on Saturday evening preceding the full moon.

Diamond Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M., located in Diamond Springs, meeting on Saturday evening preceding the full moon.

Hiram Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., located in El Dorado city, stated meetings held on Monday preceding full moon.

Indian Diggings Lodge, No. 85, F. and A. M., located in Indian Diggings, meets on the second Saturday of each month.

Acacia Lodge, No. 92, F. and A. M., located in Coloma, holds meeting on Thursday of or preceding the full moon.

Mount Zion Lodge, No. 114, F. and A. M., located in Diamond Springs, meeting on Friday of or preceding the full moon.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 151, F. and A. M., located in Placerville, meets on Thursday preceding the full moon in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

El Dorado Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, located in Diamond Springs, meeting on the 1st and 3d Fridays of each month.

Saint James Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, located in Placerville, meets on each 1st Wednesday of the month in White's building, Main street.

Pilot Hall Lodge, No. 160, F. and A. M.

Acacia Lodge, No. 92, Coloma; chartered by the Grand Lodge sitting at Sacramento May 8th, 1856.

Alex. G. Abell.....	Grand Secretary
Addison Martin.....	Grand Treasurer
W. H. Howard.....	Grand Master
J. H. Raymond.....	Sen. Grand Warden
T. A. Thomas.....	Deputy Grand Master

Samuel A. Merritt, Jr.....Grand Warden

Petitioning Members—Thomas M. Reed, Thomas Robertson, Thomas H. Williams, J. Morris, J. N. Sanford, James Darant, A. W. Cullum, D. S. Smith, J. L. Chapman, C. J. Rackliff, Thomas Wren and others.

Dispensation was granted October 8th, 1855.

The first meeting held was November 1st, 1855.

The charter members were, in addition to Thomas Wren and others, as copied above, Wm. M. McConnell, C. N. Noteware, M. Browson, C. G. Anderson, J. Hedrick, H. S. Herrick, A. A. Van Guelder, Henry Mahler, A. Lohry, G. D. Hurlbert.

First officers—T. M. Reed, W. M.; Thomas Robertson, S. W.; Thomas H. Williams, J. W.; J. L. Chapman, Treasurer *pro tem*; A. A. Van Guelder, Secretary *pro tem*; C. N. Noteware, S. D. *pro tem*; M. Barowsky, J. D. *pro tem*; H. S. Herrick, Tyler *pro tem*.

The first business of the meeting was to elect officers and the following persons were elected:

William McConnell	Treasurer
A. A. Van Guelder	Secretary
C. N. Noteware	Senior Deacon
J. L. Chapman	Junior Deacon
A. W. Cullum	Steward
M. Barowsky	Steward
H. S. Herrick	Tyler

D. C. McKinney was the first person made a Mason.

Newell Grace was the first petitioner and first to take a degree.

The Masters have been: Thomas M. Reed, 1855-'56; A. W. Cullum, 1857-'53; George H. Gilbert, 1859; A. W. Cullum, 1860-'61; J. B. Maxley, 1862; George H. Gilbert, 1863; Robert Chalmers, 1864-'65-'66-'67-'68; A. J. Christie, 1869-'70; H. B. Newell, 1872-'73-'74-'75; C. P. Young, 1876-'77-'78-'79; Frank Nicholls, 1880-'81-'82.

The membership is about 35. Meet in the I. O. O. F. hall. The Lodge is out of debt and in good financial condition.

ODD FELLOWS' LODGES IN EL DORADO COUNTY.

The following are the names of lodges of Odd Fellows in this county, the time and place of meeting of each, and names of the principal officers installed at the commencement of the term, July 1st, 1871:

Diamond Springs Lodge, No. 9—Diamond Springs. Matthew Lind, N. G.; M. S. Gilbert, V. G.; E. Bradbury, E. and P. S.; E. Willow, Treasurer. Night of meeting—Wednesday.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 20—Placerville. Organized February 9th, 1854. Whit. H. Hill, N. G.; Wm. Kemp, V. G.; J. E. Dean, R. S.; I. Glynn, Treasurer; J. M. Anderson, P. S. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Coloma Lodge, No. 27—Coloma. James Cockbill, N. G.; G. D. Endress, V. G.; Ernest Mortensen, R. and P. S.; Robert Chalmers, Treasurer. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Memento Lodge, No. 37—Georgetown. E. D. Curtis, N. G.; O. C. Beebe, V. G.; L. B. McLaine, R. S.; A. A. Francis, Treas.; P. H. Spencer, P. S. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 56—Fair Play; transferred to Indian Diggings. F. A. Crabtree, N. G.; C. E. Richardson, V. G.; J. G. Gilmore, R. and P. S.; J. G. Carr, Treas. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Cosumnes Lodge, No. 63—Latrobe. E. L. Huiston,

N. G.; S. A. Lano, V. G.; Thomas Hitchcock, R. and P. S.; C. W. Edwards, Treas. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Morning Light Lodge, No. 89—Spanish Flat. Leonard Reeg, N. G.; Thomas Ruddock, V. G.; G. W. Frater, R. and P. S.; G. H. Rocike, Treas. Night of meeting—Saturday.

Aurum Lodge, No. 23—El Dorado.

Silver Lake Lodge, No. —. Organized September 7th, 1857. Meeting Thursday at the Masonic Hall at Grizzly Flat. C. E. Springer, N. G.; H. Vance, R. S.; Wm. McCracken, V. G.; J. J. Dean, Tyler.

Zeta Encampment, No. 5—Organized at Diamond Springs in 1854; changed its location to Placerville in January, 1857, under dispensation of the M. W. G. P., Prescott Robinson.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—GRANGE I.

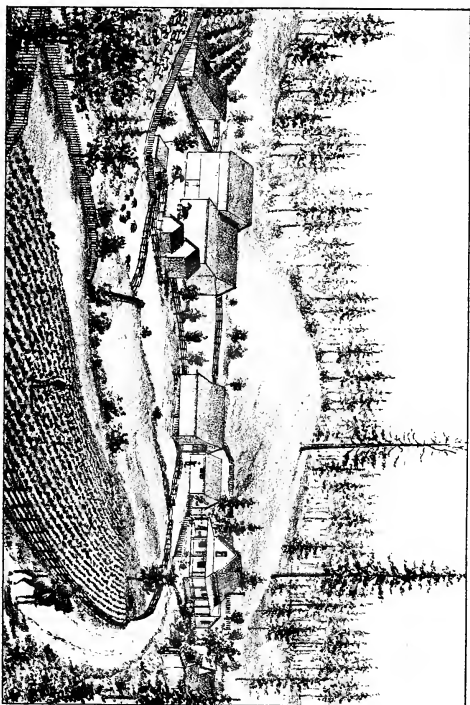
"Industry requires its captains as well as war.

During the past few years, the readers of our public journals have become conversant with the outbreaks in various parts of the United States of the laboring men. There seemed to be a demand for an organization through which these parties could manifest themselves. Political or financial combinations had felt themselves secure during all the historical struggle between wealth and power on the one side, and numbers on the other, because wherever combinations of workmen were not interdicted by law, advantage was taken by the diversity of interests among them to neutralize their influence.

In Europe the antagonism of industries was stimulated to an unnatural degree; in America, the same thing was accomplished by ranging the great body of agriculturalists in separate political bodies.

The need of a great conciliating centralizing influence was felt before the war of the rebellion. Soon after it became an imperative necessity, as the industry of the Southern States was entirely paralyzed, while that of the Northern States was laboring under a burden entirely too great to be borne.

The associations before organized proved inadequate to cope with the master monopolies that had secured a firm hold on Congress and the capital of the land. It was natural that the initiative steps should be taken at Washington, where the dangers were most apparent. Hence, in January, 1866, under an order from the President of the United States, Mr. O. H. Kelly, of the Agricultural Bureau, commenced a tour of inspection through the Southern States. After consulting freely with the farmers of those sections visited he came to the conclusion that, to reconstruct the industries of the South, so devastated by the ravages of the war, would require the aid



DAY'S RANCH - KANAKA RAVINE - ELDORADO, CO., CAL.
E. C. DAY & SON, PROPRIETORS.

and co-operation of the entire land, only to be reached by a close bond of associations.

William Saunders, of the Bureau of Agriculture, an intelligent and thoughtful Scotchman, whose extensive correspondence had made him familiar with the struggles of the farmers in all parts of the country, entered warmly into the spirit of the movement. Mr. Kelly had proposed through some organization like unto the Masonic or Odd Fellows' fraternities to unite the farmers of the country into close bonds of fellowship. The originators of the movement were O. H. Kelly, Wm. Saunders, Wm. M. Ireland, John R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. John Trimble and Rev. A. B. Grosh, who on the 5th day of August, 1867, met and compiled the first Degree of the Order of the "Patrons of Husbandry." A few days later Mr. Saunders went to St. Louis for the purpose of establishing the Order in the Western States. The word "Grange" is of the pure old English, and used by writers to convey the idea of a farmstead or country residence; in its symbolic application it means the hall or place of meeting of the members.

The natic Grange was first organized in Washington city at the residence of William Saunders, on the evening of December 4th, 1867, and the following persons were elected as officers, viz :

Wm. Saunders, D. C.	..... Master
J. R. Thompson, Vt.	..... Overseer
Anson Bartlett, Ohio.	..... Steward
Wm. Muir, Pa.	..... Assistant Steward
A. S. Moss, N. Y.	..... Chaplain
A. B. Grosh, Pa.	..... Treasurer
Wm. M. Ireland, Pa.	..... Secretary
O. H. Kelly, Minn.	..... Gate Keeper
Edward F. Fanss, Ill.	..... Gate Keeper

A subordinate Grange was formed out of about 60 members to test the working of the ritual.

The first dispensation was granted to an application of Harrisburg, Pa., the second one to Fredonia, N. Y., third to Columbus, Ohio, and fourth to Chicago, Ill. Only ten Granges were organized the first year, and at the end of the second year thirty-one were reported. The most rapid growth was in the Mississippi valley States in the west, Iowa being the Banner State in the movement. In 1873, from sixty to eighty Granges per day were organized in the Hawkeye State. The popularity of the Order knew no bounds, and it spread as the "tidal wave," until its ramification reached both shores of our Union. It was a powerful stimulant and educator of the masses of both sexes in the agricultural districts, and its influence for a time was felt through the land. The objects and plans of the Order are fully expressed in an address by Wm. Saun-

ders to the third annual assembly of the National Grange, February 4th, 1870.

"To increase the products of the earth, by increasing the knowledge of the produce, is the basis of our structure; to learn and apply the relations of science, so far as relates to the various products of the earth, and to diffuse the truths and general principles of the science and art of agriculture, are ultimate objects of our organization. We propose—

First, To secure to ourselves through the Granges social and educational advantages not otherwise attainable, and thereby, while improving their condition as a class, ennoble farm-life, and render it attractive and desirable.

Second, To give a full practical effect to the fraternal tie which unites them, in helping and protecting each other in case of sickness, bereavement, pecuniary misfortune, want and danger of every kind.

Third, To make themselves better and more successful men and farmers, by means of the knowledge gained, the habits of industry and method established, and the quickening of thought induced by intercourse and discussion.

Fourth, To secure economies in the purchase of implements, fertilizers and family supplies, and in transportation, as well as increased profits in the sale of the products of their labor, at the same time lessening the cost to the consumer.

Fifth, To entirely abolish the credit system in their ordinary transactions, always buying and selling on a cash basis, both among themselves and in their dealings with the outside world.

Sixth, To encourage co-operation in trade, in farming and in other branches of industry, especially those most intimately connected with agriculture.

Seventh, To promote the true unity of the republic, by drawing the best men and women of all parts of the country together in an organization that knows no bounds, no prejudices, and owes no party allegiance."

The following declaration of purposes was adopted by the State Grange of California October 10th, 1874:

First, United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind.

Second, We heartily indorse the motto, "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third, We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation, to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the

good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate, to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in fleece; less in ink and more in warp and woof. To systematise our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

The first Grange in the State of California or on the Pacific coast, was organized by Mr. A. A. Bayley, at Pilot Hill, El Dorado Co., August 10th, 1870, and called Pilot Hill Grange, No. 1. The Charter members were: P. D. Brown, Master; A. J. Bayley, Secretary; J. W. Davis, A. A. Bayley, John Bishop, Jas. H. Rose, John Marshall, C. S. Rogers, Thos. Owens, J. P. Bayley, S. S. Blue, A. Martin, Wm. Norvall, J. R. Clow, Silas Hayes, J. S. Martin, T. T. Lovejoy, Wm. H. Matherley, George B. Mudd, Mrs. C. H. Jones, Mrs. C. S. Owens, Mrs. P. D. Brown, Mrs. G. B. Mudd, Mrs. E. J. Bayley, Miss Jane Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Miss A. R. Lovejoy, Miss M. R. Brown and Miss J. E. Bayley. Present officers, Wentworth, Master; H. C. Ewing, Secretary.

Clarksville Grange, No. 149, organized January 13th, 1874, by W. S. Manlove, Deputy; charter members were R. T. Mills, Master; J. Malby, Secretary; Charles Chapman, Nettie Chapman, John F. York, W. D. Rantz, Amelia T. Rantz, J. E. Butler, Elizabeth Mills, Peter R. Willot, C. F. Malby, Emma Woodward, A. Morrison, Samuel Kyburz, Rebecca S. Kyburz, Albert B. Kyburz, George Fitch, Egbert L. Wilson, Joseph Jouger, Chas. Porter, S. Euer, Clara S. Euer, I. W. Wilson and Carry E. Atwood.

Placerville Grange, No. 241, organized February 1st, 1875, by A. J. Christie, Deputy. Wm. Wiltse, Master; H. G. Hulburd, Secretary; Wm. Lewis, I. S. Bamber, R. Miles, Sarah Miles, George W. Ray, Ethelinda Ray, A. S. Cook, M. J. Cook, Frank Goyan, John P. Allen, Christie Ann Allen, Griffith L. Jones, Joseph Lyon, Isaac Tribbin, Jacob Lyon, Elizabeth Lyon, Rachael G. Simons, Eli Herrell, Jno. Kemp,

Thomas Ralph, Byron H. Hulburd, C. H. Burnham and Mary J. Groves.

El Dorado Grange, No. 178, organized April 27th, 1874, by W. S. Manlove, Deputy. C. G. Carpenter, Master; J. M. B. Wetherwax, Secretary; Philip Kramp, W. H. Kramp, Catherine Kramp, Jacob Knizeley, Fanny C. Knizeley, C. D. Brooke, Mary E. Brooks, M. S. Robinson, J. M. B. Wetherwax, D. E. Norton, Betsey A. Norton, Sarah H. Carpenter, C. G. Carpenter, F. C. Carpenter, John Bryan, C. T. Jones, Charlotte Foster, Thomas Burns, Cleora C. Burns, N. Gilmore. This Grange has consolidated with the Placerville Grange.

Sutter Mill Grange, No. 179, Coloma, organized April 29th, 1874, by W. S. Manlove, Deputy, A. J. Christie, Master; Henry Mahler, Secretary; J. G. O'Brien, Henrietta A. O'Brien. O. Mortensen, Louisa Mortensen, W. D. Othick, E. DeLory, A. J. Peterson, W. Stearns, Wm. H. Hooper, Aggie Mahler, G. Bassi, W. H. Valentine, Mary Stearns, Edith Vandenshefter, Anna A. Delory, E. M. Smith, Eliza J. Dobson, Rebecca A. Poteel, S. J. Poteel, Andrew White, H. B. Newell, A. P. Christie, Rosa M. Cay, Robert Chalmers, Abe Chalmers, R. C. McCay, Mary E. DeLory, Francis Veerkamp.

EL DORADO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to an invitation addressed to the members of the Medical Profession throughout this county, calling upon them to meet in general convention in the city of Placerville on the 8th of May, 1856, for the purpose of forming a County Medical Society, a delegation from various sections of the county assembled at Masonic Hall, May 8th, at one o'clock.

The convention was called to order by Dr. W. A. Worthen.

Dr. O. Harvey, upon nomination, was chosen chairman of the convention, and Dr. S. L. Sargent, secretary.

On motion of Dr. Titus, a committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers for the convention. Drs. P. Chamberlin, J. R. Edwards, and S. M. Slaughter were appointed.

Moved, by Dr. Edwards, that a committee of three be appointed to examine the credentials of the members. Whereupon Drs. Clark, Worthen and Fiske were appointed.

On call for names of members, the following members responded:

Dr. S. M. Slaughter	Pleasant Valley
" J. R. Edwards	Shingle Springs
" H. M. Fiske	El Dorado
" L. P. Baker	Grizzly Flat
" J. L. Sargent	Ringgold

Dr. F. M. Shields	Cold Springs
" A. Clark	Placerville
" R. Rankin	"
" H. W. A. Worthen	"
" I. S. Titus	"
" O. Harvey	"
" P. Chamberlain	"
" S. Hall	"

Moved by Dr Titus, that the test of qualification for membership be the same as that adopted by the State Medical Society.

The convention adjourned to meet again at Placerville on May 24th, 1856.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment at the Masonic Hall, at Placerville, on May 24th, 1856.

After some preliminary work the following officers were elected for the first year, ensuing the organization :

Samuel F. Hamm, Diamond Springs	President
P. Chamberlin, Placerville	Vice President
H. M. Fiske, El Dorado	"
I. S. Titus, Placerville	Recording Secretary
O. Harvey, Placerville	Treasurer
J. L. Sargent, Ringgold	Censor
H. W. A. Worthen, Placerville	"
J. L. Shober,	"
A. Clark,	"
B. F. Keene,	"

The farmers of El Dorado county organized a club, and at a meeting held at Placerville, September 7th, 1872, the following constitution and laws for the government of the club were adopted :

CONSTITUTION.

1st. This organization shall be known as "El Dorado County Farmers' Club, No. 1."

2d. Its object shall be the improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture.

3d. Its members, additional to its original number, shall consist of such as shall receive a two-third vote for admission, and pay the sum of one dollar, and annually thereafter.

4th. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Librarian—who jointly constitute the Executive Committee—and shall be elected annually.

5th. Its meetings shall be held monthly, and at such time and place as the President may deem necessary to the good of the society.

6th. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, said amendment having been proposed at the previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 define the business of the officers.

6. Declares that meetings shall be held at Placerville, on the second Saturday of each month.

7. Decides about the business of the following standing committees of the club: On soils and their improvement; on cereals; on root and other crops; on trees and timber; on fruit (trees and vineyard); on domestic animals; on library.

The club elected Hon. Robert Chalmers and G. G. Blanchard to represent the club at the Farmers' State Club Convention meeting at Sacramento during the State Fair.

At a meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the El Dorado County Agricultural Society, held at Placerville, November 21st, 1877, there was a good attendance and much interest manifested. It was moved that the officers should consist of: President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Financial Secretary, Treasurer and seven Directors; and that the Directors shall constitute a Board of Managers. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Geo. G. Blanchard, President; J. G. O'Brien, of Cold Springs, and E. C. Day, of Kelsey, Vice Presidents; Charles H. Wetherwax, Financial Secretary; Wm. Wiltse, Recording Secretary; John Blair, Treasurer; Directors—W. H. Valentine, Coloma; J. H. Miller, Latrobe; N. Gilmore, El Dorado; E. R. Peace, Georgetown; Thomas Hardie, and H. S. Morey, Placerville; C. G. Carpenter, Diamond Springs.

TERRITORIAL PIONEERS.

Of 1849, and 1850, residing in El Dorado county.

The undersigned invite you to unite with them in a Society to be called the Territorial Pioneers of 1849 and 1850. The name indicates the nature and objects of the Society. Giving the post of honor to the Pioneers of Forty-nine, our Society would embrace all those who came here prior to September 9th, 1850, the date of the admission of California into the Federal Union.

Such a Society will serve to reveal and re-unite early and unselfish friends, and to bring back to the memory many others who should not be forgotten. It will revive and keep alive the fading recollections of the "flush times," when hopeful and generous adventure was the princely almoner of wealth that seemed to be exhaustless. It will serve to recall the voluntary goodness and self-governing morality of a time when custom was king, and the custom was to do as one pleased. It will help with mutual consolation, and make it more pleasant to pass from a lately primeval "golden age" to a future of serious effort

and steady habits. It will sustain and elevate the public spirit of those fortune hunting, but often unfortunate contemporaries, who saw the glorious sun of California go down in lingering splendor upon a Territory, and rise in sovereign grandeur upon a State.

We think the Society can be organized and made a source of mutual pleasure and good fellowship, at a trifling expense. The books are open, and any one desiring to do so, can give his full name and former place of residence, with the date of his arrival here, by letter, to A. J. Lowry, Secretary T. P., 1849 and 1850.

At the first meeting of the Territorial Pioneers of '49 and '50, on September 9th, 1871, they organized by electing as officers the following gentlemen: John F. Pinkham, President; Dr. H. W. A. Worthen, 1st Vice President, A. A. Howard, 2d Vice President; W. B. Wallace, Recording Secretary; J. L. Perkins, Corresponding Secretary; Colonel Wm. Jones, Treasurer. Directors—John F. Pinkham, W. B. Wallace, B. F. Frost, G. J. Carpenter, Charles Broad, David Bennett and E. N. Strout. Marshal, E. N. Strout. Saturday on or preceding the full moon in December, March and June, was fixed for meeting days; the annual meeting to be held on September 9th. There were 287 names of members on the roll.

A branch of the Society of Territorial Pioneers are the "Pioneers of El Dorado," outside of the county, are keeping an annual gathering at Badger's Park, East Oakland, for which purpose no tickets are issued and no money taken at the gates, but the sylvan shades of said park are as free as the pine-covered mountain sides of El Dorado county. The President of the society at the present time is W. T. Gibbs; W. H. Bodfish, Recording Secretary; Thos. McMannis, Treasurer; Vice Presidents and Executive Committee are: B. T. Catlin, Benj. Dore, D. W. Gelwicks, J. P. Wonderlich, Robert Bell, John Satchell and F. M. Thal. The list of Vice Presidents includes the following well known names: L. B. Hopkins, 1875; J. G. Brewton, 1876; Robert Bell, 1877; Thomas McMannis, 1878; James J. Green, 1879; Dr. I. S. Titus, 1880; James C. Pennie, 1881.

John F. Pinkham,	Robert A. Jeffries,
Benj. F. Post,	J. W. E. Brown,
J. Q. A. Ballard,	John James,
Col. S. Altar,	Jeremiah W. Kendall,
L. L. Ramsay,	Richard Lane,
Jehu Evans,	J. H. Miller,
J. L. Perkins,	James K. Shaver,
A. J. Lowry,	Jesse Couch,
H. C. Murgotten,	O. M. Taylor,
E. P. Vaughn,	W. C. Beal,
John R. Patten,	T. G. Barton,

Darwin DeGolia,	Flemming Jones,
A. Coleman,	James Creighton,
J. D. McMurray,	Matthew Q. Dennis,
Dr. Ira Glynn,	Barney O'Rourke,
R. S. Hernandez,	James Sharp,
A. H. Reid,	Gilbert Hix,
E. N. Strout,	Isaac Yoacum,
Geo. G. Blanchard,	Samuel Robinson,
H. S. Allen,	J. T. G. Chamblin,
H. W. A. Worthen,	Aluerin Fisk,
John P. Matthews,	John Little,
Charles W. Haskins,	Thomas H. Hart,
Levi Hunsberger,	F. T. Ramsey,
N. D. Burlingham,	Dr. D. Stewart Smith,
Reuben Twyman,	Wm. Weatherill,
Neal Gallagher,	John Bishop,
John Angus,	J. C. F. Koepcke,
George W. Frater,	J. V. Dille,
James Moon,	Dr. W. E. Spencer,
Nathaniel B. Dryden,	E. H. Perry,
John Mosby Price,	Wm. C. Smith,
Paul Mitchell,	S. J. Ford,
N. F. Marrs,	Wm. Frey,
John Price,	D. T. Hall,
Henry Day,	Theo. Eisefeldt, Sr.,
Henry Mahler,	E. L. Kenney,
Geo. H. Ingham,	G. L. Vaughn,
Phil. Teuscher,	Duncan Ferguson,
W. R. Gallaher,	John Bunker,
John Crocker,	Jefferson Baird,
B. F. Edmonds,	James R. Griffin,
Robert Chalmers,	John S. Fowler,
S. F. Child,	Samuel Kyburz,
Jno. G. Vanderheyden,	D. B. Luken,
John Teuscher,	Wm. S. Gray,
C. Perry Young,	W. B. Wallace,
S. A. Berry,	Moses A. Smith,
L. B. McClain,	Guillaume Barrette,
Charles Barker,	George W. Vaughn,
Richard Murphy,	David Bennett,
E. S. Barney,	Wm. Newland,
Mat. Morgan,	J. G. O'Brien,
Wm. Morgan,	Charles Watson,
Thomas Coppinger,	William Smith,
George Beattie,	Wm. L. Rhodes,
A. C. Dale,	John M. Rice,
Joshua W. Lance,	Chas. W. Winsteadley,
John Gale,	J. D. Skinner,
Lewis Dubray,	Wm. Krahner,
James S. Hartman,	Joe. Brinley,
A. G. Stewart,	A. Aitken,
A. Darlington,	John Cantrell,
T. C. Nugent,	William Christian,
Wm. Jones,	George E. Rigsby,

D. W. Chichester,
H. Brian.
M. C. Metzler,
James Bunyan Hume,
G. J. Carpenter,
Thomas B. Patten,
William H. Cooper,
Smith Morill,
Wm. Leasly,
William J. Hale,
S. J. Ensminger,
Truman Wilcox,
L. C. Fisk,
Wm. E. Tripp,
J. P. Wonderlich,
D. Elmendorf,
John Cartheche,
Isaac Showater,
Russel Bronson,
Frank Gerbode,
H. B. Turman,
John Henry Dodd,
Henry Kennedy,
Maryland Frazier,
George Hunsucker,
Nathaniel Lawrence,
Jonathan N. Lauman,
Henry Myers,
Ernest Mortensen,
H. S. Hulburd,
Chas. M. King,
J. W. Foster,
S. D. Colburn,
James C. Bronson.
S. O. Pierce,
George H. H. Forester,
Thomas Davidson,
A. A. Howard,
A. B. Bates,
J. G. Bailey,
Samuel Spong,
Levi Brown,
J. P. White,
Thomas Anders,
Gen'l Phipps,
J. W. Baldwin,
Thomas Beckner,
M. Fairchild,
Wm. T. Gibbs,
John McClaren,
Thomas Armstrong,
Wm. Johnson,
S. B. Dick,
Joshua V. Lanston,

Patrick Martin,
Henry Larkin,
N. Gilmore,
James R. Johnson,
Charles Broad,
Wm. Dormody,
Geo. W. Simpers,
John Hines,
Samuel S. Wilson,
Stephen Willets,
Samuel Fleming,
H. E. Cutting,
Nick Wonderly,
G. W. Hunter,
John Daniel,
O. E. Shepherd,
George W. Harr,
Geo. W. Ferree,
Ed. M. Wilder,
Jacob Winkleman, Sr.,
Henry T. Newhall,
B. F. Pollard,
Wm. Harris,
Wm. R. Davis,
Wilber Read,
John Steiner,
Augustus T. Lee,
James M. Oxley,
D. M. Richardson,
A. J. Wilson,
S. E. Kyburz,
Geo. W. Parsons,
Thomas Leavey,
Benj. Starr,
J. W. S. Giles,
John McFadin,
B. F. Burgiss,
John Richmond,
Peter Wilson,
John Gould,
Wm. McCormick,
H. O. Hooper,
N. Osgood,
R. G. R. Moore,
Manuel Snow,
Egbert L. Wilson,
Nicholas Mulick,
B. F. Johns,
E. Grant,
A. J. Christie,
John Maffey,
Robert McBeth,
J. W. Annabel,
J. P. Steele,

Henry James, J. W. Rupley,
Andrew Jackson Wall, H. F. Lear,
George W. Rymal,
PLACERVILLE, July 4th, 1871.

CHAPTER XXIX.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, ETC.

From the organization of the county up to the year 1855, the citizens of the county had been heavily taxed for the support of the indigent sick in the county, who had to be removed to the Marine Hospital at San Francisco. But the State Legislature in 1854 to 1855, in accordance with the general dislike of the people to go there, abolished this use of the Marine Hospital and made provision for each county to take care of its own indigent sick. Whereupon the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado county, under date of June 9th, 1855, awarded the contract to take care of and provide for the indigent sick of the county to Drs. Clark and Harvey, two well known physicians of Placerville. The substance of this contract was to the following effect: that both these gentlemen bind themselves to render their medical services and to furnish an appropriate building for the sum of \$3,500 for the time of one year, the county furnishing all other materials necessary for the patients. The Broadway hotel, in Upper Placerville was rented, and arrangements made for its occupation as the first hospital.

The first county hospital report was presented to the Board of Supervisors of this county, for the quarter ending December 20th, 1856, to March 20th, 1857.

The report gives the number of patients remaining in the hospital on December 10th, 1856. 10
Admissions for the quarter..... 26

Total number treated in the hospital.... 36
Discharged during the quarter..... 15
Deaths..... 4
To deduct..... —19

Remaining on March 20th, 1857..... 17

The number of charity patients seeking advice and treatment from the dispensary during the quarter, not residing in the hospital, were 37.

DEATHS.

Dropsy of the chest..... 1
Bronchitis..... 1
Phthisis..... 1
Unknown..... 1
Total..... 4

Nativity of Deaths.

Ireland, 1; Germany, 2; United States, 1.

The report then continues:

Many of the cases admitted are more properly subjects for an infirmary than a hospital, the primary design of which is for the treatment of acute or remedial disease, and the speedy restoration of the invalid to the active walks of life. This number includes those who are afflicted incurably, the aged and imbecile, and those whose mutilations from disease or accident incapacitates them from earning a livelihood.

Under our imperfect hospital system the insane alone have been provided with an asylum under State patronage. The deaf and dumb, the blind, the indigent sick, the poor, the destitute and unprotected are left to the benevolent care of the respective counties, and to the humane consideration of individuals, and a large portion of whom necessarily become inmates of the county hospital. This class of cases have received at our hands that consideration due to their unfortunate condition, although the terms of our contract do not oblige us to take charge of and maintain them.

Of deaths there have been a much smaller number than during the preceding quarter. Only four have died, and one of the number was dead on reaching the hospital.

O. HARVEY, M. D.

A. CLARK, M. D.

Under this contract system the expenses of the county for hospital purposes were:

In the first year, from June 9th, 1855, to 1866	\$15,000
In the second year, from June 9th, 1856, to 1857	11,500
In the third year, from June 9th, 1857, to 1858	7,000
In the fourth year, from June 9th, 1858, to 1859	7,000
In the fifth year, from June 9th, 1859, to 1860	4,800

Showing a considerable decrease in the contract price, while at the same time the number of patients was increasing; the average number of sick constantly in the hospital was in the third year 16, in the fourth year, 21. The large difference in the expenses for the hospital from \$7,000 to \$4,800 in the fifth year, was caused by means of some lengthy newspaper controversies. Another consequence therefrom was a bill introduced into the Legislature in January, 1860, by Dr. I. S. Titus, then Senator from El Dorado county. The bill provided for the establishment of County Infirmarys, and the better care and support of the indigent sick.

The contract system, however, was not abolished so soon in the administration of the county hospital. The contract for the seventh and eighth year, in 1861 and 1862, was awarded to Drs. John Cook and I. S. Titus, and not before the expiration of their term did the county hospital go under the direct superintendence of the county administration, with Dr. John Cook as acting physician. The following statement of the Board of Auditors will give the best information concerning the location and condition of the county hospital, together with all of its other affairs and arrangements.

During its whole existence, the county hospital of El Dorado county has been one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the State. For fourteen years Dr. John Cook devoted a large share of his time to it, and its present satisfactory condition is due, in a great measure, to the fostering care it received at his hands. Its situation is one of the most healthful that could possibly have been selected. Located on the flank of Quartz Hill, with a southern exposure, it is elevated above all miasmatic influences, while a small ditch, a branch of the South Fork canal, supplies it with an abundance of water for irrigating purposes. The soil, originally fertile, has been well manured, and is capable of raising anything that can be raised in this altitude. The grounds—including the pest house—comprises 8.92 acres; all enclosed with a substantial fence. The buildings are large, roomy, well ventilated and conveniently arranged.

Dr. Proctor, the present physician, is following faithfully in the footsteps of his predecessor. Economy is the order of the day. Although the present yield from the garden is large, arrangements have been made to increase the income from this source materially.

In this connection, the following letter, in answer to a communication from the Supervisors of Nevada county, soliciting information on the subject, will doubtless prove interesting to the people in general:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS,
PLACERVILLE, EL DORADO COUNTY,
December 1, 1877.

Dear Sir—The Board of Auditors have directed me to reply to yours of the 1st inst.

Our hospital system is really a combination of Hospital and Infirmary, both the helpless indigent and the indigent sick being accommodated at the same institution. The system substantially conforms to the several enactments of the Legislature received thereto. Vide Statutes 1855, pp. 67; 1867, 215; 1875-6, 681; and the Codes.

The County Physician has direct management, under the control of the Board of Auditors. His

salary for hospital services is \$100 per month. The steward has supervision under the physician. The combined salary of steward and cook is \$105 per month. The hospital grounds comprise about 6½ acres and the pest house about 2½ acres additional. At the hospital a great abundance of all kinds of vegetables is raised, and quite a variety of fruit, more than is required for its own use; the labor being performed by the patients. The hospital buildings and ground belong to the county. Hospital supplies are all purchased by contract. There is no income whatever from the paupers. The hospital tax levied for several years past is 25 cents. Four years ago we had a per capita tax of \$1 50. A bill for the same amount was passed two years ago, but owing to a mistake in engrossing, the Act is a nullity. All taxes for this county are levied by the Legislature. The taxes for this year will pay nearly, if not all, accrued hospital indebtedness to January 1, 1878.

We have a few indigent persons on the outside—not in the hospital—who are not able to make a living, but have homes; who are allowed, each, a small amount monthly by the county, and in that way manage to get along.

Below you find a statement of entire cost of hospital for twelve months. The average of cost, 47.7 cents per day, includes physician's, steward's and cook's salaries, burying dead, repairs, (which have been considerable this year) and everything of whatever nature that is a hospital charge.

STATEMENT—Whole amount of warrants drawn on Hospital Fund, for twelve months commencing December 1, 1876, \$6,481 89. Of this amount, there was drawn for outside purposes—such as indigent persons not in hospital, burying outside poor, etc., \$659.

Actual amount applied to hospital.....\$5,822 89
Average number of patients per day.....33,153 00
Average cost per day.....47.7 cents

Very respectfully,

GEO. BURNHAM,
Clerk of Board of Auditors.
By E. W. WITMER, Deputy.

To J. S. Thompson, Esq., Member of Board of Supervisors, Nevada County, Cal.

The Board of Auditors, at their regular meeting of March, 1880, appointed Dr. H. W. A. Worthen County Physician.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

John G. Eustis, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, in 1857, gave the following statistical information concerning the number of children in each township of El Dorado county, and the whole amount of the taxable property of the same:

Greenwood	115
Cosumnes	81
Georgetown	165
Mountain	85
Mud Springs	278
Diamond Springs	179
Salmon Falls	62
Kelsey	92
White Oak	125
Big Bar	28
Placerville	368
Coloma	234
Total	1812

The amount of taxable property in the county, \$3,151,618—on which amount a tax of 15 cents on one hundred dollars was levied for county school purposes.

The school census of 1858 gave but 1,736 children between 4 and 18 years; of these 700 attended school during the year, the average attendance being 412. The county received an appropriation out of the State School Fund during the year of \$2,881 07. The total amount expended for school purposes was \$9,141 59.

H. S. Herrick, County Superintendent of Schools, in December, 1860, gave the following figures concerning the school statistics:

The number of children in the county between the ages of 4 and 18 years, was 2,449; of whom 1,289 were boys, and 1,160 girls. Under 4 years, of both sexes, were 1,289, and between 18 and 21 years, 188; 2,042 were born in California; deaf and dumb, 3; blind, 2. The total number attending school was 1,127; the average attendance was 704 and a fraction. The aggregate cost of school houses and furniture in the county has been \$9,863. The total receipts for school purposes during the year 1860 have been \$13,773; \$13,641 have been paid for teachers' salaries, and the total amount expended for school purposes during the same year has been \$16,460.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN EL DORADO COUNTY IN 1860.

Placerville,	Kelsey,
Placerville City,	Mount Gregory,
Upper Placerville,	Clarksville,
Johnson's,	Jayhawk,
Smith's Flat,	Salmon Falls,
Coloma,	Greenwood,
Gold Hill,	Georgetown,
Cold Springs,	Dry Creek,
Uniontown,	Mountain,
Diamond Springs,	Indian Diggings,
Newtown,	Cedarville,
El Dorado,	Coyoteville,

French Creek,	Negro Hill,
Cosumnes Grove,	Spanish Dry Diggings,
Buckeye Flat,	Mount Ankum,
Deer Creek,	Diamond,
Green Valley,	Pilot Hill.

LATER FORMED SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Cave Valley,	Mosquito,
Latrobe,	Pleasant Valley,
Mud Springs Township,	Tennessee Creek

Middle School District of Diamond Spring Township.

The following are figures from the Annual Statistical Report of the County Superintendent of this county to the State Department for the school year beginning July 1, 1869, and ending June 30, 1870.

Number of white children between 4 and 15 years of age—boys, 1,139; girls, 1,110; total, 2,249. Number of Negro children between 5 and 15 years of age—boys, 8; girls, 15; total, 23. Number of Indian children between 5 and 15—boys, 14; girls, 13; total, 27. Grand total, 2,299, a falling off within one year of 49. Total number of children under 5 years of age, 942; 79 less than at the close of last school year. Expended for school apparatus, \$170 49; for building, repairs, etc., \$1,334 30; for library books, \$687 97; for teachers' salaries, \$16,001 70; \$146 79 less than for preceding year. Reported valuation of school houses, lots, etc., \$16,145 50; valuation of school libraries, \$2,626 41; valuation of school apparatus, \$1,737 75; total valuation of school property, \$21,109 66. Number of new districts organized, 1; whole number of districts, 39; number of schools, 42; whole number of children attending public schools, 1768; 25 less than the year preceding.

From Superintendent Munson's annual report of 1874, we take the following:

The whole number of School Districts in which school has been kept is 38; whole number of schools 43; of which 23 are first grade, 16 second grade and 4 of the third grade. There were in the county 2,448 census children, of whom 2,379 were white, 27 colored and 42 Indians and Mongolians. Of this number 1,971, or nearly 83 per cent. attended school, leaving 408 who have not attended school during the year. The average daily attendance is very low, being only 1,211, or but a little more than 50 per cent. of the whole number of children.

For the length of time for which school has been maintained Latrobe is leading with 9½ months.

Of the teachers employed, 20 are males, 22 are females; 23 are of the first grade, 13 of the second and 6 of the third. The highest salary paid to one teacher was \$125 per month, the lowest \$30; the average salary was \$66.86. The total amount

of money expended is \$23,499.11, being nearly \$10 to each census child. The amount needed to keep a school in each district for a period of eight months, \$26,973. The total valuation of school property is \$29,226, the highest valuation of any being \$7,000, the lowest \$50.

Six teachers are graduates of the State Normal school, and one teacher holds a diploma.

COURTS OF EL DORADO COUNTY.

District Court—Regular Terms commence on the second Monday of February and May, and third Monday of August and November.

County Court—Holds regular Terms on the first Monday of January, May and September.

Court of Sessions—Hold regular Terms on the first Monday of March, July and November.

Probate Court—Holds regular Terms on the fourth Monday of each month.

Board of Supervisors—Hold regular meetings on the first Monday of each month.

RULES OF THE COUNTY COURT OF EL DORADO COUNTY.

HON. OGDEN SQUIRES, JUDGE.

(To go into effect, April 4th, A. D. 1864.)

RULE I.

The hour of 10 o'clock A. M., is fixed for the opening of the Court during term.

The order of business will be as follows:

First—The hearing of applications for naturalization.

Second—The arraignment of and hearing of pleas of parties indicted for criminal offenses.

Third—The hearing of motions and demurrers.

Fourth—The calling of the calendar.

Fifth—The trial of criminal causes on the calendar for the day.

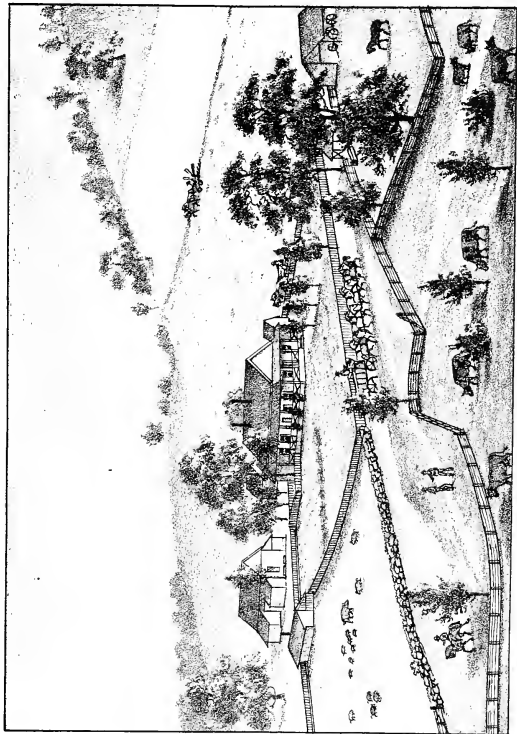
Sixth—The trial of civil causes on the calendar for the day.

RULE II.

On the first day of the term, before proceeding to other business, the Grand Jury will be impanelled, when the calendar will be called and causes set for trial, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

RULE III.

In all causes appealed to this Court, where the appeal is perfected fifteen days before the first day of the next succeeding term, the papers on appeal shall be sent up and filed and the cause placed on the term calendar on or before the last Wednesday preceding the first day of the term. If the papers



RESIDENCE OF LEVI DARRINGTON ON HIS RANCH.
ELDORADO CO. CAL.

are not so sent up and filed, and the cause placed on the calendar, the appeal may be dismissed, on motion, during the term without notice, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, by affidavit at the time of the hearing of the motion. A cause so dismissed may be restored upon three days written notice to the adverse party or his or her Attorney, upon good cause shown by affidavit, and upon terms. On such motion to dismiss an appeal, if the grounds of the motion shall be that the papers are not sent up by the Court below, that rendered the judgment appealed from, because of the non-payment of fees, the certificate of the Court below of that fact shall be presented in support of the motion. If the grounds of the motion shall be, that the papers have been sent up but not filed because of the non-payment of fees, the papers or the certificate of the clerk that the fees for filing remain unpaid, shall be presented in support of the motion, and want of an entry of filing on the papers shall be *prima facie* evidence that the fees for filing remain unpaid. If the grounds of the motion shall be, that the papers have been sent up and filed, but that the cause has not been placed on the calendar, because of the non-payment of fees, the certificate of the clerk of that fact shall be presented in support of the motion.

RULE IV.

In no cause in this Court shall either party be compelled to go to trial unless such cause shall have been placed upon the calendar on or before the last Wednesday preceding the first day of the term. Provided, however, that by consent of Court, a cause may be placed upon the calendar and set for trial at any time during the first week of the term, after three days' notice to the adverse party by the party moving the cause on the calendar.

RULE V.

In causes in this Court, either party, by leave of the Court, may amend any pleading or paper, so that a fair trial may be had on the merits, but not so as to change the character of the action or defense.

RULE VI.

If, when a cause shall be regularly called for trial, the plaintiff or appellant shall fail to appear or proceed to trial, unless for sufficient cause shown, the Court should otherwise order, the defendant or respondent may take a dismissal of the action, or apply for such relief as he may be entitled to in his pleadings.

RULE VII.

The first application for a postponement of a trial,

on the ground of absence of evidence, must be made upon affidavit, showing that the evidence is material and that due diligence has been used to procure it. In criminal causes, unless required by the Court, the moving party need not in his affidavit, state the evidence which expects to obtain. The affidavit must state that he has fully and fairly stated the case to his counsel (naming him), and that he is advised by his counsel, after such statement is made, and believes that said evidence is material, and that he cannot safely go to trial without it.

In any subsequent application for a postponement of the trial of a criminal cause, the affidavit used must, in addition to the above, state the evidence which the moving party expects to obtain and from whom, and also state his reasons for believing the witness will testify to such facts.

RULE VIII.

Agreements or consents between parties or their attorneys, relating to proceedings in an action, must be in writing and filed, or be entered in the minutes.

RULE IX.

Whenever a judgment shall be rendered in any action, and the party against whom the same is rendered or his attorney, is not in Court or present at the time of the rendition of the same, the party, or his attorney, in whose favor the judgment is rendered, shall give notice to the adverse party, or his attorney, in writing, of the rendition of the judgment and the time allowed by law in which to file exceptions, or move for a new trial, or appeal in such case shall not commence to run until such notice has been given.

CHAPTER XXX.

CRIMINAL ANNALS.

The record of crimes committed inside the borderlines of El Dorado county, commencing from the earliest times, has become quite a volume of history in itself. The enormous influx of adventurous men of different nationalities to this very spot of land, the New El Dorado, undoubtedly had brought a good many daring and desperate characters, who had come for gain, in the easiest and least troublesome manner, but for gain under all eventualities. There were others whose intention had been to make an honest living and they started in accordingly; but the weakness of mind and body, together with the bad examples they frequently saw, led them astray, to make a fortune in an easier way than with pick and shovel. So

we find as early as 1848 and 1849 already organized bands of desperadoes, with signs, passwords and grips, with chiefs and lieutenants, who would lay in wait in and around the mining camps. The people endeavoring to put a stop to those crimes were often enough compelled to take the law in their own hands, as may be seen out of the case which originated the sobriquet of *Hangtown* for the village of Placerville. (See Placerville.)

Such summary execution had the effect at least to intimidate the rogues, and put a restriction to the commitment of crimes for some time. This, however, did not last very long, for no sooner those outlaws observed that the watchfulness of the people gave way, and smaller crimes passed by unpunished, than they threw off their fear, raising up their heads and growing bolder than before. The result was another hanging of a desperado by the name of Richard Crone, going by the name of *Irish Dick*, a mere boy, after his looks, at Placerville in October, 1850. He had crossed the plains from St. Louis in 1849, as a cook, but took to gambling as a profession and always was ready for shooting and fight. He used to keep a monte game in the El Dorado saloon, located at the site of the present Cary House, and one night a quarrel ensued there between two men. Crone jumped up from his game and stabbing the one, he almost instantly killed him. After the act he deliberately wiped the blood from his knife and left the saloon; but after a long search was found hidden at Coffey's, on Sacramento street, where he was arrested. The murdered man had a brother mining at Chili Bar, and on account that those two hundred and more gamblers had always got the best of the miners, when the latter came to town, which was almost ruled by that class of men, the miners made up their minds that this business had to be stopped right there, and to the number of several hundreds came into town determined that Dick should die; in which determination the better people in town concurred with them. Dick was taken from the officers of the law and tried by two Justices of the Peace, one was Dud. Humphrey, the other Wallace, in the presence of the excited thousands. While here on trial the spectators seemed to get impatient, but with the coldest blood Dick remarked to them: "Have patience, gentlemen; I will give you soon a fair lay out." The verdict was guilty; he was speedily taken by the crowd to a large oak tree, near where is now the Presbyterian parsonage, in spite of the officers, Bill Rogers, Sheriff, and Alex. Hunter and John Clark, Constables, who fought desperately but powerless for the possession of the prisoner, the multitude being determined to see justice done and not to be trifled with, as often before. The

prisoner was placed under the tree with rope around his neck, he then begged the privilege of climbing the tree to leap down from the fatal branch, but this was denied him, and he was jerked up by strong and willing hands.

BRUTAL MURDER AT GREENWOOD VALLEY.

On Sunday, July 23d, 1854, an old man named William Shay was most brutally murdered at Greenwood valley, El Dorado county, by one Samuel Allen. From the testimony adduced before the coroner's inquest it appeared that Shay was engaged in watering his garden, when Allen came up to him, knocked him down and stamping on him until he was quite dead; after this he pounded Shay's head with stones until it was literally crushed to a jelly. After the perpetration of this fiendish murder Allen attempted to escape, but was arrested by an eyewitness of the scene, Antonio Dias, and taken before Justice Stoddard for examination, who ordered him to jail to await his trial. An officer started with Allen for Coloma, but had not proceeded far when he was overtaken by a large and excited crowd, who forcibly took the prisoner from his custody. An hour afterwards the dead body of the guilty man was hanging from the same oak limb, in the town of Greenwood, that had been used already on a similar occasion a few years ago, a solemn warning to malefactors. The aroused vengeance of the outraged community was not to be appeased with less than inflicting the most extreme punishment on the guilty.

The first occasion where this historical oak tree had been selected to serve for the same purpose, happened in 1851; James Graham, from Baltimore, treacherously had invited an old denizen of Greenwood valley, by the name of Lesly, a well respected gentleman, to go with him on a prospecting trip, where he filled his head with buckshot, and thinking his victim dead, he fled. Lesly, however, did not die on the spot; though fatally wounded, he crawled to the next cabin, being that of Tom Burch, in Coloma canyon, whom he informed of what had happened; the people thus alarmed, turned out in pursuit of the assassin, caught him at Uniontown, and brought him back to Greenwood valley, where a jury of twelve men was sworn in before whom he was tried, found guilty and immediately taken to the mentioned oak tree, standing on the lot now owned by Mr. Ricci, where he was hung without ceremonies.

Another case of mob violence occurred in the fall of 1850, in the neighborhood of Georgetown. An Englishman by the name of Devine, in a drunken spell, had a quarrel with his wife, and repeatedly having threatened her before, she attempted to run out of

the door, when he reached for his gun, but she hardly had passed out of the door in the rear of the house, when he shot after her, killing her instantly. He was known as a reckless and desperate fellow, and the whole population of Oregon canyon, in a rage of indignation, gathered and decided that life had to pay for life. Devine was arrested, found guilty, and taken to an oak tree, which had been selected for the execution, and after less time than what is necessary to write this down, a dead body was hanging from the tree that may be seen yet on that spot.

In the summer of 1855, the cases where Chinamen miners were robbed, particularly in the neighborhood of Placerville, became quite frequently heard from; The Mountain *Democrat*, of September 22d, 1855, brings the following:

"We learn that an attempt was made last week to rob a Chinaman who supplies several companies on the South Fork of the American river with fresh meat, as he was returning to White Rock, by three well known river thieves. The attempt was made in open day on a much frequented trail. The Chinaman made his escape by sliding down a precipitous mountain about fifty feet, deep without other injuries than tearing his clothes into ribbons. These outrages are becoming quite common, and it is time that some stringent measures should be taken to have the scoundrels arrested."

On the 7th of March, 1857, a man by the name of A. Noakes was murdered near Greenwood valley, and a notorious character going by the sobriquet of "Long John," was suspected of the murder, as he had publicly threatened to kill Noakes on account of an old grudge. At the same place, on the 11th of the same month, a negro was most brutally murdered; he had been arrested as a suspicious character, and as he was familiar with Long John and his doings, it was supposed the latter killed him to prevent his disclosing some disagreeable facts. Long John had the reputation of being a bold, depraved, hardened wretch, who would not hesitate to commit any crime for gain. It always had been believed that he was at the head of the organized band of villains who had infested the county for a long time, and had particularly robbed so many Chinamen.

Ah Soo, a Chinaman, on the 19th of September, 1859, stabbed one of his countrymen, Ching Sam, with a bowie-knife at Placerville, inflicting a wound upon him of which he died a few days later. He was arrested and arraigned for trial in the District Court, where the evidence clearly showed that the deed had been committed in cold blood and without the shadow of provocation. The jury, consisting of John R. Ross, J. F. Cary, Samuel Center, Wm. A. White, A.

O. Holmes, John E. Kunkler, Jas. Monroe, Isaac Withrow, W. P. Early, Wm. Pryde, Geo. W. Griffin and A. Kennedy, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. But before the sentence could be pronounced upon him, the unfortunate wretch hanged himself, thus saving the county the expense by cheating the gallows.

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PERU.

On the evening of October 20th, 1860, while four miners of the vicinity were seated in the store of Messrs. Pierson & Hackamoller, engaged in a social game of cards, five men with masked faces and pistols in hand entered the store. The first party, supposing that they were a party of miners, bent on a little fun, attempted to set the dog on them, which move was responded by the robbers with a shot, fired at the card players, and the advice if they would remain quiet, they should not be hurt. Upon this proposition being agreed to, they demanded of Mr. Pierson the key to his safe. He told them it was not in the store; whereupon they commenced to beat him with the butt end of their pistols, he warding off the blows and tried to make his escape by a door leading into the family room, which they were determined not to allow him. He was fired upon by one of the villains, the shot entered near the eye, producing almost instant death. Then they took the key from his pocket, and rifled the safe of its contents, and departed. The safe at the time contained a thousand dollars or more. This robbery and murder, unequalled for boldness and daring, produced great excitement, Mr. Pierson being one of the best and most respected citizens.

STAGE ACCIDENT—A STAGE DRIVER DROWNED.

On the morning of March 27th, 1861, the stage from Placerville to Folsom met with a very serious accident, at the crossing of Deer creek, on the Placerville and Sacramento stage road. Leander or "John" White, driving the forward stage, Mr. Crowder the second, and on reaching the crossing of Deer creek, White found the flood running and the bridge washed away. He hesitated a moment, and meantime the second coach came near. Crowder seeing what was going on advised him not to attempt to cross; this warned the passengers to get out; White, however, thought he could go over easily enough and let his horses plunge into the deep and rapid water. But no sooner had the coach entered the water, then it was swung round and overturned, uncoupling the forward running gear and enabling the horses to escape. The driver, though, fastened by means of the drawn-up leather apron, was floated out, rose two or three times in making efforts to gain the bank, but was taken away

by the swift current, and he disappeared under the water. His body was found in some driftwood at an old dam, and in the endeavor to get it Mr. Shed came near enough drowning also. Mr. Leander White was one of the earliest inhabitants of El Dorado county, and one of the pioneer stage drivers. He left California late in 1855, going east and to Canada, from where he returned accompanied by his wife, who was left with two helpless children at Sacramento to mourn his sudden death.

BOLD ROBBERY.

SPANISH CAMP, January 12th, 1863.

On Saturday last, the 10th of January, this camp was visited by a band of guerrillas, who had as little respect for the rights of property and law as there is possible in man. About 7 o'clock four men—W. Porter, C. S. Smith, P. West and Ike Hitchcock, seated themselves in the store of W. E. Riebsam for a game of whist, Messrs. Adams and Riebsam were standing near. Suddenly four men entered, each armed with a large navy revolver, cocked and held at the party around the whist table. They ordered all in the store to remain quiet, which order it was useless to resist; one of the robbers put up his revolver, turned around to a coil of rope, cut off several lengths and tied the men in the store. They then searched each man, taking every valuable and attempted to open the safe, the key of which they had taken from Mr. Riebsam, but failing, they forced Mr. R. to unlock it for them. They soon rifled the safe of its contents, but there being but little cash in it they were greatly exasperated and departed. They took in cash and dust about one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and clothing and provisions to the amount of about one hundred and twenty-five.

The man who opened the safe and searched our pockets was masked, and the man who tied us was very large, dressed in a gray frock-coat and dark pants.

After leaving here they took the road towards Sacramento; a short distance from E. Bryant's they met Mr. Brandon's teamster and robbed him of forty-five dollars in cash.

We thought it prudent to quietly submit under the circumstances; we were unarmed and at the mercy of the robbers. Whilst we were bound two Chinaman and a white man came into the store, and it was some time before they could comprehend affairs. They, too, were served like us.

H. N. I.

STAGE ROBBERY.

On June 30th, 1864, between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., on the narrow grade about two and a-half miles above Sportsman's Hall, the two coaches of the

Pioneer Stage line were stopped by six men, armed with shotguns and pistols, and eight sacks of bullion taken away from them. Ned Blair was driving the first team, Charles Watson the second. Blair was ordered to halt by seizing his leaders and stopping them. They demanded the treasure box, and Blair told them that he had none; whereupon he was ordered to throw out the bullion, and he replied: "Come and get it!" And while two of them covered him with their guns, two others came and took out the bullion. They did not get the treasure box. Blair asked them not to rob the passengers, and they replied that it was not their intention, all that they wanted was the treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Observing that Blair's stage had stopped, and supposing that Blair had met with an accident, Watson stopped his team, left his seat, and hurried to his assistance; but when he was approaching, two of the robbers advanced toward him and covering him with their shotguns ordered him back and demanded the treasure box and bullion. Watson was forced to comply, and they took three sacks of bullion and a small treasure box from Genoa from his stage. Both stages were filled with passengers, but queer to say, none of them was armed.

The "captain" of the band, before he parted from Watson, handed to him the following receipt: "This is to certify that I have received from Wells, Fargo & Co. the sum of \$—— cash, for the purpose of outfitting recruits enlisted in California for the Confederate States army.

R. HENRY INGRIM,
Captain Com'g Co. C. S. A.

June, 1864.

Immediately on the arrival of the stages at Placerville, Sheriff Rogers was informed of the robbery, and he, accompanied by deputy Sheriff Staples, Constables Van Eaton and Ranney, policemen Bailey and Williamson, and several attaches of the stage company, started in pursuit of the robbers. Sheriff Rogers, with Taylor and Watson, arrested two men at the Thirteen Mile House, one was recognized by Watson as one of the robbers. They had taken supper the night before at the Mountain Ranch, but left and called between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning at the Thirteen Mile House, asking the proprietor to allow them to sleep in his stable. On his answer, that he did not allow anyone to sleep in his stable, they declared to have no money and couldn't pay for a bed; but he told them they might sleep up stairs in his house, and they accepted the proposition. For concealing their countenances they had drawn their hats over their faces, while talking and entering the house. In the morning they over-

slept themselves and were arrested while in bed, brought to Placerville and lodged in jail.

Meanwhile deputy Sheriff Staples and Constables Van Eaton and Ranney tracked the robbers to the head of Pleasant valley, where Van Eaton left his companions, in order to inform Sheriff Rogers of the route the robbers had taken, and the two continued the pursuit in the direction of the Somerset House, on the road to Grizzly Flat; arriving at the latter place Staples inquired of the landlady if there were any men in the house, and she replied; "Yes, six, up stairs." He rushed up stairs, seized a gun standing at the door of a sleeping room, burst the door open, and presenting the gun, cried: "You are my prisoners!" But scarcely had he uttered these words, when the robbers fired, wounding him fatally, he fired at the same time, hitting one of the robbers in the face. Officer Ranney, also, was dangerously wounded, both officers were robbed by taking their money, watches, horses and arms; whereupon they decamped, leaving their wounded companion behind. On August 2d, Under-Sheriff J. B. Hume and deputy Sheriff Van Eaton arrested in Santa Clara county, Henry Jarboe, George Cross, J. A. Robertson, Wallace Clendenin, Jos. Gambill, Thos. Poole, John Ingren, H. Gately and Preston Hodges, and brought them to Placerville on August 4th. The above named parties were charged by Allen H. Glasby, one of the stage robbers, with being accomplices before and after the stage robbery, and upon his evidence the Grand Jury found bills of indictment against them, whereupon Judge Brockway issued warrants for their arrest. They were arraigned in the District Court on August 19th, attended by their counsels Messrs. Hurlburt & Edgerton and J. M. Williams. The case again came up in the District Court on November 22d. Preston Hodges was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Brockway to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor. Thomas Poole suffered the extreme penalty of the law, his execution took place September 29th, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

At Pekin, in the lower part of Mud Springs township, three Chilenos became engaged in a fight on Sunday, March 18th, 1866, the result of which was the killing of Casas Rojas and Marcellus Bellasque by Pedro Pablo. The murderer was arrested by other Chilenos present and handed over to special constable Bailey, who started to Shingle Springs. The night being dark and stormy, and under cover of the darkness the prisoner freed himself from the handcuffs, jumped from the horse and escaped. The sheriff was notified, and sent Under-Sheriff Hume and Jailer Cartheche in pursuit of the murderer,

who finally was discovered by a brother of one of the murdered men in a quartz mill near Diamond Springs, on the following Wednesday. He informed Constables Bailey and Shrewsbury of his whereabouts, and they arrested and brought the culprit to Placerville; where he was examined before Justice Sherwood and committed to jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A terrific and most savage fight with knives took place near Garden Valley, on the morning of April 30th, 1866. The combatants were Joseph Eaton and Alexander Gladden; both had been drinking together very hard, and became engaged in a quarrel, which resulted in the fight. Gladden cut off a part of Eaton's nose, besides inflicting some more wounds upon him; but Eaton cut his assailant in a terrible manner, literally, to use the language of one who saw the murdered man, "slicing him up."

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARREST.

Three desperate fellows, giving their names as Faust, De Tell and Sinclair, started from Sacramento in the later days of July, 1867, with a determination to make money some way. They commenced by robbing houses along the road, and on Tuesday, August 3d, stopped a teamster on his return from Carson Valley, just above Sportsman's Hall, and made him shell out; then coming up the road, robbing houses at their pleasure, also picking up a man who was driving a water cart on the road, for ten or twelve dollars. Under-Sheriff Hume, with a posse of three or four men, went in their pursuit, and being informed of their course between the time, by Constable Watson, of Strawberry, he lay in wait for them at a point in the road near Osgood's toll house, which they could not well get around. About half-past eleven on August 5th, the robbers came up all armed with rifles. Hume ordered them to stop, whereupon one of them fired, the shot taking effect in the fleshy part of Hume's arm, though not hurting him seriously. Hume then ordered his men to fire, and when the smoke cleared away they found two of them lying on the ground, one being dead, the other unhurt; the third one had been seen falling off the bridge, and until the next morning was believed to be drowned in the creek; but then they found that he had recovered and crawled under the bridge, where he stayed until all were in the toll house, when he—minus two coats—started back towards Placerville. One hour after daylight the Sheriff's party struck his track, and he was captured a short distance above Brockless' bridge, and both the prisoners brought to Placerville and lodged in jail. Before Court Sinclair stated: My name is Walter Sinclair; am one of three men that

were in the party that fired upon the Sheriff's party; am from Arizona; served there under Gen. Conner; am from New York; aged 21 years. The dead man was a German by the name of Faust; age unknown; was with deceased and another man named Hugh De Tell. Their trial ended with a sentence for a good long term to be sent to the State prison.

WHITE ROCK JACK.

Joseph F. Rowland, a Frenchman, about 45 years of age, and a miner by occupation, was found dead in the bed of Weber creek, one-half mile above Weber-town, and two hundred yards below his cabin, on the morning of January 16, 1868. He had been dead evidently several days, and had, no doubt, been murdered with some sharp instrument, as his skull was found fractured in several places; this, with other accompanying circumstances, led the Sheriff to the conclusion that the murder had been committed by Indians, and Under-Sheriff Hume and Cartheche were sent out to arrest a lame Indian, who was able to talk English, and was supposed to know something about the affair. While in search of him, passing along a trail between the American river and the main road, in the vicinity of the Nine Mile House, they suddenly rode up on to three Indians, armed with rifles, who, as soon as they saw themselves discovered, leveled their rifles cocked at the officers. The recognition was so unexpected that the latter had no chance to draw their revolvers from underneath their overcoats and gumcoats, which were buttoned all up, as it was exceedingly cold. They consequently remained stationary on their horses, as it would have been certain death to attack the Indians, having neither shotgun nor rifles with them, and three well armed Indians but a few feet from them. The latter meanwhile backed off with their rifles leveled at the officers until they had passed out of range. Hume and Cartheche on reaching Sportsman's Hall telegraphed for an additional force, properly armed, and with their help they succeeded in securing the lame Indian and arresting some others. The Indians who confronted them with their rifles proved to have been White Rock Jack and two of his accomplices; the lame Indian acknowledged to having been in their company, a party of four who committed the murder, and his testimony was corroborated by the circumstantial evidence in the case. He as well as the two others, who were subsequently caught, were tried and sent to San Quentin; but Jack could not be apprehended at the time.

The Indians of the vicinity of American and Columbia Flats had a "big eating" on Irish creek, on Wednesday, July 27, 1870, and it seems that White

Rock Jack could not withstand the temptation of being present and participating. He accordingly left his mountain hiding place and repaired to the place of feasting, where, in all probability, he would not be recognized by anyone but friends. The Indians, in some way, had procured liquor, and Jack's appetite again getting the better of him, he got beastly drunk. Two Indians then came to the storekeeper of Columbia Flat, a Mr. Anderson, informing him that Jack was near by and in what condition; they also accompanied Anderson to the spot, and did not stop with pointing out the Indian brigand, but helped to bind him; whereupon he was brought to Placerville, and delivered into jail by Messrs. Anderson, Breeze, and a third gentleman. Thus, after a long series of plots, setting traps, etc., by the officers of the county, this savage desperado, for whose capture the Supervisors of El Dorado county had offered a reward of \$500, with an additional \$300 by Governor Haight, had been secured. His trial came up in the District Court on March 3, 1871, he pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced by Judge Adams to hard labor in the State Prison for the term of his natural life. Jack received his sentence with the characteristic Indian stolidity, but, it is said, when reaching his cell, he wept at the cheerless and hopeless future of a lifelong incarceration within the walls of San Quentin. Jack was then 23 years of age and a superior specimen of the Digger Indian.

A man by the name of Jesse Hendricks, an employee of the South Fork canal company, mysteriously disappeared from his section on the canal, some eight miles above Placerville, about May 25, 1870, and notwithstanding the most careful search by a large number of men, no traces could be found; and the general supposition ran that the man had been murdered by Indians,* and suspicion rested upon White Rock Jack, the notorious Indian desperado. On December 19, 1876, a deer hunter discovered on the South Fork of the American river, about seven miles above Placerville, two sections of a human skull, one of which he found near the bank of the river, the other about 50 feet higher up, on top of a bluff. Coroner Collins, after being informed of these facts, went up with a party to investigate the locality, on December 21st. They went to the big flume on the old Jack Johnson ranch, and thence directly down to the river; near the river they found the two pieces of skull and a miner's shovel. Further up they discovered a boot containing the bones of a human foot, and still further up another boot containing the bones of a foot and the leg from the knee down. Continuing their

* Like Judge Withrow, also ditch tender on that same section, who had been killed in 1860.

search still further up an abrupt swail, most difficult to climb, at various intervals, other fragments of a human skeleton were found, including quite a number under a tree near the flume; here and there also particles of clothing attached to or near some of the bones were found, and at a point, where it appeared very likely the body had originally lain, by digging away the dead leaves and rubbish, a pocket-book and a few half and quarter dollars, amounting in all to \$2 25, were discovered. The pocket knife and some strips of a woolen shirt were identified as having belonged to Jesse Hendricks, the ditch tender, whose mysterious disappearance in June, 1870, caused quite some little excitement. No doubt he had been murdered; by whom, however, never has come to light up to this day; but the theory that he had been killed by Indians, as strongly was suspected, seems to be disproved by the discovery of his knife and money, which excluded robbery, something the Indians always will connect with the killing of a person.

In 1857, the County Treasurer, F. M. Reed, after defaulting the county for the sum of \$124,000, escaped, not to be seen or heard from afterwards.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The accumulation of disorderly, unruly and desperate fellows and the crimes they had committed, had caused the people of El Dorado county at various instances to take the law in their own hands, and deal with those rogues just as they deserved it. This was well enough and could be excused on account of the unsettled condition of the whole country; but as the population was rapidly growing, and the courts were gaining strength, it became time to have the law take its own way, and the execution of the lawful sentences by the officers of the law. James Logan, for the murder of Fennel at Coon Hollow, and Wm. Lipsey, for killing Powelson at Cold Springs, were the first to be convicted of murder in the District Court of El Dorado county. Their execution took place, according to the sentence of Judge Howell, on Friday, November 3d, 1854. The assemblage of people to see the unusual sight was the largest ever known in El Dorado county. From early morning of that day every thoroughfare leading to Coloma from all parts of the county, far as well as near, were thronged with one continuous line or mass of people on foot, on horseback, in wagons, carts and every conceivable mode of locomotion then in use in California. This procession resembled to a certain extent a sample-card of nationalities and races, all different shades of skin, from white to black, were represented, and all seemed under the same influence, as though an invisible power directed their steps towards Coloma; and hours

before the execution the streets of that town were nothing else than a dense mass of human beings, while the hillsides were covered with thousands more.

The crowd was estimated at from six to eight thousand persons. The execution took place at Coloma, on the hill where the cemetery now is located; Rev. Mr. Taylor officiating, and Drs. Taylor, of Coloma, and Stephenson, of Cold Springs, sworn physicians; David E. Buell, Sheriff, and J. S. Welton, Deputy Sheriff.

On October 26th, 1855, Crane, the murderer of Miss Newnham, and Micky Free, one of the murderers of Howe, were executed by hanging at Coloma. And again an execution took place at Coloma on January 23d, 1857, and was the last one that occurred amid that community, and concerned the hanging of Andrew Best, for the murder of an Indian squaw, and Elijah Archer for the murder of Mr. Fuller, of Placerville.

John Robinson, convicted of the murder of Gregoire Aubemet, near Greenwood Valley, on the 4th of March, 1861, in the District Court, was sentenced to be executed on August 2d, but filing a writ of supercedas, his execution was postponed and a new trial granted, which resulted in the same conviction and sentence. His execution took place on July 18th, 1862.

Jim, and Jim Patterson, Indians, indicted for the murder of Charles Gay, on June 26th, 1861, near Salmon Falls, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Their execution took place on November 1st, in the jail yard. Their bodies were permitted to hang twenty minutes, when they were cut down, placed in coffins and delivered to some Indians, who conveyed them to Gold Hill to Captain John, Chief of the tribe, who burnt them in due form.

C. W. Smith, convicted of the murder and robbery of F. L. Smith on the Carson road, on April 23d, 1862, was sentenced by Judge Myers to be hanged on the 9th of January, 1863, and Juan Belencia, convicted of the murder of a Chinaman near Pleasant Valley, to be hanged on January 16th, 1863.

No doubt the line of those who had to give up their lives for other lives they had taken, and sacrifice their blood for the blood that had been shed by them, is quite a large one, but as it cannot be the intention of this article to give a full record of all of them, we will conclude with the last criminal who had to suffer the death penalty.

James K. Page was executed at 8:15 A. M., on August 10th, 1883, in the jail-yard at Placerville, for the murder of an unknown man in New York ravine, near Folsom, May 10th, 1883.

HUMOR OF THE HIGHWAY MAN.

On the morning of November 27th, 1863, as Mr. T. A. Valentine was driving a team on the road between Johtown and Uniontown he was stopped by a highway man, who demanded his money, at the same time presenting a colt's revolver. Mr. Valentine, being unarmed, handed over his money, amounting to twelve dollars, saying he would much rather part with his money than his scalp. The robber politely assured him that he did not intend to hurt him; he stated to Mr. Valentine that he was strapped and had resorted to robbing to make a raise. He returned Valentine a dollar to pay toll across the Uniontown bridge and a bit to buy a drink, remarking that he never took bits anyhow.

FRATRICIDE AT GRIZZLY FLAT.

Wednesday evening, January 9th, 1878, Constable J. B. Fisher, of Grizzly Flat, delivered David Branthover to Sheriff Theissen, on a charge of having killed his brother, Adam Branthover, near the above-named place. The facts are as follows: There was some trouble between them in relation to a partnership in a quartz claim. Tuesday, in company of D. T. Loofbourrow, David went to the cabin of the deceased for the purpose of settling the dispute. While comparing accounts, according to Loofbourrow's testimony before A. J. Graham, Justice of the Peace, David frequently gave Adam the lie, and finally, both being much excited, they clinched. During the struggle, a gun in the hand of David went off, the ball striking Adam in the thigh, coming out at the hip; death ensued in less than an hour. Immediately after the affray, David went to the cabin of Fisher and Morey, stated what had occurred, and said that he expected to shoot Adam through the body, but the deceased knocked the gun down; he was not aware at the time that Adam was mortally wounded.

A man by the name of F. L. Smith was murdered on April 23d, 1862, on the Ogilby road, about 21 miles east of Placerville. A rifle ball broke his spine, passing through his heart. Two young men traveling the same road on foot, heard the report of a gun, hurried to the spot, and arriving where the murdered man fell, saw a man picking up his hat and a rifle. Some dispute arose between the parties, but the two being unarmed left after the murderer threatened to shoot them also. They went to the Goodwin Mountain House, to give the alarm, and on returning to the spot and searching, they discovered the murdered man, who had been dragged about 100 yards below the road into the chapparel. A rope was tied around his body. The body was brought to Placerville for burial. The murderer was arrested by Deputy

Sheriff Chapman, two days after, near Ringgold, and lodged in jail. The name of the prisoner was C. W. Smith, his case was tried in the District Court before Judge Myers, and as the evidence was entirely circumstantial, but so conclusive as to leave not the shadow of doubt of his guilt, he was convicted of murder in the first degree and on November 24th, 1862, sentenced to be hung on January 9th, 1863.

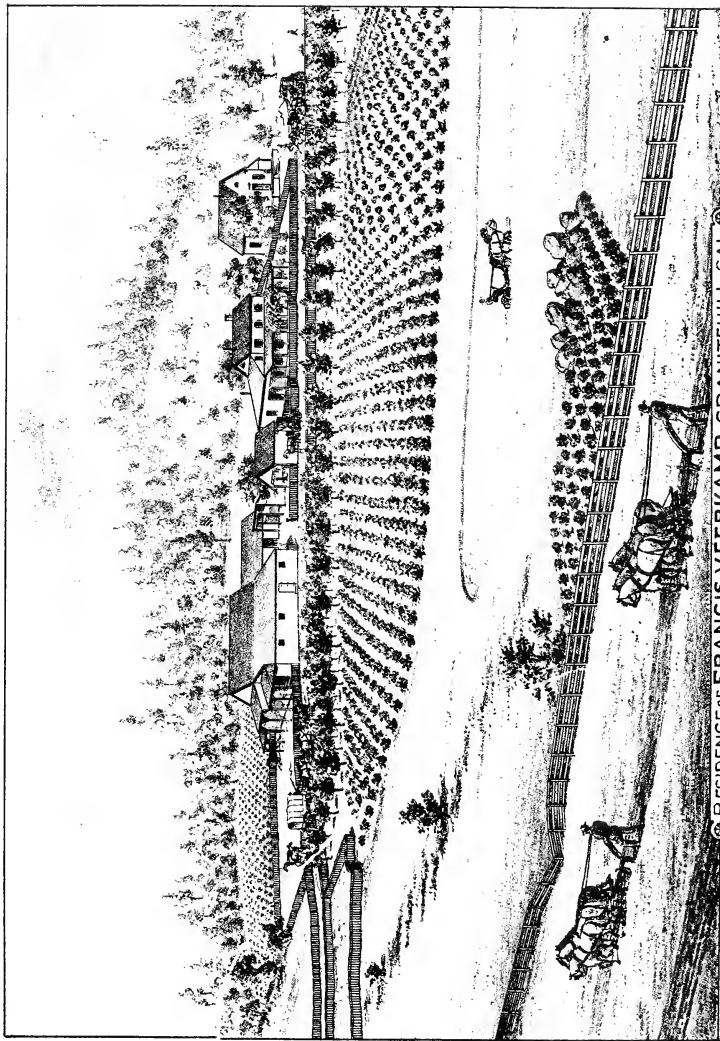
CAPTAIN DAVIS.

A CALIFORNIA BALLAD BY FREDERICK COZZENS.

All the heroes that ever were born
Native or foreign, bearded or shorn,
From the days of Homer to Omer Pasha
Who mauled and maltreated the troops of the Czar;
And drove the rowdy Muscovite back,
Fin and Livonian, Pole and Cossack,
From gray Ladoga to green Ukraine,
And other parts of the Russian domain,
With an intimation exceedingly plain,
That they'd better cut! and not come again.
All the heroes of olden time
Who have jingled alike in armor and rhyme,
Hercules, Hector, Quintus Curtius,
Pompey and Pegasus-riding Perseus,
Brave Bayard, and the braver Roland,
Men who never a fight turned back on;
Charles the Swede, and the Spartan band,
Coriolanus, and General Jackson,
Richard the Third, and Marcus Brutus,
And others, whose names won't rhyme to suit us,
Must certainly sink in the deep profound
When Captain Davis' story gets round.

Know ye the land where the sinking sun
Sees the last of the earth when the day is done:
Where the course of empire is sure to stop,
And the play concludes with the fifth-act drop;
Where, wonderful spectacle, hand in hand
The oldest and the youngest nations stand?
Where yellow Asia, withered and dry,
Hears Young America, sharp and spry,
With thump in his vest, and quizzical leer,
Singing out "Old Fogie, come over here!"

Know ye the land of mines and vines,
Of monstrous turnips and giant pines,
Of monstrous profits and quick declines,
And Howland and Aspinwall's steamship lines?
Know ye the land so wondrous fair
Fame has blown on his golden bugle,
From Battery-place to Union Square
Over the Park and down McDougal?
Hither and thither, and everywhere,
In every city its name is known,
There is not a grizzly Wall street bear
That does not shrink when the blast is blown.
There Dives sits on a golden throne,
With Lazarus holding his shield before,
Charged with a heart of auriferous stone,
And a pick-ax and spade on a field of ore.



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Know ye the land that looks on Ind?
There only you'll see a pacific sailor,
Its song has been sung by Jenny Lind,
And the words were furnished by Bayard Taylor.

Seaward stretches a valley there,
Seldom frequented by men or women;
Its rocks are hung with the prickly-pear,
And the golden balls of the wild persimmon;
Haunts congenial to wolf and bear,
Covered with thickets, are everywhere;
There's nothing at all in the place to attract us,
Except some grotesque kind of cactus;
Glittering beetles with golden rings,
Royal lizards with golden wings,
And a gorgeous species of poisonous snake,
That lets you know when he means to battle
By giving his tail a rousing shake,
To which is attached a muffled rattle.

Captain Davis, (Jonathan R.),
With James McDonald, of Alabama,
And Dr. Bolivar Sparks were there,
Cracking the rocks with a miner's hammer.
Of the valley they'd heard reports
"That plenty of gold was there in quartz."
Gold in quartz they marked not there,
But p'ints enough on the prickly pear,
As they very soon found
When they sat on the ground,
To scrape the blood from their cuts and scratches;
For rickety cactus had stripped them bare,
And cobbled their hides with crimson patches,
Thousands of miles they are from home,
Hundreds from San Francisco city;
Little they think that near them roam
A baker's dozen of wild banditti.
Fellows who prowl, like stealthy cats,
In velvet jackets and sugar-loaf hats,
Covered all over with trinkets and crimes,
Watches and crosses, pistols and feathers,
Squeezing virgins and wives like limes,
And wrapping their legs in unpainted leathers;
Little they think how close at hand
Is that cock of the walk—"the Bold Brigand!"

And here I wish to make a suggestion
In regard to those conical, sugar-loaf hats,
I think those bandits, beyond all question,
Some day will find out they're a parcel of flats;
For if that style is with them a passion,
And they stick to these hats in spite of the fashion,
Some Tuscan Leary, Genin, or Knox
Will get those brigands in a ——— bad box;
For the Chief of Police will send a "Star"
To keep a look-out near the hat bazaar.
And when Fra Diavolo comes to buy
The peculiar mode that suits his whim,
He may find out, if the Star is spry,
That instead of the hat they've ironed him.

Captain Davis, and James McDonald,
And Doctor Sparks together stand;
Suddenly like the fierce Clan Donald
Bursts from the thicket the bold Brigand,

Sudden, and never a word spoke they,
But pulled their trigger and blazed away.

"Music," says Halleck, "is everywhere,"
Harmony guides the whole creation;
But when a bullet sings in the air
So close to your hat that it moves your hair,
To enjoy it requires a taste quite rare,
With a certain amount of cultivation.
But never music, homely or grand,
Gris's "Norma" or Jungle's band,
The distant sound of the watch dog's bark,
The coffee-mill's breakfast psalm in the cellar,
"Home, Sweet Home," or the sweet "Sky Lark,"
Sung by Mrs. Payne, in "Cinderella,"
Songs, that remind us of days of yore,
Curstome ditties that we have loved to hear,
"Brewer's Yeast!" and "Straw, Oat Straw!"
"Lily-white corn, a penny an ear!"
Rustic music of chanticler,
"Robert the Devil," by Meyerbeer,
Played at the "Park" when the Woods were here,
Or anything else that an echo brings
From those mysterious vibrant strings,
That answer at one, like the telegraph line,
To notes that were written in "Old Lang Syne."
Nothing, I say, ever played or sung,
Organ panted, or bugle rung,
Not even the horn on the Switzer Alp,
Was half so sweet to the Captain's ear
As the sound of that bullet that passed his scalp,
And told him a scrimmage was awful near.

Come, O Danger! in any form,
"The earthquake's shock or the ocean storm;"
Come, when its century's weight of snow
The avalanche hurls on the Swiss chateau;
Come with the murderous Hindoo Thug.
Come with the grizzly's fearful hug,
With the Malay's stab, or the adder's fang,
Or the deadly fly of the boomerang.
But never come when the carbine's bang
That are fired by men that must fight or hang.

On they came with a thunderous shout
That made the rocky canyon ring;
(Canon, in Spanish, means tube or spout,
Gorge, or hollow, or some such thing.)
On they came with a thundering noise;
Captain Davis said, calmly, "Boys,
I've been a waiting to see them chaps;"
And with that he examined his pistol-caps;
Then a long, deep breath he drew,
Put in his cheek a tremendous chew,
Stripped off his waistcoat and coat, and threw
Them down, and was ready to die or do.

Had I Bryant's belligerent skill,
Wouldn't I make this a bloody fight?
Or Alfred Tennyson's crimson quill,
What thundering, blundering lines I'd write!
I'd batter, and hack, and cut, and stab,
And guage, and throttle, and curse, and jab,
I'd wade to my ears in oaths and slaughter,
Pour out blood like brandy and water;

Hit 'em again if they asked for quarter,
And clinch and wrestle, and yell and bite,
But I never could wield a carnivorous pen
Like either of those intellectual men.
I love a peaceful pastoral scene,
With drowsy mountains and meadows green,
Covered with daisies, grass, and clover,
Mottled with Dorset and Southdown sheep,
Better than fields with a red turf over,
And men piled up in a Waterloo heap.
But notwithstanding, my fate cries out :
"Put Captain Davis in song and story !
That children hereafter may read about
His deeds in the Rocky canyon foray !"

James McDonald, of Alabama,
Fell at the feet of Dr. Sparks,
"Doctor," said he, "I'm dead as a hammer,
And you have a couple of bullet marks.
This," he gasped, "is the end of life."
"Yes," said Sparks, "'tis a mighty solver,
Excuse me a moment, just hold my knife,
And I'll hit that brigand with my Colt's revolver."

Then through the valley the contest rang,
Pistols rattle and carbines bang.
Horrible, terrible, frightful, dire,
Flashed from the vapor the footpad's fire,
Frequent as when in a sultry night
Twinkles a meadow with insect-light ;
But deadlier far, as the Doctor found,
When, crack ! a ball through his frontal bone
Lands him flat on his back on the hard-fought ground,
And left Captain Davis to go it alone !

Oh ! that Roger Bacon had died !
Or Schwartz, the monk, or whoever first tried
Cold iron to choke with a mortal load,
To see if Saltpeter wouldn't explode.
For now, when you get up a scrimmage in rhyme,
The use of gunpowder so shortens the time,
That just as your "Iliad" should have begun,
Your epic gets smashed with a Faishan-gun ;
And the hero for whom you are tuning the string
Is dead before "arms and the man" you sing ;
To say nothing of how you jar and shock
Your verses with hammer and rammer and stock
Bullet and wad, trigger and lock,
Nipple and cap, pan and cock.
But wouldn't I like to spread a few pages
All over with arms of the middle ages ?
Wouldn't I like to expatiate
On Captain Davis in chain or plate ?
Spur to heel, and plume to crest,
Visor barred, and lance in rest,
Long, cross-hilted brand to wield,
Cuirass, gauntlets, mace and shield ;
Cased in proof himself and horse,
From frontlet-spike to huckler-boss ;
Harness glistening in the sun,
Plebeian foes, and twelve to one !
I tell you now there's a beautiful chance
To make a hero of old romance ;
But I'm painting his picture for after-time,

And don't mean to sacrifice truth for rhyme.
Cease, digression ; the fray grows hot !
Never an instant stops the firing ;
Two of the conical hats are shot,
And a velvet jacket is just expiring.
Never yields Captain Davis an inch,
For he didn't know how, if he wished, to flinch.
Firm he stands in the rocky gorge,
Moved as much by those vagrant men
As an anvil that stands by a blacksmith's forge.
Is moved by the sledge-hammer's ten-pound ten !
Firm though his shirt, with jag and rag
Resembles an army's storming flag ;
Firm, till suddenly they give a shout,
Drop their shooters and clutch their knives,
When he said, "Jackson their powder's out,
And I've got three barrels and that's three lives !"

One ! and the nearest steeple-crown
Stood aghast, as a minster spire
Stand, when the church below is on fire,
Then trembles, and totters, and tumbles down.
Don Pasquale the name he bore,
Near Lecco was reared his ancestral cot.
Close by Lago Como's shore
For description of which, see Claude Melnotte.
Two, and instantly drops, with a crash,
An antediluvian sort of mustache ;
Such as hundreds of years had grown,
When scissors and razors were quite unknown.
He from the Tuscan city had come,
Where a tower is built all out of plumb !
Puritani his name was right.
A terrible fellow to pray or fight ;
Three ! and as if his head were cheese,
Through Castadiva a bullet cut ;
Knocked a hole in his os unguis,
And bedded itself in his occiput.
Daily to mass his widow will go,
In that beautiful city, a lovely moaner,
Where those supernatural sausages grow,
Which we mispronounce when we style "Bellona."

As a crowd that near a depot stands,
Impatiently waiting to take the cars,
Will "clear the track" when its iron bands
The ponderous, fiery hippogriff jars,
Yet the moment it stops don't care a pin,
But hustle and bustle and go right in,
So the half of the band that still survives,
Comes up, with long mustaches and knives,
Determined to mince the Captain to powder,
So soon as it's known he is out of powder.

Six feet one, in trowsers and shirt,
Covered with sweat, and blood, and dirt ;
Not very much scared, (though his hat was hurt
And as full of holes as a garden squirt.)
Awaiting the onslaught, behold him stand
With a twelve inch "Bowie" in either hand.
His cause was right, and his arms were long,
His blades were bright, and his heart was strong ;
All he asks of the trinketed clan
Is a bird's eye view of the foremost man ;

But shoulder to shoulder they came together,
Six sugar-loaf heads and twelve legs of leather;
Fellows whose names you can't rehearse
Without instinctively clutching your purse;

Beldiani and Bottesini,
Fierce Albini and fat Dandini,
Old Rubini and Mantillini,
Cherubini and Paganini:

(But I had forgot the last were shot;
No matter, it don't hurt the tale a jot.)

Onward come the terrible crew!

Waving their poignards high in air,
But little they dream that seldom grew
Of human arms so long a pair
As the Captain had hanging beside him these,
Matted from shoulder to wrist with hair.
Brawny, and broad, and brown, and bare.

Crack, and his blade from point to hilt
Had cloven a skull as an egg is cleft;
And round he swings those terrible flails,
Heavy and swift as a grist mill sails;
Whack! and the loftiest conical crown
Falls full length in the Rocky valley;
Smack! and a duplicate Don goes down,
As a ten-pin falls in a bowling alley.

None remain but old Rubini,
Fierce Albini and fat Dandini;
Wary fellows, who take delight
In prolonging, as long as they can, a fight,
To show the science of cut and thrust,
The politest method of taking life;

As some men love, when a bird is trussed,
To exhibit their skill with a carving knife.
But now with desperate hate and strength,
They cope with those arms of fearful length.
A scenic effect of skill and art,
A beautiful play of tierce and carte,
A fine exhibition it was, to teach
The science of keeping quite out of reach.
But they parry, and ward, and guard, and fend,
And rally, and dodge, and slash, and shout,
In hopes that from mere fatigue in the end
He either will have to give in or give out.

Never a Yankee was born or bred
Without that peculiar kink in his head
By which he could turn the smallest amount
Of whatever he had to the best account.
So while the banditti cower and shrink,
It gives Captain Davis a chance to think;
And the coupled ideas shot through his brain,
As shoots through a village an express train;
And then! as swift as the lightning flight,
When the pile-driver falls from its fearful height,
He brings into play, by way of assist,
His dexter leg, as a sort of ballista.
Smash! in the teeth of the nearest rogue,
He threw the whole force of his hob-nailed brogue!
And a horrible yell from the rocky chasm
Rose in the air like a border slogan,
When old Rubini lay in a spasm,
From the merciless kick of that iron brogan.

As some old Walton, with line and hook,
Will stand by the side of a mountain brook,
Intent upon taking a creel of trout;
But finds so many poking about,
Under the roots, and stones, and sedges,
In the middle, and near the edges,
Eager to bite, so soon as the tackle,
Drops in the stream from his slender tackle,
And finally thinks it a weary sport,
To fish where trout are so easily caught;
So Captain Davis gets tired at last
Of fighting with those that drop down so fast,
And a tussle with only a couple of men
Seems poor kind of fun, after killing of ten!
But just for the purpose of ending the play
He puts fierce Albini first out of the way;
And then to show Signor Dandini his skill,
He splits him right up, as you'd split up a quill;
Then drops his "Bowie" and rips his shirt,
To bandage the wounds of the parties hurt;
An act as good as a moral, to teach
"That none are out of humanity's reach,"
An act that might have produced good fruit,
Had the brigands survived, but they didn't do it.

Sixteen men do depose and say,
"That in December, the twentieth day,
They were standing close by when the fight occurred,
And are ready to swear to it, word for word,
That a bloodier scrimmage they never saw;
That the bodies were set on, accordingly to law;
That the provocation and great excitement
Wouldn't justify them in a bill of indictment;
But this verdict they find against Captain Davis,
That if ever a brave man lived—he brave is."

The above ballad made its round from the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, referring to a desperate fight between three miners, prospecting after a vein of gold-bearing quartz, and eleven robbers, as had been published in the newspapers of El Dorado county in December, 1854, and at that time had caused quite some controversy on account of the credibility in the affair. The Captain's gallant deeds in Rocky Canyon are rendered in imperishable verse, abounding in wit, sprightliness and humor. His name will live in song, if not in story, long after his strong arm and undaunted heart are cold, pulseless and stiff.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

EL DORADO INDIAN WAR OF 1850 AND 1851.

About the middle of summer, 1850, some Indians had been killed in the neighborhood of Johnson's ranch, situated about six miles above Placerville on the emigrant road. It was rumored at that time, that no provocation on the side of the Indians had given cause to such occurrence, but that it had been done

with a view to stir up the Indians to commit some outrage or depredation in retaliation, and then have the strongest measures taken against them; a permanent military post to keep them under control was probably the least what those parties did expect. If so, the scheme worked well enough, the Indians revenging themselves, killed several miners, whereupon the settlers and miners complained in a petition to the county and State, asking for relief from the ravages of the Indians. Three companies of militia were consequently mustered out, one from Mud Springs, and two from Placerville, the whole army was placed in command of Sheriff William Rogers, as Paymaster, B. F. Ankenny being Quartermaster of the expedition, and as soon as the companies were organized they marched up towards Johnson's ranch there to go in camp, awaiting the appearance of the enemy. In the meantime, for several weeks, J. C. Johnson, (by contemporaries called "Jack," or "cock eyed Johnson,") who kept a store and trading post on his ranch, had the undisputed revenue from the whole camp, but no Indians turned up. The ardor of those Indian fighters being not yet abated, after about four weeks of easy camping life, the officers in charge of the expedition came to the understanding that they had to do something, and it was decided to go in pursuit of the savages, hunting them up in their own hiding places. Order was given to break camp, and soon after the whole army was on the march scouring the country in the direction of Fiddletown, but as far as to the county line no Indians came in sight, and finally giving up the pursuit removed back to Mud Springs, where the army was disbanded. Thus ended the first Indian war expedition of El Dorado county, with considerably different result from the intention under which it was commenced—to punish the outbreak of the Indians. The official report gave one Indian killed. Dr. Miller, of Placerville, accompanied the expedition as an army surgeon, but his services were not often required for, at least not in the direction where he was employed for.

The Indians, however, had not given up hostility, they only had waited their time, undisturbed higher up in the mountains, while they would not dare to operate aggressively the few against a couple hundred well armed. But so soon as the army was disbanded they left their hiding places and came down on a raid through Diamond Springs township; they shot at a miner in his cabin which stood on a gulch near Martinez creek and committed lots of other outrages, always avoiding the populated villages or clusters of houses, but annoying the lonesome miners' cabins. This raid was extended as far down as Mud Springs, and returning they drove all the stock what they could

get hold of, from there up on Weber creek toward the mountains, crossed the American river near Brockless' bridge, and brought their booty in safety; one or two more miners were killed on this retreat.

Renewed lamentations and complaints were made, followed by a flood of urgent petitions for protection, and the consequence was the organization of another army to fight and punish the incorrigible Indians. Sheriff William Rogers was again appointed commander-in-chief and Major A. W. Bee, Quartermaster of the expedition, which was accompanied by Chas. Leake. It caused no difficulty to fill the ranks of the companies, as many young men looked at this campaign as a change from the monotonous work in the diggings, and the grand time which the camping life of the first expedition had occasioned, enticed them to enlist. This done they were sent out in pursuit of the Indians, and to secure a better result than the first campaign had, Bob Carson was accompanying the militia in the capacity of an Indian scout. The whole of this army went into camp again at Johnson's ranch, giving Johnson the benefit of their stay, and smaller bodies were sent out reconnoitering and hunting after the aborigines. After one of these reconnoitering trips the report was sent down to Placerville that the militia had met the enemy and had made an attack with the result of a good many killed on the side of the Indians; the report did not mention if there was any loss on the other side. This report, however, it seems, was only manufactured to stimulate the townspeople; by making researches for the battle field no such thing could be detected, and some time after Carson, the scout, declared it as nothing better than a hoax.

After all, this campaign was on the best way to end just as fruitless as the first one, and to avoid this result the commander and staff decided to try to compromise with the Indians. The services of Smith,* an old trapper and Indian scout, who was very familiar with Indian habits and languages, were asked for, and he ratified the negotiations for peace with the enemy. Thus ended the second and last bloodless Indian war in El Dorado.

The Indian war matter came up in the State Legislature, in session in 1855, to settle the outstanding war claims and to look after the accounts of the officers of both expeditions. The voluminous report gives the following figures for the expenses of the war:

The first El Dorado expedition, William

Rogers, Paymaster, paid out, \$23,171 83

*For distinguishing this man Smith from others of the large family of the Smiths, the early day's miners called him "Peegleged" Smith, from the wooden leg he wore.

The Board of Examiners of military war claims,..... \$1,495 50
 Quartermaster Ankenny failed to make returns of public property:..... 1,185 00

Total..... \$25,852 33

Col. Bee's bill as paid for horses and mules for the second expedition amounted to, \$19,060 00

On Christmas day, 1850, a young man from Pilot Hill, by the name of Avery, took his rifle and went out to kill a deer; but about a quarter of a mile from Bayley's he was murdered by Indians for his gun, which they carried off. The camp became alarmed at his not returning and some went out to look after him, but not finding any trace of the missing man, returned and gave the report that in their belief Avery had been killed by Indians. A meeting was held in the evening and A. L. Parker, once a Texas ranger, was appointed captain of a company, which at daylight sallied forth for the Indian camp, surrounded it and captured the chief and five others; but no threatening whatever could move them to confess what they had done with Avery, notwithstanding his rifle was found in searching the camp. The prisoners, one of them being a boy 12 years old and the son of the chief, were taken to Pilot Hill. One of the party understanding the Indian language took the boy aside and after promising him that he should be sent to the Eastern States for his safety, and to be educated, he took them to the spot where Avery's body had been secreted under a pile of leaves and sticks. He had been shot three times and his brains were beaten out; most all his clothing were taken away also. The body was brought to Pilot Hill, but no coroner being present, an inquest was not held, but the Indians put on trial. J. D. Galbraith was elected Judge, and he empanelled a jury, and five Indians started for court; one of them broke and ran, but at his third jump he fell down dead, five balls had pierced his heart. After a speedy trial the jury found a verdict of murder against the remaining four, and the Judge sentenced them to an immediate execution. They were placed on a wagon and by this means carried under a tree and by removing the wagon, Pico, chief of Piutes, and three of his braves, were launched into eternity.

At a public meeting held at American Flat, on August 26th, 1854, to take into consideration the best means of suppressing the supply of spirituous liquors to Indians, either by gift or sale, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that most of the scenes of violence and bloodshed enacted in our midst by Indians residing among us, originate in the excessive

use of intoxicating liquors; and whereas, from the best information we can obtain, such seems to have been the cause of the recent unfortunate disturbance in which several of these Indians lost their lives. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That every man who sells intoxicating liquors to Indians, endangers the safety of the community, degrades his own character, and outrages the feelings of humanity.

Resolved, That we do know there are such men in this neighborhood, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use the utmost vigilance to ferret them out and bring them to justice, and that we will not fail to observe that Indians go to certain houses sober, and leave those houses drunk.

Resolved, That henceforth we will denounce and discountenance every person, white or black, who shall furnish Indians with liquors, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever, and more particularly those who are in the habit of buying liquors at the stores and conveying them stealthily to Indian ranchos for vile and sinister purposes.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be posted at this place (American Flat), Columbia, Irish Creek, and other places in the neighborhood, and also be published, etc.

J. E. SILL, Chairman.

PITMAN S. PRICE, Secretary.

A ROW AMONG THE DIGGER INDIANS.

May 14, 1855, was an exciting day among the Diggers. Difficulties had existed among the different bands in this vicinity for some time past. A Diamond Spring Indian had taken unto himself a Hangtown squaw, and perhaps, finding her a great deal worse than he anticipated, took occasion to chastise her for some real or imaginary offense. Whereupon her brother, "Pueblo Jim," no doubt admiring and fully endorsing the sentiment, that "He who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call a coward," with a chivalry worthy of imitation, sought out the ungallant husband and inflicted upon him severe corporal punishment. He afterwards attacked Jim with a knife, inflicting upon him several severe wounds. Jim recovered, killed his antagonist, and was finally himself slain by a relative of his victim. On the above stated date the Diggers were assembled for a "big cry" in memory of their departed friend, on a hill in the immediate vicinity of Placerville, when a fight growing out of the circumstances above narrated occurred, in which one squaw was killed and two Indians mortally wounded.

In consequence of the unusual mortality among the Diggers during the winter of 1855-6, a general order was issued by "Captain John," for the assemblage of the tribes in this and adjoining counties, to meet in the city of (Placerville) to hold a "cry," for the purpose of propitiating the Great Spirit in their behalf. On the 21st of March, the city, was thronged with Indians, the 22d having been designated by Captain John for the ceremony. They had prepared a large enclosure on the hill back of the American Quartz mill, their camp-fires surrounding it completely. The prelude to the opening of the fandango was the grand reception of the Auburn Indians, who, to the number of 150, participated in the ceremonies. They came in procession to within a half mile of the encampment, and halted to dress. The chiefs were continually yelling forth orders, and runners were constantly passing from tribe to tribe. A fantastical spectacle did they present, with their gaudy headdresses, when once more in motion. The Hangtown Indians opened column for their guests to pass through into the corral. The strictest silence was observed—not a word was uttered until the Auburn Indians had squatted on the ground, when all collected inside, and then arose a slow, mournful hum, mingled with groans, from the leaders, which at last broke out in a prolonged, unearthly wail from the multitude. Old and young appeared stricken with intense, uncontrollable grief and fear, exhibiting apparently deep contrition for past offenses to their Deity. This lasted for half an hour, then the fandango regularly opened.

The ring was cleared, and the Auburn Indians invited to open the ball. Some twenty stepped forward, led by a brawny old time-keeper, who stepped upon a short plank, underneath of which a singular instrument was placed in the ground, that gave a clear, ringing sound every time he stamped on it. Their dance consisted of heavy, quick stamps and muscular contortions of the body. Every hour a fresh number would occupy the ring. The day was excessively hot, which caused the perspiration to roll off their glistening copper hides in streams. With but few intermissions, the dance was kept up until midnight. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good order which prevailed. Not one drunken Indian was seen. The number present was estimated at 600. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the encampment during the day.

CHAPTER XXXII.

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3D, 1851.

(*Denote those who were elected.)

For Governor the following vote was given in the county:

*John Bigler.....	3,972
P. B. Reading.....	2,628

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

*J. W. McCorkle.....	2,909
*E. C. Marshall.....	2,915
E. J. C. Kewell.....	2,691
B. F. Moore.....	2,650

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 21D, 1852.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)

ELECTORS FOR FRANKLIN PIERCE (DEMOCRAT.)

W. S. Sherwood.....	6,106
J. W. Gregory.....	6,100
T. J. Henley.....	6,099
Andreas Pico.....	6,083

ELECTORS FOR WINFIELD SCOTT (WHIG.)

D. H. Haskell.....	5,142
J. C. Fall.....	5,144
J. E. Hale.....	5,146
T. D. Jones.....	5,143

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR.

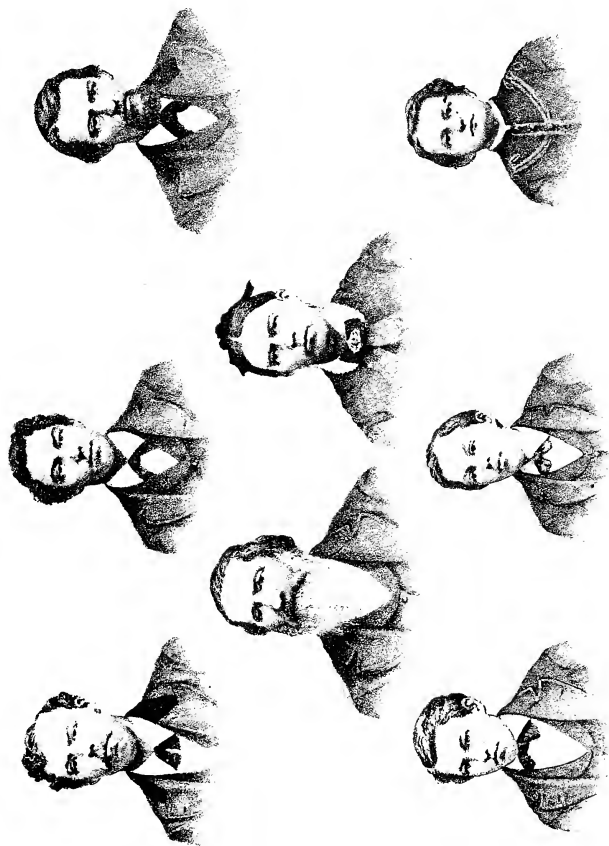
*John Bigler.....	4,373
William Waldo.....	4,219

Total vote.....	8,592
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The following was a complete list of the precincts of

El Dorado county in 1854:

Red Hills,	Long Bar (North Fork),
Union City,	Jay Hawk,
Missouri Bar,	Placerville, No. 1,
Coloma,	" No. 2,
Rock Bridge,	" No. 3,
Greenwood Canyon,	Green Springs,
Saratoga,	Greenwood Valley,
Somerset,	Ford's Bar,
Cold Springs,	Condemned Bar,
King's store,	Newtown,
Nashville,	Grizzly Flat,
Johntown,	Missouri Flat,
Chili Bar,	Cedarville,
Kelsey,	Coon Hollow,
Salmon Falls,	Smith's Point,
Mud Springs,	Work's Rancho,
Mountain Home,	Gardner's store,
Canyon Creek,	Pilot Hill,



FRANCIS VEERKAMP AND FAMILY

Canyon Creek (Ga. Slide), Reservoir,
 Spanish Bar, Mosquito Canyon,
 Dry Creek House, White Rock,
 Logtown, Negro Hill,
 Aurum City, McDowellville,
 Gold Hill, Oregon Bar,
 Deer Creek, Fiddletown,
 Centerville, Georgetown,
 Dickson's Rancho, Louisiana Bar,
 Middletown, White Oak Springs,
 Rock Canyon, Johnson's Rancho,
 Spanish Flat, Flint's Rancho,
 Vaughn's, Diamond Springs,
 Willow Springs Flat, Smith's Rancho,
 Big Canyon, Indian Diggings,
 Shingle Machine, Dry Creek valley,
 Forty Mile House, Peru.
 Big Bar (Cosumnes), Wisconsin Bar,
 Weberville, Murderer's Bar,
 Ladies Valley, Pleasant Valley,
 Volcanoville, Big Bar (Middle Fork).
 Pilot Creek.

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1854.

At this election there were three different tickets in the field, the Democratic, the regular Whig and the Independent (bogus) Democratic tickets. Total vote cast, 10,521.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

	Votes.
*James W. Denver.....	5,231
*Phillip T. Herbert.....	5,233
Calhoun Benham.....	4,160
J. W. Bowie.....	4,185
James Churchman.....	1,040
J. A. McDougall.....	1,112
Milton S. Latham (withdrawn).....	62

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

*Charles A. Leak.....	5,223
Joseph R. Beard.....	4,204
P. K. Woodside.....	1,094

FOR STATE SENATOR.

*Alfred French.....	5,108
*G. W. Hook.....	5,188
V. Y. Rashton.....	4,261
Hugh Miller.....	4,164
G. J. Carpenter.....	1,152
D. P. Tallmage.....	1,088

FOR STATE ASSEMBLY.

*W. F. Cunningham.....	5,194
*Theron Foster.....	5,195
*Edgar Bogardus.....	5,197

*John L. Boles.....	5,286
*E. A. Stevenson.....	5,212
*N. T. Smith.....	5,191
*J. C. Johnson.....	5,895
*William M'Connell.....	5,352
N. R. Benedict.....	4,085
A. J. Burnam.....	4,034
W. W. Marvin.....	4,147
H. M. Miller.....	4,254
S. Seabough.....	4,188
D. W. Cheeseman.....	4,159
J. B. Dayton.....	4,275
T. D. Heiskell.....	4,235
Thomas Wren.....	1,072
Alfred Briggs.....	1,117
J. G. Donner.....	1,071
Francis Flanders.....	1,085
Robert Rogers.....	1,123
G. W. Jeffries.....	1,021
Samuel M'Connell.....	1,140
N. S. Davis.....	1,070

The first election for Supervisors took place on the 9th of April, 1855. The districts, three in number, were made up as follows: First District, out of Coloma and Placerville Townships; Second District, out of Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Dry Creek and Cosumnes Townships; Third District, out of Kelsey, Big Bar, Georgetown, Greenwood and Salmon Falls Townships.

	Votes
1st District—*Henry Robinson.....	1,148
“ “ W. E. Spencer.....	673
2d District—*A. H. Hawley.....	1,090
“ “ M. C. Shearer.....	440
3d District—*Thomas M. Reed.....	256
“ “ S. P. Moffatt.....	62

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1855.

Two tickets were voted, the Democratic and the American or Know-Nothing ticket, the latter was the victorious one; the State ticket headed by Neely Johnson for Governor received about 1,000 majority. Total vote cast, 8,788.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

	Votes.
*Henry Fiske.....	4,800
*J. G. McCallum.....	4,795
A. St. Clair Denver.....	3,928
S. M. Johnson.....	3,919

FOR STATE ASSEMBLY.

*T. D. Heiskell.....	4,849
*J. E. Bowe.....	4,848
*Dr. E. Taylor.....	4,821

*George White.....	4,816
*John Borland.....	4,815
*— Welch.....	4,794
*S. T. Gage.....	4,777
*J. W. Oliver.....	4,900
Thomas H. Hewes.....	4,029
M. N. Mitchell.....	3,962
A. J. Lockwood.....	3,954
Asa H. Hawley.....	3,941
W. B. Dickenson.....	3,640
D. M. Boyd.....	3,937
Edgar Bogardus.....	3,892
S. T. Hamm.....	3,881

FOR SHERIFF.

E. B. Carson.....	4,797
W. J. Burwell.....	3,991

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

D. C. McKenney.....	4,702
Asa D. Waldron.....	3,986

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

C. J. Rackliffe.....	4,828
W. H. Brumfield.....	3,936

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Thos. M. Reed.....	4,854
George F. Gibbs.....	3,906

FOR RECORDER.

C. N. Noteware.....	5,012
Constantine Hix.....	3,578

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

H. W. Merrett.....	4,868
Wm. Buchanan.....	3,879

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Rutherford.....	4,772
Sam'l. F. Marquis.....	3,952

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

B. Herrick.....	4,825
George Duden.....	3,939

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John Henderson.....	4,813
John L. Shober.....	3,948

FOR SUPERVISORS.

1st District—John Kirk.....	1,274
C. C. Batterman.....	1,199
2d District—Alex. Irvine.....	1,490
Bayles.....*	1,265

3d District—R. E. Draper.....	1,082
Wm. Knox.....	1,063
For Prohibitory Liquor Law.....	2,877
Against Prohibitory Liquor Law.....	2,305

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1856.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)

Besides the Democratic and the American ticket, the ticket of the Republican Party then made its first appearance. Total vote cast 8,423.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Augustin Olivera.....	4,072	} James Buchanan
George Freaner.....	4,072	
P. Della Torre.....	4,072	
A. C. Bradford.....	4,072	
Balie Peyton.....	2,963	} Millard Fillmore
S. S. Pitzer.....	2,961	
R. N. Wood.....	2,962	
O. C. Hall.....	2,962	
A. Bell.....	1,388	} John C. Fremont
F. P. Tracy.....	1,388	
C. N. Ormsby.....	1,387	
L. C. Gunn.....	1,388	

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

*Charles L. Scott (Dem.).....	4,021
*Jos. C. McKibben.....	4,010
B. C. Whitman (Am.).....	2,917
A. B. Dibble.....	2,950
Ira. P. Rankin (Rep.).....	1,421
S. N. Turner.....	1,381

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

A. J. Moulder.....	4,043
H. B. Jones.....	2,943
J. M. Buffington.....	1,367

FOR STATE SENATORS:

*G. J. Carpenter.....	4,050
*S. M. Johnson.....	3,923
H. M. Miller.....	2,891
J. M. Douglass.....	2,832
W. H. Pratt.....	1,243
G. W. Baldwin.....	1,315

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY:

*Charles Orvis.....	3,932
*John Hume.....	3,977
*G. D. Hall.....	3,947
*S. F. Hamm.....	3,970
*Jonathan Carpenter.....	3,873
*J. Turner.....	3,947
*M. N. Mitchell.....	3,972
*George McDonald.....	3,980

A. D. Rock.....	2,796
A. O. Porter.....	2,927
F. A. Bee.....	2,767
J. E. Bowe.....	2,909
J. N. McDonald.....	2,835
J. McCormick.....	2,835
H. Miller.....	2,822
W. L. Worley.....	2,813
J. S. Campbell.....	1,322
J. W. Gilbert.....	1,310
H. T. Knight.....	1,298
T. H. Bartlett.....	1,280
C. C. Batterman.....	1,306
J. Maultby.....	1,304
J. Foster.....	1,230
A. L. Frost.....	1,248

FOR SUPERVISORS.

1st District—*John M. Dorsey.....	1,110
W. G. Swan.....	879
John Kirk.....	862
2d District—*A. F. Lee.....	1,308
J. B. Carter.....	967
M. S. Robinson.....	156
3d District—*R. E. Draper.....	1,059
John Bell.....	869
Joseph Barrell.....	445

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1857.

The Democratic State Ticket, with John B. Weller for Governor, received more votes than both the other tickets together.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Weller.....	3,124
Bowie.....	1,685
Stanly.....	1,336

Total vote.....6,145

FOR STATE SENATORS.

S. F. Hamm, W. B. Dickinson.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Harvey Lee,	D. T. Loofbourrow,
C. W. Pearis,	D. E. Buell,
J. S. Tipton,	A. J. Graham,
J. D. Galbraith,	H. A. Moses.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

James Johnson.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

W. H. Brumfield.

FOR SHERIFF.

Edgar Bogardus.....	2,864
A. D. Rock.....	1,382
Wm. Jones.....	1,573

FOR COLLECTOR.

Harrison Hilton.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Asa D. Waldron.

FOR RECORDER.

M. K. Shearer.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

A. D. Park. Nathan Rhine,

FOR ASSESSOR.

Lewis Foster.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

John G. Eusties.

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Charles E. Abbott.

FOR CORONER.

T. Dougherty.

FOR SURVEYOR.

E. W. Welton.

FOR SUPERVISORS.

1st District—A. A. Howard.

2d District—Wm. Knox.

3d District—C. B. Ferguson.

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1858.

FOR DISTRICT JUDGE.

Thomas H. Hewes.....	3,822
*B. F. Myers.....	1,398

FOR STATE SENATORS.

*I. S. Titus.....	2,644
*A. St. Clair Denver.....	2,613
Robert Bell.....	2,517
Gavin D. Hall.....	2,427

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*G. N. Douglass.....	2,619
*Wm. Coleman.....	2,616
*George M. Condee.....	2,581
*Ogden Squires.....	2,580
*J. S. Tipton.....	2,554
Ed. Hudson.....	5,541

J. J. Williams,	2,534
R. D. Crittenden,	2,529
*H. C. Sloss,	2,577
*Alfred Briggs,	2,564
*G. A. Douglass,	2,557
W. K. Hoyt,	2,553
A. J. Lockwood,	2,551
James Burr,	2,541
J. B. McGonagle,	2,439
Moses Tebbs,	2,370

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*H. L. Pease,	2,725
N. Johnson,	2,286

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

J. C. McKibben,	2,592
Wm. L. Dudley,	1,874
Theo. F. Tracy,	738

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1859.

Besides the Democratic State ticket with Milton S. Latham for Governor. There were two more tickets in the field, the Anti-Lecompton and the Republican. For the county ticket, however, the two last named were united as Fusionists running in opposition to the Democrats.

Total vote cast :

5,805

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A. J. Moulder,	3,054
A. H. Myers,	2,454
S. W. Brown,	381

FOR STATE SENATORS.

*W. D. Dickinson,	2,969
*R. D. Crittenden,	2,934
J. W. Shanklin,	2,833
H. C. Sloss,	2,781

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*Thomas Robertson†,	2,940
*D. C. Patten,	2,891
*David Fairchild,	2,955
*W. H. Stone,	2,975
*Asa H. Hawley,	2,921
*John C. Bell, (died April 15, 1860.)	2,907
*J. H. Watson,	2,926
*E. Dunlap,	2,903
W. A. Whitaker,	2,752
W. H. Russell,	2,825
W. S. Lofland,	2,813

†Thomas Robertson, of Coloma, died October 20, 1859, and a special election became necessary to fill the vacancy.

W. K. Hoyt,	2,716
Thomas Cruson,	2,760
M. B. Howard,	2,822
Stephen Willett,	2,877
John B. Hardin,	1,812

FOR SHERIFF.

W. J. Burwell,	3,182
James Burr,	2,623

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

W. A. January,	3,174
J. H. Vanderbilt,	2,546

FOR TREASURER.

J. J. Lawyer,	2,845
Robert Bell,	2,936

FOR RECORDER.

George Duden,	3,104
A. J. Lowry,	2,695

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

S. W. Sanderson,	2,931
John Hume,	2,824

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Lewis Foster,	2,904
J. B. Jackson,	2,842

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

T. S. Dorsey,	2,985
W. P. Earley,	2,790

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

H. S. Herrick,	2,994
L. H. Overton,	2,766

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

E. W. Welton,	2,884
George W. Green,	2,931

FOR CORONER.

Joseph Todd,	2,934
Thomas Dougherty,	2,827

FOR COLLECTOR.

Henry Larkin,	2,877
James M. Anderson,	2,914

SPECIAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

For one member of the assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Robertson, of Coloma.

A. D. Rock,	1,397
John Conness,	1,964
A. B. Bates,	180

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6th, 1860.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)

The four tickets for Presidential Electors, in El Dorado county, were voted in the following manner:

Stephen A. Douglas, Independent Democrat	2,697
*Abraham Lincoln, Republican	2,119
John C. Breckenridge, Democrat	1,898
John Bell, Constitutional Union	332

Total vote..... 7,046

FOR STATE SENATORS.

*A. St. Clair Denver	2,557
*O. Harvey	2,575
W. H. Pratt	2,110
William Jones	2,088
L. Fiske	1,887
James E. Bowe	1,897

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*John Conness	2,647
*J. J. Green	2,558
*Theron Foster	2,524
*Chas. W. Coltrin	2,725
*Alex. Hunter	2,526
*W. Colman	2,547
*S. Hill	2,549
*Robert Henderson	2,486
J. H. Corliss	2,190
O. H. Burnham	1,999
J. W. Edmondson	2,190
J. J. Moore	2,185
S. R. Goddard	1,977
R. E. Trask	1,943
L. D. Wicks	1,849
W. H. Willett	2,223
R. K. Boyd	2,013
S. P. Moffat	1,884
J. S. Blackwell	2,043
G. W. Hunter	2,005
Chas. B. Pettit	1,888
Daniel B. Soliss	1,822
Alexander Irvine	1,899
C. D. Brooke	1,747

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1861.

Leland Stanford nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket, received a majority of about 500 votes over the nominee on the Democratic ticket, John Conness. Total vote cast, 6,078.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Henry Edgerton	2,474
Joseph C. McKibben	2,447
Joseph R. Gitchell	2,288

H. P. Barber	1,358
D. O. Shattuck	1,336
Frank Ganahl	1,352
T. G. Phelps	2,478
A. A. Sargent	2,442
F. F. Low	2,410

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*Seneca Dean	2,458
*J. Frasier	2,425
*J. D. Dennis	2,501
*H. G. Parker	2,426
A. D. Rock	1,337
J. D. Rankin	1,314
Daniel Searles	1,341
D. M. Boyd	1,325
L. F. Compton	2,286
W. K. Creque	2,286
S. D. Salisbury	2,373
R. W. Button	2,285

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

*James Johnson	2,503
William Jabine	1,354
W. E. Sawyer	2,221

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

John Hume	2,572
S. W. Sanderson	1,315
J. G. Eastman	2,194

FOR SHERIFF.

Alex. Hunter	2,162
Fred. Baker	1,867
Sam. Enslinger	2,048

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Thos. B. Patton	2,482
Isaac S. Titus	1,283
G. J. Carpenter	2,326

FOR COLLECTOR.

Robert Bell	2,241
M. G. Griffith	1,542
J. M. Reynolds	2,340

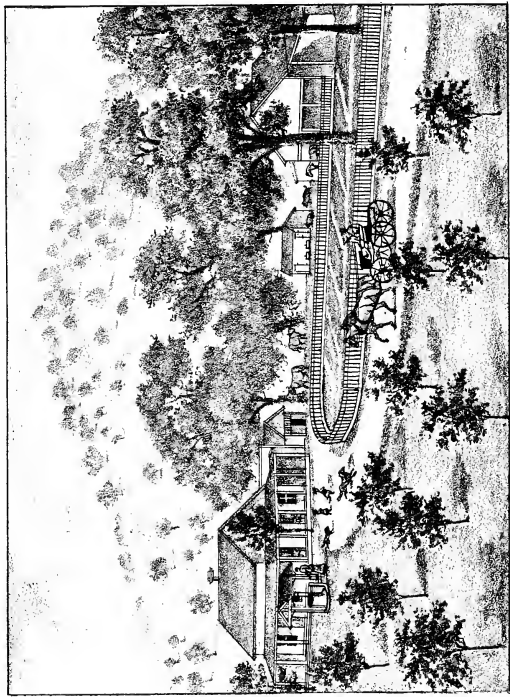
FOR RECORDER.

Stephen Willetts	2,504
W. L. Thomas	1,337
H. S. Hulburd	2,264

FOR TREASURER.

J. L. Perkins	2,457
Wm. Roush	1,283
Robert Chalmers	2,388

FOR ASSESSOR.		ARTICLE IX.	
George McDonald	2,462	Yes	4,201
G. W. Giffin	1,407	No	551
A. A. Stoddard	2,235		
Total vote cast			5,417
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.		GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1864.	
W. E. Gaylord	2,451	(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)	
L. Foster	1,348	Abraham Lincoln, Republican	2,947
S. Winters	2,213	George B. McClellan, Democrat	2,119
Total vote cast			5,066
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.		The Presidential electors were the following :	
Hugh Barker	2,485	Samuel Brannan, J. G. McCallum, W. W. Crane,	
J. L. Deady	1,353	Charles Maclay, Warner Oliver, John Doyle, H. B.	
Jas. Rogers	2,273	Barber, W. P. White, Joseph Hamilton, E. J. Lewis.	
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.	
M. A. Lynde	3,010	James W. Coffroth	2,116
C. B. Pettit (withdrawn)	—	*William B. Higby	2,936
C. H. Parker	2,304	FOR SUPERVISOR.	
FOR CORONER.		3d District—Dan. B. Craig.	
W. Eichelroth	2,478	GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1865.	
John Teuscher	1,366	At this election three different tickets were voted	
G. W. Clark	2,216	on. Total vote cast, 4,322.	
GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1862.		FOR STATE SENATORS.	
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		*James Johnson	1,950
*John Swett	3,083	L. D. Wicks	1,827
J. D. Stevenson	1,608	G. J. Carpenter	507
O. P. Fitzgerald	586	FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.	
FOR STATE SENATORS.		A. B. Bird	1,917
*O. Harvey	2,979	Daniel Seales	1,902
*A. H. Saxton	2,969	Charles F. Irwin	1,904
D. C. McKenney	2,176	E. L. Crawford	1,850
J. M. Douglass	2,236	*J. S. Campbell	2,082
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.		*J. F. Kidder	2,087
*S. W. Sanderson	3,046	*E. L. Smith	1,978
*Thomas Fitch	2,888	*Ed. F. Taylor	2,050
*J. R. Clark	2,979	Philip Teare	354
*James Burr	3,055	James Burr	372
John H. Dennis	2,131	A. L. McClung	353
M. L. McDonald	2,131	Nemi Osgood	396
S. M. Stilwell	2,162	FOR SHERIFF.	
B. Rodehan	2,212	Maurice G. Griffith	2,114
FOR AND AGAINST AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.		A. J. Baber	1,821
ARTICLE IV.		James B. Hume	371
Yes	4,317	FOR COUNTY CLERK.	
No	494	D. T. Loofbourrow	1,864
ARTICLE V.		D. W. Standeford	2,118
Yes	4,125	Charles P. Jackson	332
No	601		
ARTICLE VI.			
Yes	4,189		
No	579		



RESIDENCE OF FRANK VEERKAMP.
GRANITE HILL. ELDORADO, CAL.

FOR RECORDER.		FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY:	
C. W. Duden.....	2,010	*Stephen Willets.....	1,892
H. S. Hulburd.....	1,952	*Hugh B. Newell.....	1,858
W. E. Gaylord.....	356	*A. B. Bird.....	1,826
FOR COUNTY TREASURER.		*Charles Gildea.....	1,802
E. H. Watson.....	1,889	Calvin Edgerton.....	1,634
J. S. Moore.....	1,798	Ed. F. Taylor.....	1,685
J. L. Perkins.....	627	Alfred James.....	1,619
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.		A. T. Leachman.....	1,701
George E. Williams.....	2,933	FOR SHERIFF.	
J. G. McCallum.....	2,027	Maurice G. Griffith.....	1,907
John Bush.....	262	A. J. Baber.....	1,620
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR		FOR COUNTY CLERK.	
H. K. Stowe.....	2,011	W. N. Muffley.....	1,817
J. A. Bacon.....	2,037	J. M. Anderson.....	1,735
W. W. Harvey.....	384	FOR RECORDER.	
FOR CORONER.		W. M. Donahue.....	1,780
C. T. Murphy.....	1,966	Bart. Morgan.....	1,765
J. M. Arnold.....	2,058	FOR TREASURER.	
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.		John Theisen.....	1,753
W. H. Clark.....	1,902	Robert Chalmers.....	1,797
M. L. Robinson.....	1,995	FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
W. H. Bodfish.....	363	G. J. Carpenter.....	1,807
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		N. A. Hamilton.....	1,703
H. W. Fannen.....	2,043	FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	
E. B. Conklin.....	2,092	I. B. Richardson.....	1,825
FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.		B. F. Davis.....	1,729
J. D. Jackson.....	836	FOR CORONER.	
L. M. Davis.....	775	William Bayless.....	1,843
ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.		J. F. Pinkham.....	1,712
FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.		FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
John Kirk.....		A. D. Park.....	1,831
Thomas Fraser.....		J. A. Bacon.....	1,725
GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1867.		FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
Governor Henry H. Haight, the nominee of the Democratic party, in El Dorado county received 1,814 votes; the candidates of the other parties, G. C. Gorham counted 1,746, and Caleb T. Fay 123, this gives a total of 3,583.		W. H. Hill.....	1,864
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.		C. W. Childs.....	1,685
*James W. Coffroth.....	1,818	FOR SUPERVISOR OF 3D DISTRICT.	
William Higby.....	1,735	D. W. Carey.	
FOR STATE SENATORS:		JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 16TH, 1867.	
*George W. Hunter.....	1,815	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
O. H. Burnham.....	1,721	*O. P. Fitzgerald.....	1,450
		John Swett.....	1,337
		FOR COUNTY JUDGE.	
		*Charles F. Irwin.....	1,541
		Ogden Squires.....	1,225

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3D. 1868.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)

The Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket with Ulysses S. Grant, as candidate, were:

Charles Westmoreland, Alfred Redington,
D. A. Hoffman, O. H. Lagrange,
John B. Felton; the vote of the county 1,676.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

George Pearce, A. B. Dibble,
W. T. Wallace, E. J. C. Kewen,
Thomas Henley; they counted 1,683 votes in the county. Total vote of the county 3,360.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

*J. W. Coffroth..... 1,706
A. A. Sargent..... 1,654

FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE 2D DISTRICT.

*C. D. Broocke..... 688
A. R. McFarland..... 531

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1869.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

*Henry Larkin..... 1,506
H. F. Page..... 1,291

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*J. H. Miller..... 1,530
*J. D. McMurry..... 1,540
*C. Gildea..... 1,485
*H. B. Newell..... 1,487
W. P. Vernon..... 1,283
W. E. Spencer..... 1,292
S. Senter..... 1,319
E. F. Taylor..... 1,242

FOR SHERIFF.

J. B. Hume..... 1,532
Robert Chalmers..... 1,262

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

W. N. Muffley..... 1,477
H. J. McKussick..... 1,361

FOR TREASURER.

A. T. Gray..... 1,438
J. L. Perkins..... 1,361

FOR ATTORNEY.

G. H. Ingham..... 1,484
Phil. Teare..... 1,307

FOR ASSESSOR.

T. W. Breeze..... 1,437
G. Goodman..... 1,365

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whit. H. Hill..... 1,481
C. C. Pierce..... 1,323

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

G. W. Phillips..... 1,491
F. A. Bishop..... 1,313

FOR CORONER.

A. A. Howard..... 1,470
Dr. Smith..... 1,327

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Seneca Davis..... 1,438
C. E. Merrill..... 1,348

FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE 1ST DISTRICT.

S. A. Brown..... 523
Thomas Fraser..... 543

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1871.

On the State ticket the Democratic party counted a few more votes than the Republican; Newton Booth, the candidate elected for Governor, received 1,532, while Henry H. Haight, the candidate for re-election had gained 1,553. Total vote cast was 3,093.

FOR CONGRESS 2D DISTRICT.

James W. Coffroth..... 1,566
*A. A. Sargent..... 1,489

FOR STATE SENATORS.

J. J. Lawyer..... 1,516
*H. J. McKussick..... 1,551

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Flemming..... 1,480
L. L. Ramsey..... 1,464
*A. J. Bayley..... 1,554
Benj. Shivers..... 1,533
*Samuel H. Center..... 1,576
J. W. B. Dixon..... 1,480
*William Barklage..... 1,539
*Robert Chalmers..... 1,582

FOR SHERIFF.

Jas. B. Hume..... 1,414
W. H. Brown..... 1,635

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

J. B. Richardson..... 1,507
R. O. Turnbull..... 1,566

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

G. J. Carpenter..... 1,575
G. G. Blanchard..... 1,463

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Thomas W. Breze.....	1,572
Jasper Jurgens.....	1,485

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whit. H. Hill.....	1,575
George F. Mack.....	1,494

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

William Jabine.....	1,544
J. M. Anderson.....	1,527

FOR CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

A. A. Howard.....	1,473
H. W. Russell.....	1,572

FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE 2d DISTRICT.

Walter Miles.....	615
Benj. S. Tyler.....	476
For Constitutional Amendment.....	2,126
Against Constitutional Amendment.....	69
For Refunding State Debt.....	2,071
Against Refunding State Debt.....	80

JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 18th, 1871.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

*Chas F. Irwin.....	1,439
John Bush.....	848

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

O. P. Fitzgerald.....	1,049
H. N. Bolander.....	1,264
Total vote cast.....	2,302

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5th, 1872.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS WERE:

John B. Felton.....	1,309	For Grant
John F. Miller.....	1,309	
Claus Spreckels.....	1,309	
J. E. Hale.....	1,309	
J. D. Goodwin.....	1,309	
T. H. Rose.....	1,309	For Greeley
J. C. Shorb.....	1,093	
F. M. Pixley.....	1,093	
Jo. Hamilton.....	1,095	
F. H. Rosenbaum.....	1,094	
Peter Donahue.....	1,094	For O'Connor
John Yule.....	1,093	
J. Mora Moss.....	101	
John Nugent.....	101	
Zach. Montgomery.....	101	
W. J. Graves.....	101	
M. R. C. Pullman.....	101	
A. J. King.....	101	

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 2d DISTRICT.

*H. F. Page.....	1,103
Paschal Coggins.....	1,375

FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE 1st DISTRICT.

B. S. Crocker.....	472
H. B. Newell.....	514
Total vote cast.....	2,566

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1873.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

*Thomas Fraser.....	947
William Jones.....	677
Charles Gildea.....	939

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

W. E. Spencer.....	817
W. E. Riebsam.....	655
W. P. Vernon.....	779
W. T. Gibbs.....	816
*G. W. Simpers.....	1,214
*George H. Ingham.....	1,074
*George E. Williams.....	1,236
*Nathan Gilmore.....	1,061
J. W. D. Phillips.....	684
F. M. Dickerhoff.....	691
T. Z. Armstrong.....	592
M. A. Hunter.....	588

FOR SHERIFF.

W. H. Brown.....	1,183
J. D. Skinner.....	1,243
J. D. Woodworth.....	144

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

R. O. Turnbull.....	952
W. H. Hill.....	1,058
Bart. Morgan.....	563

FOR ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

H. W. Russell.....	885
T. A. Galt.....	1,048
W. E. Gaylord.....	621

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Phil. Teare.....	907
G. J. Carpenter.....	1,426

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

C. E. Dascomb.....	1,045
J. P. Munson.....	1,317

FOR CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

W. B. House.....	855
F. Collins.....	1,148
J. O. Forbes.....	573

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
J. M. Anderson.....	892
William Jabine.....	1,127
Robert Patton.....	544

FOR SUPERVISOR OF 3D DISTRICT.	
I. P. Jackson.....	229
G. W. Parsons.....	321
N. Wentworth.....	113
Total vote cast.....	2,665

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1875.

The Democratic State ticket headed by William Irwin, for Governor, in this county received about as many votes as both the other tickets together. viz:

*William Irwin.....	1,238
T. G. Phelps.....	740
John Bidwell.....	556

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE 2D DISTRICT.	
Henry Larkin.....	1,231
*H. F. Page.....	937
C. A. Tuttle.....	371

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.	
*G. J. Carpenter.....	1,260
Wm. Jones.....	1,210
*S. A. Nott.....	1,230
J. A. Thompson.....	1,213
W. A. Johnson.....	69

FOR SHERIFF.	
John D. Skinner.....	1,219
John Theisen.....	1,309

FOR COUNTY CLERK.	
Adam Simonton.....	1,186
George Burnham.....	1,350

FOR ASSESSOR.	
Walter Miles.....	1,248
R. Doncaster.....	1,255

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Geo. H. Ingham.....	1,243
Geo. M. Holten.....	1,238

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
John P. Munson.....	1,233
C. E. A. Dascomb.....	702

FOR CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	
Frederick Collins.....	1,130
F. W. Glynn.....	701
H. M. Collins.....	683

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
Wm. Jabine.....	1,242
J. M. Anderson.....	1,292

FOR SUPERVISORS.	
H. B. Newell.....	493
F. M. Dickerhoff.....	535
J. H. Miller.....	421
Samuel Center.....	353
George W. Parsons.....	312
Isaac P. Jackson.....	286
Total vote cast.....	2,543

SPECIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 20th, 1875.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.	
*Ezra Carr.....	917
O. P. Fitzgerald.....	1,122

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7th, 1876.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)	
Samuel Tilton.....	1,414
*Rutherford Hayes.....	1,331

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.	
G. J. Carpenter.....	1,362
*H. F. Page.....	1,357

FOR STATE SENATOR.	
*W. H. Brown.....	1,416
D. M. Kenfield.....	1,330
Total vote cast.....	2,746

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1877.

FOR STATE SENATOR.	
Maurice G. Griffith.....	1,282
*W. H. Brown.....	1,483

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.	
*S. A. Nott.....	1,498
*J. H. Miller.....	1,425
A. C. Folger.....	1,272
Wm. Jones.....	1,315

FOR SHERIFF.	
Henry Larkin.....	1,314
John Theisen.....	1,450

FOR COUNTY CLERK.	
George W. Simpers.....	1,310
George Burnham.....	1,456

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
Thomas A. Galt.....	1,408
G. W. Fountain.....	1,352

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

George H. Ingham.....	1,557
W. W. Likens.....	384
Thomas Davidson.....	733

FOR CORONER.

Thomas F. Lewis.....	1,387
W. M. Collins.....	1,358

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Jonn P. Munson.....	1,448
C. H. Cromwell.....	1,313

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

E. A. Smith.....	1,402
J. M. Anderson.....	1,356

FOR AUDITOR OF 2D DISTRICT.

Walter Miles.....	647
C. G. Carpenter.....	367
For the Constitutional Convention.....	406
Against the Constitutional Convention.....	641
Total vote cast.....	2,777

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 19TH, 1878.

FOR DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

*J. E. Dean.....	
*G. W. Hunter.....	
*Henry Larkin.....	

SPECIAL ELECTION, MAY 7th, 1879.

For the new Constitution.....	1,056
Against the new Constitution.....	1,348
Total votes.....	2,404

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1879.

At this election four different tickets were voted on the State ticket: George C. Perkins, the candidate elect for Governor had received in El Dorado county, 1,163; Wm. F. White, 402 and Hugh J. Glenn, 1,126 votes; a total of 2,691.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

*H. F. Page.....	1,157
W. P. Williams.....	339
T. J. Clunie.....	1,058

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

*J. S. Cone.....	927
G. J. Carpenter.....	514
Henry Larkin.....	1,256

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.

*F. M. Campbell.....	1,134
H. G. Gesford.....	816
A. L. Mann.....	361
S. N. Buck.....	395

FOR STATE SENATOR.

*W. H. Brown.....	1,314
J. G. O'Brien.....	694
S. A. Nott.....	688

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*Thomas Fraser.....	1,235
M. A. Hunter.....	687
Charles T. Foster.....	774
*Cyrus Coleman.....	1,104
J. W. D. Phillips.....	840
Jacob Urey.....	739

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

*E. W. Witmer.....	1,268
W. A. Bucknam.....	653
Julius D. Jackson.....	773

FOR SHERIFF.

George Burnham.....	1,163
Chas. T. Roussin.....	706
John Cartheche.....	827

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

G. W. Gallaner.....	812
James E. Dean.....	909
Geo. H. Ingham.....	973

FOR ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.

Wm. Rush.....	777
Walter Miles.....	741
Thomas A. Galt.....	1,187

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

G. W. Kimbell.....	1,146
E. A. Smith.....	967

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

C. E. Markham.....	1,393
J. P. Munson.....	1,300

FOR CORONER.

F. Banta.....	1,037
B. Hammel.....	695
J. J. Lawyer.....	969

Total vote cast..... 2,696

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2D, 1880.

(PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.)

The candidates of the three tickets got the following votes in the county.

Garfield, (Rep).....	1,417
Hancock, (Dem).....	1,520
Weaver, (Greenback).....	24

Total vote..... 2,961

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS

*H. F. Page.....	1,394
J. R. Glasscock.....	1,525
B. K. Low.....	12

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*Thomas Fraser.....	1,539
*Cyrus Coleman.....	1,498
David Fairchild.....	1,397
J. H. Miller.....	1,436

FOR SUPERVISORS.

1st District—Thos. Hardie.....	588
C. P. Young.....	537
2d District—Geo. H. Gilbert.....	384
Seth Loveless.....	631
3d District—A. A. Bayley.....	433
Geo. W. Parsons.....	356

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 7TH, 1882.

FOR GOVERNOR.

M. M. Estee.....	1,171
*Geo. Stoneman.....	1,517
R. H. McDonald.....	67
T. J. McQuiddy.....	17

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.

S. D. Waterman.....	1,213
*W. T. Welcher.....	1,487
R. A. Grant.....	42
E. J. Shellhouse.....	19

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, FIRST DISTRICT.

C. F. Reed.....	1,207
*G. J. Carpenter.....	1,462
Howard Andrews.....	40
G. T. Elliot.....	16

FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT LARGE, (CONGRESS).

W. W. Morrow.....	1,234
Henry Edgerton.....	1,215
*C. A. Sumner.....	1,489
*J. R. Glasscock.....	1,492

A. B. Hotchkiss.....	41
Warren Chase.....	48
S. Maybell.....	18
J. Yarnell.....	41

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

H. F. Page.....	1,183
* James H. Budd.....	1,510
J. L. Coles.....	39
F. Woodward.....	7

FOR STATE SENATOR.

(Joint El Dorado and Alpine).

J. H. Miller.....	1,338
Thomas Frazer.....	1,397

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

(Joint El Dorado and Alpine).

*Rowland.....	1,414
A. J. Bayley.....	1,345

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

*Irwin.....	1,576
Knapp.....	1,167

Of later years election polls have been kept at the following places: Myers Station, Lake House, Volcanoville, Georgetown, Onion valley, Garden valley, Musquito, Kelsey, Placerville, Sportsman's Hall, Moore's Station, Smith's Flat, Dick's Station, Diamond Springs, Pleasant valley, Newtown, Sly Park, Hank's Exchange, El Dorado, Shingle Springs, Nashville, Latrobe, Grizzly Flat, Fairplay, Indian Diggings, Clarksville, Wing's Store, Gold Hill, Coloma, Greenwood, Centerville, Salmon Falls and Negro Hill.

CHAPTER XXIII.

REMINISCENCES AND ANECDOTES.

The discovery of gold and the consequent rush of people to Coloma deprived J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, of his rights to land, etc., obtained under the Mexican rule, before the treaty was made that gave California to the United States; and it would be no more than right and just that he should receive something to indemnify him for those rights independent of some reward due him for the discovery of gold.

The first idea of recognizing the obligation of the State to give some aid to Marshall, was brought up in the State Legislature, in session of 1860 to 1861. Mr. Laspyres of San Joaquin county introduced a bill to the effect that steps should be taken by the State to aid the discoverer of gold in California; this bill, however, was killed by amendments.

Again, in the Spring of 1870, the following call made the circuit of the press: "J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California is living at a place called Kelsey, El Dorado county, in this State. He is old and poor, and so feeble that he is compelled to work for his board and clothes, being unable to earn more." But meagerly was this call responded, and of all the assistance that came up to help the poor old man, nothing was done on the side of the State.

The San Francisco Pioneers, in 1873, petitioned the State Legislature for a pension for Captain Sutter, with the result that \$250 per month, as a pension, were paid to the latter out of the State Treasury; while Marshall, petitioning at the same time in his own behalf, running out of money became pennyless, and the Pioneer Society of Sacramento forwarded him one hundred dollars.

Subsequently, when W. H. Brown became a member of the State Senate from El Dorado county, a bill for the aid of Marshall was introduced by him in the Senate, in session 1877 to 1878, (Senate Bill No. 413.) This bill allowed James W. Marshall the sum of one hundred dollars per month for a period of two years, provided, however, that this appropriation should cease in case of Mr. Marshall's death, before the expiration of the two years.

These two years have expired a long time, but other steps for his relief have not been made since, as far as we know, and Marshall, when we saw him last, was still walking straight and upright, apparently promising to outlive many a younger man.

In referring to the life-pension allowance made by Congress, in session of 1872 to 1873, to Thompson for carrying the mail on foot from Placerville over the Sierra Nevada to Genoa and Carson, before the road had been opened as a stage road, and the mail was carried by stage, to gratify the good services of an undaunted and indefatigable servant, Thompson—better known as Snow-Shoe-Thompson*—was repeatedly mentioned as the pioneer in the business for which the allowance was proposed at that time. While we do not wish to depreciate the services and merits due to Thompson, it is due to truth and justice also to state, that one of the earliest settlers of El Dorado county, Jack C. Johnson, of Johnson's ranch, preceded Thompson as a trans-mountain mail carrier; he was the man that opened up, marked out, and traversed the route called after him, "Johnson's Cut-off," which subsequently was traveled by Thompson, and he crossed the mountain range through the depression laid down on all the maps as "Johnson's Pass." By this very route, and through this pass Johnson has

carried the mail from the present site of Genoa to Placerville in twenty-six and one half hours previous to Thompson's first trip over the same route. It is not more than right that the government appreciated Thompson's services who intrepid and faithfully did his difficult and dangerous duty, unconcerned of season and weather, but let the truth of history be vindicated. Jack Johnson claims the name as the Nestor and pioneer of trans-mountain mail carrying on foot by the Placerville route.

It was in the period of the legislative session of 1860, when the Hall of Legislature was made the scene of a bloody tragedy, and though the final act of this tragedy took place at Sacramento and consequently outside the line of El Dorado county, concerning the cause of the affair and the principals who set it in scene, however, it belonged to El Dorado and therefore we have to deal with it as an home affair. The following is taken from the Sacramento *Standard* of April 12th, 1860:

"A serious and perhaps fatal affray took place yesterday at twenty minutes before one o'clock, in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, between Dr. Stone and John C. Bell, both members of the Assembly from El Dorado county, in which the latter received five knife wounds in different parts of the body, which are very dangerous and may prove fatal. The wounded man was taken to a rear room in the Occidental saloon, opposite the Capitol, where he was attended by Drs. Titus, Price, Morton and Proctor. He was subsequently removed to the boarding house of Mrs. Mara, on I street, where every attention was paid to him. Dr. Stone gave himself up to the custody of officer McClory. The Assembly immediately after the arrival of the news, took a recess but re-assembled in half an hour and adjourned till 10 o'clock next day."

A number of witnesses were summoned and the case was examined before Justice Barr at 2 o'clock, on April 12th, District Attorney Cole appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Coffroth and Stewart for the defense, Attorney-General Williams also sat by the side of defendants counsel and participated in the examination of the witnesses. After some lengthy talk of postponement it was concluded to go on with the case and the following witnesses were called: Dr. Morton, Judge Wilkins (member of the Assembly from Sonoma), Dr. Proctor, Wm. B. Carr, Hon. Phil. Moore, Harvey Lee, Capt. McClory, L. Robie, A. C. Lawrence (member of the Assembly from Trinity county), Supervisor Green, Frank Stewart, Humphrey Griffith, J. S. Stocker, and S. B. Wallace. The facts and particulars of the affray as gathered from the sworn tes-

*The snow shoes which Thompson used to make his dangerous trips in the winter, are still preserved at the Ormsby House, Carson City, Nevada.

timony of the witnesses before the Justice's Court gave clear evidence. In the following lines we give the testimony of Judge Wilkins, which embraces about the whole of the evidence: "Was present at the time of the affray; at my request Mr. Bell had gone into the Sergeant-at-Arms room, and we were conversing when Mr. Bell turned to Dr. Stone and said: 'Doctor, I am going to defeat your measure.' The measure in question was about the formation of the new county. Stone asked what were his reasons, the conversation continued and finally turned upon personal matters and the politics of El Dorado county. Bell charged Stone with having defeated certain members of the party of the county ticket; Stone denied it, Bell repeated his charges whereupon the Doctor said: 'If you say so you are a liar.' I only heard the lie given once, then both put themselves in an attitude of defense; I saw Bell put his hand in his pocket, there was some talk of a knife but I saw none, I said 'Gentlemen this is no place to settle a difficulty.' Bell raised his hand to strike and at that instant there was a pistol shot by Stone; Bell then followed Stone and clinched and struck him; they were not more than two feet apart when the pistol was fired. After the pistol had been fired the fight was continued, Bell was striking fiercely at Stone and seemed to have the best of him, and then I saw the pistol for the second time, I think it was a small pocket-pistol. There were several persons in the room at the time. I supposed that Bell was going to draw a weapon from the position in which he stood with his hand in his pocket."

After the examination of the witnesses the Court decided that it was a case of self defense and the attack of Dr. Stone justifiable, as it was evident that Bell had commenced the affray. Dr. Stone was bound over to appear before the higher Court with \$5000 bail, which was given by Dr. Pearis and Frank Hereford.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN C. BELL.

On Sunday morning April 15th, 1860, Hon. John C. Bell died in Sacramento from the effect of the wounds inflicted upon him by Dr. W. H. Stone, in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The intelligence of his death threw a gloom over Placerville, and saddened the hearts of his numerous friends in El Dorado Co. He was buried in Sacramento on Tuesday, and was followed to the grave by the State officers, both branches of the Legislature, and the Odd Fellows. The procession was large and imposing, and the funeral ceremonies solemn and impressive in an eminent degree. During the day the flags were displayed at half-staff from the public buildings and the several engine houses, and the bells were tolled. Gen. James W.

Denver, C. F. Rugg, H. C. Sweetser, J. R. Boyce, A. D. Rightmire, Jacob Welty, and Samuel Nixon acted as pall-bearers.

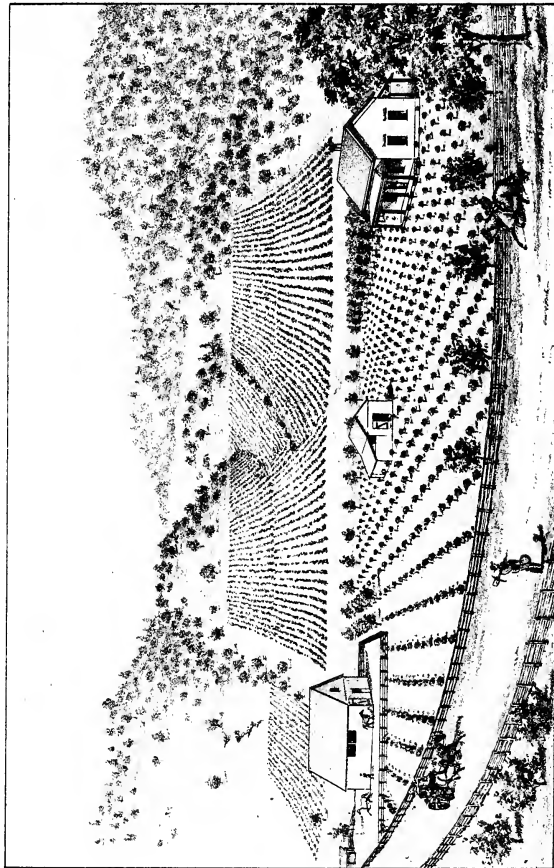
The Assembly Chamber was draped in mourning, as were also the seat and desk of Mr. Bell. Some generous hand also strewed his desk with white flowers.—Appropriate resolutions were offered in the House by Mr. Conness. Eloquent and feeling eulogies were delivered in the Senate and House on the deceased,—in the Senate by Col. Dickinson, and in the House by Messrs. Conness, Wilkins, Welty and Lamar, at the conclusion of which both Houses adjourned in respect to his memory.

A resolution was adopted by the House appropriating one thousand dollars out of the Contingent Fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his funeral and erecting a suitable monument to mark his final resting place; and a committee of three—Messrs. Conness, Welty and Beach—was appointed by the Speaker to carry out the object of the resolution.

Mr. Bell was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; emigrated to this State in 1852, settled in this county, and at the time of his death was aged about 30 years. He had no relatives in this State. He was a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, possessing many attractive qualities. A kind heart, a generous disposition and firmness and integrity of character of the highest order.

THE SENATOR.

The dismantling of the river steamboat of the golden era, known by every old timer in California, who all repeatedly made use of her services to go down to 'Frisco,' will be justification enough to give a short sketch of her strange and romantic history. A local item in one of the San Francisco dailies but recently announced that the old pioneer steamer *Senator*, belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship company, was to be dismantled for a coal barge and her machinery removed. Thus ended the career of what we believe to have been the most profitable vessel ever built since the invention of the steam engine. Considering that she has outlasted the *Golden Age*, *Golden Gate*, *Sonora*, *St. Louis*, *John L. Stephens*, *Sierra Nevada*, *Uncle Sam*, *Brother Jonathan*, *Northerner*, *Yankee Blade*, *Pacific*, *S. S. Lewis*, *Independence*, *North Star*, *Nebraska*, *Nevada*, *Great Republic*, *Oriflamme*, *Ajax*, *Colorado*, *Constitution*, *Golden City*, *America*, *Japan*, *Alaska*, *Arizona* and *Montana*, *Sacramento* and others, the longevity and excellence of this ship borders somewhat on the marvelous. After thirty-four years of more constant service than any other vessel has ever seen, she has not been broken up entirely but converted into a coal barge still to serve some nautical purpose.



C. W. RAMSEY'S
RESIDENCE AND FRUIT RANCH · COLOMA VALLEY · EL DORADO · CAL.

The history of this Methuselah of American steamships in short is as follows: She was built in 1848, at New York, by W. H. Brown, to run between Bangor, Maine, and Boston, but before she was quite finished, the California gold fever broke out and she was dispatched for the Pacific coast, arriving in September 1849. She left New York with coal in her hold and all her main deck staterooms, the latter being first consumed. Arriving at Rio de Janeiro, she took coal, water and supplies, then sailed for Valparaiso and thence to Panama, where she took on 520 passengers at \$300 in the cabin and \$200 in the steerage. After arriving at San Francisco, her deep water bulwarks were cut away, her masts taken out and she was speedily transformed into a river steamer. She began to make tri-weekly trips to Sacramento, at \$35 cabin passage, \$15 deck passage, \$5 for a stateroom and \$3 for a single berth extra. Freight was \$20 per ton. Dinner, which was the only meal served on board, was \$2 per head. Her receipts for the round trip would often amount to \$20,650 of which \$10,000 would be for cabin passage, \$4,400 for deck passage, \$650 for staterooms and berths, \$1,600 for meals and \$4,000 for freight. This lasted for about four months, before any other boat of good business capacity came on the line, the *New World* being the next one.

To recollect the names of her officers: Captain, Lafayette Maynard, U. S. N.; John Van Pelt was mate and also acted as pilot; Dennis Crowley, second mate; J. L. Sheppard, engineer; Marshall Hubbard, clerk, and James Duffy, steward. After a lapse of six months Captain Maynard went ashore to act as agent of the boat and John Van Pelt was promoted captain. When the *New World* came out, Marshall Hubbard, of Massachusetts, and Francis Cunningham bought an interest in her and she ran opposite days with the *Senator*, under command of Captain Edgar Wake-man, whose license was afterwards revoked by the local inspectors for a collision with the *Eclipse*. He was succeeded by Captain Samuel Seymour, who died in 1859. The *New World* had been built in New York expressly to run on the Sacramento river, and was the first steamer ever launched with steam up, in the Atlantic waters. But when the passenger trade on the Sacramento river changed into the freight trade, requiring larger boats, she was sold, in 1864; she could not carry over seventy tons, while the *Senator* often had four hundred tons aboard. There were nearly four months in which the *Senator's* gross receipts were upwards of \$50,000 per week, but she drew too much water for a low-water boat, and from September to January she was too deep for the river.

Early in 1854, a great combination was formed by which seven lines of boats were consolidated into the California Steam Navigation company. After the consolidation the *Senator* was laid up at Washington, across the river from Sacramento, from July, 1854, until the following May, when she was taken down to San Francisco to be placed upon a southern route. On her way down she met with some accident; Capt. Seymour was bringing her down without a pilot and concluded to run the 'old river' instead of steamboat slough, as was usual. But just coming out of the old river at the foot of Obispo island, he struck her rudder against a snag and tore it out. Two little schooners were lying near there, windbound, and for the sake of getting his boat to San Francisco Capt. Seymour agreed with the captains of the little crafts to tow them down for nothing for the sake of getting his boat steered. The *Senator* was then lashed between them and reached port in safety.

Speaking of the *Senator* reminds us of a pleasant story first related by Judge P. W. Keyser in his centennial address, delivered at Nicolaus, Sutter county, July 4th, 1876, which illustrates the *modus operandi* of Senator Green, of the first California State Legislature.

Bear creek or river, as it is sometimes called, was in early days a small but pretty stream, quietly and lazily wandering through the foothills and down to the plains where it run between well defined and well wooded banks, its calm flow disturbed and imbedded by trees and underbrush growing thickly in the midst of its clear waters, to Feather river, with which it formed a junction a mile or two above Nicolaus. Of course it was unnavigable, except to light row-boats, and not to them in low water, while the large river steamers, of which the largest and finest at that time was named the *Senator*, could even at the highest water scarcely approach the mouth. Green, however, in describing, during the discussion of the county-seat question of Butte county, the advantages of his town of Oro, spoke of the splendid river on which it was situated, the waters of which, he asserted, when at the lowest stage of a long, dry summer, could be easily navigated. A brother Senator, who knew Green's weakness for hyperbole, interrupted by asking him if he meant to say that the river steamers could navigate Bear river at its lowest stage of water. "I mean to say," replied Green, "that the Senator can navigate it at any time of the year." After adjournment some one accused him of having, to put it mildly, stretched the truth in saying that a steamer like the *Senator* could navigate Bear river. "I never said," answered Green, "that the

steamer *Senator* could, I said the Senator could, but I meant the Senator who asked the impertinent question."

THE UNIONTOWN BELL.

Long years ago there was a denomination of Baptists in Uniontown, who built themselves a fine church. Some time after the building was erected, some of the enterprising members went around among the citizens with a subscription paper and raised money to buy a large, fine-toned bell, to put in the church steeple, and for a few years it rang out its merry chimes at the usual occasions. In course of time Uniontown, like all other mining communities of California, went down and soon the little church organization was entirely broken up in consequence of its members moving away, and for several years there had been no service held in the church. The doors had separated from their hinges, and the windows broken in, and the bell, from which the rope long since rotted, hung still in unbroken silence. The building nearly became the appearance of an old ruin, fit for the habitation of owls and bats. Just then, in 1871, it happened that a Baptist minister from Sierra county, who was formerly a pastor of this church, came to Uniontown, and without consulting the trustees of the church ascended into the belfry of the old building and took therefrom the bell, and brought it up to Coloma with the intention of expressing it to Sierra county the next day. The citizens hearing of the proceeding denounced it an outrage on the community, some six or eight of them followed the parson to Coloma, and went to a Justice of the Peace, who advised them to get counsel. They sought legal advice, but the minister in anticipation of this had retained all the lawyers in town. Then just in time a young sprig of the legal profession appeared on the stage of action. His services were immediately engaged, he wrote out his papers, handed them to a constable and in less than fifteen minutes the bell was arrested and confined in jail. The minister was completely non-plussed, and thinking, perhaps, he had overdone the thing, and the law could get a hold on him, he disappeared in the night and did not show himself in Coloma or Uniontown again, but the bell remained in jail probably awaiting its trial.

An amusing incident occurred at Georgetown in the early days of the Republican party. At the presidential election of 1856, when Fremont and the woolly horse were in the field, an old Democrat, made such when he first came from the old sod, who believed he had been wrong, turned Republican and voted for Fremont and the woolly horse. He took many a drop of the crathur with his new friends until his head and heels rebelled. About dark he started for his cabin, but the road had become tangled and serpentine, and he found the bottom of a deep shaft that did not belong to him: He shouted and bellowed, wept and prayed for help, but no help came. All night and most of the next day he prayed. Some miners roaming over the hills hearing an unusual noise, searched and at last they discovered that the sound issued from a shaft. They carefully approached, hearing the low moans of a person in distress and praying for help. Words came in plaintive tones, intermingled with sobs, and then these words: "O God, if you will help me out of this pit I will never in all my life vote the Republican ticket again, be dad." The poor fellow was almost demented, being without food, cold, and death staring him in the face, believing it was a punishment for voting for the woolly horse. A rope was procured and the poor fellow restored to the sunlight. He kept his word, and did not drink any more.

A short time ago a Chinese pauper died in an old cabin on the outskirts of town (Placerville). On notification of his death at the Sheriff's office an officer called upon the head Chinamen and requested them to see to the interment of their compatriot. They responded that the Chinaman had paid taxes to the Court House, and the Court House must bury him, thereupon was held a council of war at the Sheriff's office, resulting in a bit of strategy. The head Chinamen were informed that it was all right, the Court House would give the corpse the honor of incineration—in vulgate, would burn the body up. The ruse was successful; this would interfere with the religious duty of transporting the bones to the consecrated soil of China. The head men yielded gracefully; rather than have the body burnt they gave it Celestial burial, and lost the pains to which they had gone in removing the poor fellow to the old cabin to die and be buried by the Court House.



LOCAL HISTORY.

COLOMA.

Old Coloma! The town with some history--no, the starting point of a history of El Dorado county, and of the total revolution in the history of the whole State, throwing her out of the lethargy and quietness of hundreds of years in a feverish excitement that kept her enchained for about twenty-five years. The discovery of gold in the race of the Coloma mill, however, did not stop with the revolutionizing of California; no, it became epidemic and infected the whole civilized world. The alarm was given out, and Coloma became the motto of the day, Coloma the longing of millions, and Coloma the endpoint of the travel of thousands, whose starting points had been most every where on this globe. And right here it may be allowed to put the question: Has California been benefited with the discovery of gold at Coloma, and all the circumstances that followed? The discovery of gold was unavoidable, it would have been made sooner or later. But there can be no doubt that California would be better off nowadays, if the discovery had not been made before the State became more settled and thicker populated, or if the discovery would have been kept a secret as Capt. Sutter had proposed it. A slow development would have avoided the outgrowing of all those monopolies under which the State is suffering now. What did those miners of early days care for the welfare of this country? More than nine out of each ten came here to make their pile and march home with it, according to the motto of the great French revolution: "*Après nous, le déluge*," not a particle different from the Chinamen. How many millions have been drawn out of this country without leaving anything or giving anything in return. Look at all these mining towns, what flourishing and happy settlements would we see all through the mountains, if their population had not been managed under such haste and excitement.

Coloma is located on the South Fork of the American river, in an altitude of 900 feet above the level of the sea, on the upper end of the Coloma basin, which is surrounded by hills of from 800 to 1,000 feet higher up. When El Dorado county was organized Coloma was selected for the county-seat, there being no other place in the county at that time; but after a few years already some rivals turned up, and from 1854, a fight for the removal of the county-seat began which lasted for three years and ended in a victory for Placerville.

For the first few years after the discovery of gold all the new arrivals were bound for Coloma, and though the mines in the vicinity were rich and plenty

of them, the population was growing so fast that soon many had to be turned away to look out for other diggings, thus scattering and prospecting all over the country. But a large business was done here in the support of a population that numbered into the thousands. The first business places in town were Capt. Shannon & Cady's, the New York Store, S. S. Brook's store, and John Little's emporium on the North side of the river. Warner, Sherman & Bestor, of the United States army, kept a store here during the winter of 1848-'49; Bestor being the business man of the company. The first hotel was the Winters Hotel, Messrs. Winters & Cromwell, proprietors; A. J. Bayley, now of Pilot Hill, attended bar there. Sutter's saw-mill had been finished and was put to work by Messrs. Winters, Marshall & Bayley, doing a fine business. A large two-story building had been erected for a theater in 1852. Capt. Shannon was Alcalde of the township, and John T. Little first Postmaster, a Post office having been established already in 1849; S. S. Brook became second Postmaster, but the business was growing so immensely that it afforded too much time for a store-keeper, and Mr. D. G. Waldron, now of San Francisco, was appointed Postmaster soon after President Pierce's inauguration. Thisthen was the principal Post-office in California, concerning the business; six pony expresses were running between Coloma and the mines all around, to deliver the half-monthly arriving mail, charging one dollar a letter for the delivery. Wagon loads of letters had to be sent to the dead letter office, as most of the people leaving home made Coloma, their destination, but either had never arrived here, or turned away to other mining districts.

Of other men of prominence in those early days, we mention: Newell & Williams, and Thomas H. Hewes, lawyers; Col. Clendenin; Wm. McConnell & Co.; Geo. Duden; Asa D. Waldron; Dr. Gibbs; Col. Thomas Robertson; Hon. John Conness; Dav. E. Buel; A. A. Van Guelder; D. P. Talmadge; J. G. McCallum, now of Oakland; A. H. Hawley; Robert Chalmers; S. B. Weller; General Thomas Williams; D. G. Waldron; there were A. J. Bayley, now of Pilot Hill; W. M. Donahue, now of Placerville; Hon. J. C. Brown, A. St. Clair Denver.

One of Sutter's iron howitzers is still decorating the front of Meyers' Hotel. It was here that the first plan for obtaining water by artificial means was derived, and the first ditch in El Dorado county and California was built; it was called the El Dorado Canal, and had a length of six miles. This proving a good investment for the projectors, soon others followed with the following ditches: The Hollingsworth & Co's; the Coloma Canal; the Shanghai

Ditch; the Williams Ditch; the Greenhorn Ditch; and the largest of all of them, the U. S. M. John T. Little, now of San Francisco, also owned the first ferry across the South fork from Coloma to the north side. Mr. Ed. T. Raun, in the Spring of 1850, went on to build across here the first bridge in the county, which was renewed in 1855. The high water of 1862, however, swept it away, and now a small wire rope suspension affair, for footpads only, may be found as accommodation across the river. Sutter's old saw mill, as already stated, was working at full speed from 1849 to 1852 or '53, thereafter it was not used any more and commenced to go to pieces. When David E. Buel, who was the second Sheriff and one of the first settlers of the county, in May, 1854; was leaving Coloma to go east he was presented with a magnificent gold headed cane, the wood of which was taken from the head-block of the "Sutter saw-mill." The top of the cane was ornamented with an accurate and beautiful engraving of the old mill, and immediately below the rim the names of the generous donors. A letter, dated Coloma May 28th, 1854, accompanying the present was signed by the Under and Deputy-Sheriffs: E. N. Strout, J. S.; Welton, Henry Larkin, Adam Burget, H. A. Young and John Orr. Thus it seems that the pieces of the old mill, where used to transfer them into presents for memory and relics, which will be highly valued by the coming generations.

In 1854, the Sunday law was passed and the undersigned business men gave notice that they would close up their stores on and after December 10th, 1854: Wm. McConnell & Co; O. Camp & Co; Dunn & Bell; Kimball & Co; Geo. Vincent & Co; E. Weller & Co; M. Holmes: A. G. Tryon; Frank Beckhart; M. Skolney; J. Morris; J. Bernhard & Co; Wm. Dormody; Jos. W. Seeley; A. Dombrowsky; J. Waters; Wm. Clatworthy and T. Elkus. These were the leading business firms then.

The Odd Fellows were the first to form a lodge of their order at Coloma, it was organized as "Coloma Lodge, No. 27," on August 21st, 1854, with the following first officers: J. C. Brown, N. G.; A. St. Clair Denver, V. G.; R. E. F. Moore, Secretary; Wm. Paterson, Treasurer, and Joshua Jones. Soon after the organization they built their own hall.

Acacia Lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M., was organized November 1st, 1855, and received their charter from the Grand Lodge at Sacramento, dated May 8th, 1856. The first officers were: J. M. Reed, W. M.; Thomas Robertson, S. W.; Thomas H. Williams, J. W.; J. L. Chapman, Treasurer; A. A. Van Guelder, Secretary; C. N. Noteware, S. D.; M. Barowsky, J. D.; H. S. Herrick, Tyler.

E. Clampus Vitus order was organized February 11th, 1856, with the following first officers: E. B. Carson, N. G. H.; Thomas M. Reed, G. R. P.; M. R. Elstner, C. P.; P. B. Fox, C. V.; A. H. Hawley, G. R. T.; John Hume, G. R. F.; A. W. Merrill, G. R. S.; James Sullivan, G. R. M.; John F. Long, R. S.; M. Barowsky, Tyler.

Coloma Musical Association, Wm. H. Taylor, President.

On the 14th of September, 1881, a charter was granted to the members of Coloma Lodge, No. 203, A. O. U. W. with the following first officers, Daniel Haggart, P. M. W.; Simeon Hunt, M. W.; Jos. H. Thomas, F.; Morris G. Bradley, O.; M. J. Allhoff, Receiver; Jos. Allhoff, Finance; Wm. H. Hooper, Recorder, Jos. Anderhalden, G.; James W. Quirk, J. W.; J. W. Chappleman, O. W.

Notwithstanding the great accumulation of all classes of people from all different nations, Coloma was a very quiet and peaceful mining camp; but very few incidents of violence are known to have taken place here. In March, 1860, James Hannum killed one Anthony Martin, on account of some difficulty arising out of a game of cribbage. He was indicted for murder in the District Court, the jury failing to agree, and he interposed a plea of guilty for manslaughter. He was sentenced to four years in the State prison.

A party of miners on Monday, March 4th, 1861, became incensed at the Chinese of this town, and created riotous proceedings; in consequence of which thirty-six of them were arrested. W. S. Long, of Sacramento, and John Hume were employed in their defense, and N. G. Curtis, of Sacramento, assisted District Attorney Sanderson in the prosecution. They were tried, and O'Donnell and fifteen others were found guilty of riot in the Court of Sessions on March 16th, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 each and the costs.

Coloma has not only a place in history, but also in the hearts of all romantic visitors. There is no hamlet in the Sierras more serene and poetic; the air is perfectly ethereal, during the day mellow and golden, during the night silver and purple. Then the moon rises over the hills, arraying orchards and piney summits and quiet cottages with veils of silken radiance. Here may be heard yet the rattle of the rocker, and perhaps close by the roar of the hydraulic pipe may fill the trum of your ear. Here is still the old-time log cabin, where pork and beans with additional flap-jacks were luxuries, alongside the elegant cottage, embowered in roses, surrounded by almond and peach groves. Much gold has been taken out of this valley,

but the time where miners occupied this ground, and mining events and interests constituted the topic of the day, lay far back. Vineyards and orchards line the hillsides as high up as water for irrigation can reach, and the sunny grape draws its sparkling juice from among soil sprinkled with virgin gold. And, though, the Coloma basin has lost a great richness in shape of gold, it has copiously made up in permanent improvements. The fruit grown in this vicinity and on this soil is unsurpassable in juice and flavor; and has made a name for itself. Upon the decline of the mines many persons engaged in planting fruit trees; among the first to plant on the north side were E. Woodruff and A. A. Van Guelder. The latter was the first engaged in general fruit growing; he was followed by Henry Mahler, Jonas Wilder, Henry Pierce, Edward D. Lohry, J. H. Williams, H. Hawley, Joseph Allhoff, J. G. Vanderheyden, Jno. Crocker and Mrs. Robertson.

The Coloma basin is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by about a mile in width. The number of vines of all varieties bearing in the valley is about 350,000 and of choice fruit trees within this space about 30,000, located as follows: On the north side, 50,000 vines and 5,000 trees; Coloma proper, 180,000 vines and 10,000 trees; below Coloma, 120,000 vines and 15,000 trees.

The *California Pioneer* some time ago had the following reminiscence of a short stay at Coloma in the fall of 1849, from the pen of old "Mac," which may have a space here: "Coloma, then called 'the mill,' was quite a prosperous mining center, habitations or dwellings were all constructed of rough logs, of backwood pattern, except Captain Shannon's mansion, the New York Store, the Winters' Hotel, and perhaps one or two other unimportant buildings. The old Sutter saw-mill, of course, stood out as a marked monument of the place and the chief point of attraction for strangers. It was then running to its utmost capacity; the stately pines were being cut from the valley and hillsides to supply the great demand for lumber, giving the hamlet the appearance of a western lumber camp. Boards, not of the first quality, sold readily for \$400 per 1,000 feet. Winters, Marshall & Bayley were the owners. Close by the mill were a few log huts, and just below, a log building occupied by S. S. Brooks for a store, and directly across the road was a two-story clap-boarded mansion of Captain Shannon, occupied by Shannon & Cady, as a store and house of entertainment. The Captain was the head man of the town, and in addition to his military title held that of Alcalde, or Judge of the First Instance, by virtue of an appointment from the Military Governor. In addition to a retail trade, he

entertained strangers and way-farers with a generous hospitality, and administered to rogues and vagabonds even and exact justice. In front of his house stood a stately native pine, straight as an arrow, which on the Fourth of July he employed one of his old soldiers (Sucre) to trim and surmount with the American flag, at a cost of \$600, to commemorate the great holiday. This pine stood there for years as a mark of the Captain's munificence and patriotism. A few rods below the Captain's house was the rude "shelling" of Patrick and Bridget Doody. They had come to the country with Col. Stevenson, and looked to the Captain for protection. Patrick was indebted to Brooks to a small amount, who, like most creditors, wanted his money; and caused an attachment to be levied on the Doody hut. Patrick being absent in the mines, leaving his other half to look after domestic affairs and town laundry; the Captain not at home, Bridget in her dilemma did not know what to do, sent for the writer. He answered the call and proceeded to her domicile. He advised the distressed woman that she need have no apprehension; that her real estate was not worth selling, except for firewood, and Brooks had no need of that, and that she might snap her finger at the cruel creditor, when, suddenly she went down on her knees in the middle of the room, which was floored with the native soil, and with a knife commenced digging, to the great surprise of her spectator. Out she drew two large bottles filled with the finest gold, worth not less than \$2,000, which she had saved or filched from Patrick. In her anger she apprehended the attachment reached this hidden treasure. Mac advised her to pay the debt, and restore the gold to the old bank where it had lain so long safely until she and Pat had made up their minds to return to their home in New York. Near the old ferry was the establishment of John Gratee and Captain Johnson; a little further up the New York store of Dannel & Nichols, and Winters' new hotel. Then came the residence of Peter Weimer and family; Peter had been in the employ of Marshall when the gold was discovered in the mill race. He insisted always that Marshall did not believe the glittering lumps were genuine, until his wife had boiled them in the wash boiler, and they came out as bright as a new dollar.

"At the extreme limit of the hamlet was a log hut occupied by Captain Cheever and Robert Gordon; Case had a store hard by. Across the river J. T. Little had his immense mercantile establishment; Foster and Hildebrand had small stores there also.

"Gordon was a man of fine literary taste, and was once on the editorial corps of the *Alta California*; Cheever had been a merchant at Manilla; Captain Shannon was the impersonation of fun and his coun-

tenance ever wore a smile. Syke Baldwin, the Captain's tender-man, formerly one of his company, in spite of long years of dissipation, was full of humor, and had a pleasant word for all who patronized his bar. For those that were acquainted there at the time, we recall to memory the face of the honest-hearted Winters; the quiet, unpretending Marshall; the tall, dark-eyed Weimer; the brusque Dr. Read; the dry Stubbleben; the rough Gratee; the babbling Brooks; the noisy Miller, and little Jack More.

"One day in December, '49, a crowd came trooping down the street to Captain Shannon's mansion, having in custody a vagabond sailor, charged with having stolen from a miner \$600 in dust contained in a purse, demanding the exercise of the judicial authority of the Captain as Alcalde. The latter without ceremony opened his court, selected a jury of six reputable men, appointed prosecution attorney, etc.; the prisoner was given a full opportunity to establish his innocence. The case, after the charge of the Alcalde, was given to the jury. After due deliberation, through their foreman, the jury rendered a verdict as follows:

1. We find the prisoner guilty of the charge.
2. In consideration of the poverty of the complainant, if the prisoner will make restitution of the property and depart the "diggings," he may be discharged.
3. If he does not accept the offer, then and there he shall receive 25 lashes, well laid on, be imprisoned with ball and chain for a space of 10 days, and then, if he restores the money and departs, he is discharged.
4. At the expiration of the imprisonment he shall receive 25 lashes and leave the diggings.

"The prisoner declined to return the money and suffered the full penalty; after which he vanished to parts unknown."

The late Ogden Squires, of Placerville, had in his possession, and submitted to our inspection, a Day Book, kept at Sutter's mill, Coloma, Messrs. Winters, Bayley & Marshall, proprietors, from January 3d to April 22d, 1850. Among other survivors who are charged with lumber on this book we find the names of William Rogers, first Sheriff of El Dorado county, now of Ruby Valley, Nev.; J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, now residing at Kelsey; Kimball, then of the firm of Pauley & Kimball, now of Aurora, Nev.; F. Beckhardt, now at San Francisco; Edw. T. Raun, now of the architect-firm Kennitzer & Raun, San Francisco; Storrs & Storer, the one now in Virginia City, the other of Truckee; Charles E. Pickett, now of San Francisco; John T. Little, now real estate broker of San Francisco; S. S. Brooks, of San Francisco; and A. J. Bayley, of Bayley's ranch, Pilot Hill.

The first entry for January 3d is a charge against J. Bailess & Co., to 70 feet lath, \$35 00. Further down we find Robt. Cadwalader charged with one scantling 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, \$4 30; then comes J. A. Perry for 225 feet of scantling at 40 cents, \$90 00; Mr. Perry is charged again on January 9th with \$88 00 for 160 feet of plank and 60 feet of scantling. On the 10th of January Winters & Bayley commenced purchasing lumber for the hotel at Pilot Hill, 16 feet for \$6 40. On the 5th of February, Quay, Gardner & Moore are charged \$1,787 96, for 4,077 feet of dimension lumber, 135 feet of rough boards and 256 feet of sheathing. On the 18th of April the following are set down among the cash receipts: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of lumber, \$1 00; 2 slabs, \$1 00; 5 slabs, \$5 00; 4 broken slabs, \$2 00. On the 20th of April, Alfred Finney pays \$15 00 for 14 slabs. On the same day Jacob Stubbleben takes a rough lot (630 feet) of building lumber at reduced rates, only \$189 00; on the same day Walter Buckland is credited with one month's work in the mill, from March 21st to April 19th, inclusive, with \$300 00. The same day we find this entry: J. S. Fisk, to 4 pieces, 2x4, 16 feet long, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, at 30 cents, \$12 80; memorandum, dentist over the river, payable in six weeks; reference, Osterhaut and Allen.

UNIONTOWN.

First called "Marshall," as Coloma was called Sutter's mill, below Coloma, once a mining community of some note. There were not less than one thousand men engaged here in mining, partially on the South Fork of the American river, partially on the neighboring Granite and Shingle creeks, supporting ten or twelve large boarding houses, and a number of stores. The first store was opened by Inglesby & Merrill. Benjamin Smith also kept a store, and the first impression was to call the town in honor of him, but this was changed and the name Uniontown selected. Another store was kept by Franklin Prague, who also built the first Uniontown bridge. A saw mill, the second one in El Dorado county was erected on what was then known as saw-mill slough, by Athens & Vance. Dr. Doolin kept a drug store besides his practice as a physician. The first family in town was that of Mr. Olmstead, from Oregon; Wm. Cromwell, Jno. Thompson, Robert Wood and others followed. Law & Stevens kept the first bakery, and furnished the very smallest loaves of bread in the winter of 1850, when flour was worth \$50 per 100 lbs., and a pound freight was charged 16 cents from Mormon Island to Coloma. H. K. Stowe, was one of the first settlers, and Herrick Jacobs was probably the first blacksmith in town. In 1853, Mr. A. Lohry opened a general store here and a few years after

erected the brick store still occupied as such. A Post office was established here January 6th, 1881, with the present store keeper Mr. Gallaner, as Post Master, the Post office is called "Lotus," on suggestion of Mr. Lohry. Besides this store and some residences, the town comprises a hotel and a blacksmith shop.

The first grain in this vicinity was raised by Rev. Cummings, on Granite creek, the first fruit was raised by the Cromwell family, on a lot where the blacksmith shop now stands. Mr. Haggert was first engaged in general fruit growing.

MICHIGAN FLAT.

On the North side of the South Fork below Coloma there were the following mining camps: Red Hill, Coyote Diggings, Rich Gulch, all together called Michigan Flat since 1854. Charles Smith kept here the first store, on the South Fork at the mouth of Greenwood creek, in a canvass tent, in 1849, and a butchershop, together with a hotel and boarding house, etc., was kept by one Tutsbury, a drink here was 50 cents in 1849, and Wentzel Stock, now of Virginia City, had the first bakery. On the flat Charles Dusenbergs was the first merchant, his store in 1850, was built of canvass. It was here where the Stanford brothers laid the foundation of their wealth. Thomas W. Stanford attended to a store here, a round topped live-oak tree marks the spot near which the store stood, while Leland Stanford was looking after the interest of another store, which the brothers kept in partnership together. Another store was kept by John Haas, there were also two or three boarding houses and a bakery, the property of Jack Miller. Drs. Stone and Wheelock were the resident physicians. Louis Meyer, James Groth, now of Sacramento county, Ernest Mortensen, still on the place, John Galbraith, E. Engelberg, of Stevenson's Regiment and Adam Dilken were among the first settlers; Mrs. Harris was the first white woman on the flat. The population of Michigan Flat once was from 400 to 500.

PILOT HILL.

Originally called Centreville, but now for Post office reasons known as Pilot Hill, has retained more of the character of a mining camp of old, than most places in the country. The town is located at the north-eastern base of Pilot Hill, from which it derives its name. The first mining was done in 1849, and the first little store was opened here the same year, in a common log building. Rich placers had been discovered, but as there was no water on hand, the mining work had to be delayed until the winter of 1850, when miners flocked in here from the river

bars and a lively business began. Talcott & Rose started the first regular store in this mining camp, making this their head quarters for the winter, while they tended to their other places of business on the river during the summer season. Among the first ones, that came here to try their fortune at Centreville, was John Woods, of New York, he came up here from Salmon Falls in the fall of 1849, at which time there were plenty of grizzlies around here. The first house in town was built by Samuel Stevens in the earliest part of 1850. John Brown and Wilson kept one of the first boarding houses here, and did a splendid business. Another store was kept by Henry Stevens and Conrad Thompson, the latter known as "Topside," as he was an old sailor. Another boarding house was opened by Charles Tudsberry. Of other old residents at Pilot Hill out of the year of 1850, we have to mention A. J. Bayley, F. B. Peacock, Gense Kirchan, Samuel Stevens, David Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, C. S. Rogers, P. D. Brown. Robert E. Draper was the pioneer mail carrier for the village, he was the best walker in the State. Sometimes he would leave Pilot Hill at 6 A. M., carrying the mail to Sacramento, got his mail and returned with it to Pilot Hill at 7:30 P. M., a distance of near 40 miles. He carried letters for one dollar each, and papers for 50 cents each. In the Spring of 1851, a number of people from Pittsfield, Illinois, arrived here and started a village of their own, consisting of 24 or 25 log cabins, which they called Pittsfield: Thus making it three different villages, but the whole publicly known as

CENTERVILLE.

The old town of Pilot Hill was located further north and nearer the base of Pilot Hill, the site is now owned by Dwight Burpee, and here the principal place of business was kept by James H. Rose. Of other early settlers in this district, who still live here we recall the names of Silas Hayes, who was first Post Master of Pilot Hill; D. Burpee, A. A. Bayley, oldest son of A. J. Bayley, and the present incumbent of the second Supervisor district of the county; Wm. Buchan, at present Post Master, in office since 1870, John Bishop, C. F. Briff, Hiram Stoddard, M. W. Manning, of Cave valley. First school in Pilot Hill School District was taught by Mrs. Alice Galloway, it was a private school supported by Bayley and others, and was located near Bayley's present residence. John Bowman was the first blacksmith in this community, since the Spring of 1852. He moved around considerably and finally settled on Bayley's ranch, where D. Burpee built a shop for him. The first white woman, at Pilot Hill, was Mrs. Avery, who

had been under the same circumstances at Oregon Bar. The present hotel, a two and a-half story frame structure was built in 1834, and occupied for some years by Mr. Craque. Mrs. Jane McLagan is the present proprietor. There are still three stores kept here, two in town and Mr. Bayley's on Bayley's ranch, about a quarter of a mile northeast of town, where Mr. Bayley, in 1860, erected the present magnificent and roomy three story brick mansion of the Bayley family, without any doubt, the most exquisite building in the county. There is a good deal of general farming done in the township, stock raising, however, is the principal farming business; of late again some attention has been given to fruit farming and vine culture. During the winter months some activity prevails while free water abounds, and familiar faces of old times are seen in the old ravines, hunting for their hidden chispas. The outlook for quartz mining is most encouraging but the total absence of machinery to reduce ore, and the isolated location of the district, precludes the regular prospecting for quartz by miners who have to look out for present returns.

Pilot Hill has a Masonic Hall, the property of Pilot Hill Lodge, No. 160, F. and A. M.

The first Grange Lodge on the Pacific coast was organized here in 1870, by A. A. Bayley; by reading a brief article on the objects and aims of the Patrons of Husbandry, he became so favorably impressed, that he wrote for further information to the National Secretary, O. H. Kelly, Esq., at Itasca, Minn., from whom he received, with the sanction of the National Executive Committee, and in absence of a General Deputy, a special commission and the entire secret work. The Lodge was then organized on August 17th, 1870, with twenty-nine charter members, forming the Pioneer Grange of California.

HOGGS DIGGINGS.

This was once a rich and active mining camp, supporting two or three stores and various other places found around mining camps. John B. Hogg, after whom the place was named, and doubtless the first or one of the first settlers of the place, once picked up a piece of gold weighing \$1800; many places found from \$300 upwards. Hogg was a native of Tennessee a man of fine culture and education, he had been Deputy Secretary of the State and Clerk of the Legislature in his native State. He was a successful miner and the first mining recorder of the district, and continued as a popular man when going out of office. He died at Hogg's Diggings on August 30th, 1873, about fifty-seven or fifty-eight years old, and was buried at Hogg's Diggings burying ground. Many friends lamented his death as he was loved in society

and respected as a liberal business man. But all the old settlers are gone except James Clark and Mrs. Belsey Taylor widow of Wm. Taylor.

MURDERER'S BAR.

The derivation of this name as told by Mr. D. Fairchild, an old pioneer of 1849, and for years a resident of this county, which he only left to take charge of the Oroville *Mercury*, Butte county, is showing a true picture of early mining events: "Among the pioneers of 1848, was Thomas M. Buckner, now a resident of Spanish Dry Diggings, El Dorado county, who emigrated to Oregon from Kentucky, in 1845. When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Oregon, several parties were immediately fitted out with the purpose to start for the gold-fields. Buckner was a member of one of these companies, numbering sixty-two young men, who made the overland trip to California, under the leadership of Captain Martin, and after some adventures of lesser importance arrived at Sutter's fort, on August 2d, 1848. While stopping at the fort for a few days, a party of sailors arrived from the mines with a considerable quantity of gold dust, and informed Mr. J. D. Hoppe, who was also there, and with whom they were acquainted, where they had obtained it, and of the probability of there being much more in the vicinity. Mr. Hoppe immediately engaged a party of seven men, Buckner being one, to go with him to the 'Sailors' Diggings.' Having obtained unmistakable directions as to the route and distance, they left the fort about the 10th, of August. In those days there were circuitous trails, for though the objective point of the party, afterwards proved to be the place, called the following year 'Rector's Bar,' after an Oregonian of that name, on the Middle Fork of the American river. They proceeded to Sutter's mill thence northerly to Long valley, now Greenwood, over the ridge by Spanish Dry Diggings and down into the canyon of the Middle fork to what was afterwards named 'Spanish Bar,' across the river and up the hill to the top of the ridge, where they traveled on the trail, made by the sailors, to the place now known as Bird's valley, and fixed their camp there. From here they went down into the canyon of the river, in the morning, working during the day in the crevices and returning to camp on the ridge at night. The only tools used by these primitive miners were butcher knives, iron spoons and occasionally a small steel bar, and a pan, as they were seeking for gold only upon and in the crevices of the bed-rock which the high waters of years had flowed over and denuded of all loose material. The gold was coarse, and while some of the crevices would yield many pounds of gold, others contained nothing, this



AT GRAY'S FARM REBUILT BY AT GRAY & SONS
 GRAY'S, 11 ALI DORADO, 9 CAL

had been under the same circumstances at Oregon Bar. The present hotel, a two and a-half story frame structure was built in 1854, and occupied for some years by Mr. Cregue. Mrs. Jane McLagan is the present proprietor. There are still three stores kept here, two in town and Mr. Bayley's on Bayley's ranch, about a quarter of a mile northeast of town, where Mr. Bayley, in 1860, erected the present magnificent and roomy three story brick mansion of the Bayley family, without any doubt, the most exquisite building in the county. There is a good deal of general farming done in the township, stock raising, however, is the principal farming business; of late again some attention has been given to fruit farming and vine culture. During the winter months some activity prevails while free water abounds, and familiar faces of old times are seen in the old ravines, hunting for their hidden chispas. The outlook for quartz mining is most encouraging but the total absence of machinery to reduce ore, and the isolated location of the district, precludes the regular prospecting for quartz by miners who have to look out for present returns.

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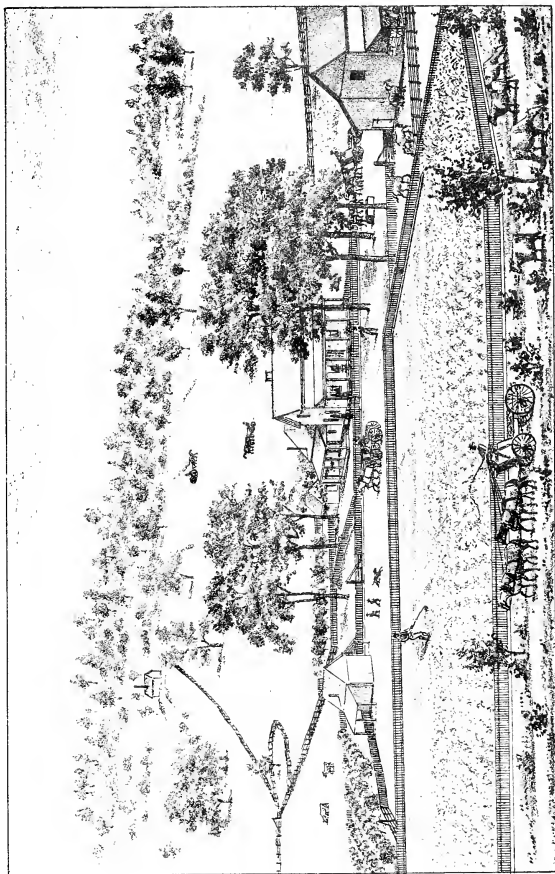
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A.T. GRAY'S FARM: RESIDENCE of A.T. GRAY & SONS
GRAY'S FLAT · ELDORADO, CO. CAL.

rendered the success of the party variable, and though generally lucky, when provisions began to get scarce, towards the rainy season, a separation took place; Buckner with two others, started unknown with the route, hoping to reach Johnson's ranch on Bear river. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the first evidences of civilization they struck were upon their arrival at Sinclair's ranch, opposite Sutter's fort.

"Knowing nothing about dry or ravine diggings, and believing the tales of trappers and others, that it would be impossible to winter at the mines along the rivers, Buckner went to San Francisco and thence to the redwoods, known as San Antonio, in the hills back of the present site of Oakland, where Redwood-peak is, here he found employment making shakes, pickets, whip-saw lumber etc., At that time these redwoods contained scores of men of various nationalities and professions; runaway sailors, beach combers, lawyers, doctors, etc., all similarly occupied for present necessity.

"Among these homogeneous spirits who were temporarily inhabiting the redwoods was Capt. Ezekiel Merritt, who had been a conspicuous character in the formation of the "Bear flag" party at Sonoma in 1846; during the winter an intimate friendship sprang up between Buckner and Merritt, and they determined to blend their fortunes in a venture to the mines, as soon as the proper season should arrive. Accordingly the two, accompanied by an Indian boy called Peg, whom Merritt had retained for a number of years as a servant, in April, 1849, left the redwoods and went overland to Knight's ranch, on Cache creek; Knight and Gordon, both old settlers in that section, were old acquaintances and friends of Merritt.

"Upon learning the destination of his friend, Mr. Knight, with the hospitality then so characteristic of the old California rancheros, insisted upon killing a number of bullocks and jerking the meat, that the Captain and his companions might be provided with a sufficient quantity of *carne seca*, to ward off the chances of starvation, while pursuing their search of digging in an unknown region. Having prepared an ample supply of meat, Mr. Knight's generosity did not stop there, he loaded it upon one of his carts and sent it to the *embarcadero*, at Sacramento, so that the horses of the prospectors might be fresher for their mountain journey. At the time, a surveying party under Lieut. Warner, of the U. S. A., were laying out the streets of the future city of Sacramento.

"Merritt and Buckner, assisted by Peg, packed up their animals, and first went to Weber creek, but did not like the outlook there, and advancing in a northerly direction, crossed the South Fork of the Ameri-

can, a few miles below Sutter's mill; traveled across the divide, and descended into the canyon of the Middle Fork, reaching the stream at a place where there was quite a fall, caused by an avalanche, years before, which had changed the bed of the river.

"The month of April was not yet gone, there were no evidences of any work having been done by white men, but while traveling, the little party had observed signs of Indians, and, deeming any they would there meet would be hostile, on account of their small number a sharp lookout was kept. They remained near the falls a day or two, endeavoring to get to the bottom of the deep hole which was just below them, where the crude gold diggers imagined all of the large junks should be, if there were any at all in the locality; but not succeeding, they broke camp and started down the stream. Captain Merritt, as an experienced frontiersman took the lead. They had proceeded but a short distance, when they reached the head of a large bar, situated upon the South side of the river, and below them, some distance down the bar was a jutting point of rocks, beyond which they could not see. The captain was a nervous, excitable man, and when excited stuttered badly. When a few yards down the bar, he suddenly stopped short, bringing the train to a halt, and exclaimed: 'B-b-by G-g-god, he-he-r's wh-white ma-man's ha-ha! Ye-yes, a-and Injuns' ha-ha, too!' And sure enough, so it was; there upon the pebbly bar above high water mark, among evidences of a plundered camp, was the white man's hair, strewn around with that of the Indian, silent evidence that the life of the superior race had not gone out to the great unknown unavenged and without a struggle. No bodies were found, but an ash heap close by, in which were calcined bones, told the story of the white and red man together.

"Upon this discovery, the point of rocks ahead became a barrier post, beyond which the white men dared not go for fear of an ambushade, and accordingly they retraced their steps to the head of the bar, where a large, smooth, deep stretch of water occurred above the ripple, while a small, low bar showed itself upon the northern side. At the extreme head of the bar, where they had found the evidences of death, they unpacked their animals in an open space of ground, and prepared for an attack. They remained in this position until the following morning, and no Indians coming to molest them, nor none being seen. Captain Merritt armed the boy Peg, and sent him around the point of rocks to reconnoiter. He returned, and reported signs, but no Indians in sight. Thereupon all three, with arms in readiness in case of necessity, sallied forth for further explorations down

the river. Scarcely had they passed the point, before some sixty or seventy Indians appeared upon the bench or higher bar, above them, yelling and gesticulating in a frightful manner, but as they were only armed with bows and arrows, dared not attack. Now that the enemy were in sight all fear of ambush passed away, and with 'Rachel,' as Merritt called his old-fashioned rifle, poised for business, the white men watched the yelping savages until the latter apparently became convinced that they could do no harm to the former, and in the course of a few hours, retreated upon the mountain and disappeared from view.

"Upon the river bar that the whites thus were left the masters of were fine groves of willows, some ash trees, and many smooth-barked, thrifty alders, and while there it occurred to Buckner, that, as the bars along the South Fork and other streams to the southward, were all designated with names, he would also name the one they were then occupying. He accordingly took his pocket knife and cut upon the smooth and easily slipped bark of an alder tree,

"MURDERER'S BAR;"

By which the spot has ever since been known. But Merritt and Buckner did not deem it prudent to remain there. They preferred to camp in some more open spot less liable to be approached by the Indians under cover, and crossing the river in a dug-out canoe, they established themselves with animals and paraphernalia upon the Placer county side of the Middle Fork at Buckner's Bar, with the river between themselves and their dangerous foe. Who the men killed were, has never been satisfactorily determined. They probably met their fate late in the fall of 1848; and Mr. Buckner is of the opinion that there were three of them, two of them Wood and Graham, who came into the country with him in Capt. Martin's party of Oregonians."

There were some companies of miners working on this bar in the summer of 1849, but most of them left on account of the commencing raining season, only five men built cabins on the bank, as they thought sufficiently high up to be out of the reach of the high water; but were surprised by the rising of the water on January 9th, 1850, which drove them as fast as they were able higher up on the hill, without giving them time to save anything out of the cabins, the waters of the river, rising sixty feet in one day, took away all their property.

In 1850, the miners of Murderer's Bar, for the purpose of working on a large fluming process, consolidated with the miners of New York Bar, Vermont, Buckner's Bar and Sailors Claim, to join flumes and

work altogether on shares: Stephen Tyler and Leffingwell, of Murderer's Bar, took the contract to build the flume of twelve feet wide by three feet high, and over a mile in length, and a very busy time began in the canyon of the Middle Fork of the American river. There were not less than six hundred men engaged in different kinds of work on those five river bars, including the construction, etc., of the big flume, and about one half of them accounted for Murderer's Bar. A ferry had been built the same year and the roads to make the ferry useful led up through Cave valley towards Pilot Hill, and on the Placer county side towards Yankee Jim's, becoming quite a traveled road from Sacramento to all the mining camps in this part of Placer county.

The miners cabins built up quite a little village in 1850; only five men had decided to remain on the bar the fall before. The first stores in the village were kept by E. C. Cromwell, from Michigan, and Moss, from St. Joseph, Missouri. Some difficulties about a mining claim between one Beck and one Walker, in 1850, led to an earnest hostility and ended in the murder of Beck, who was shot by Walker with a shotgun across the river, Walker was on the El Dorado county side, while Beck stood on Placer county side. The first white woman in the village was Mrs. A. Harris, now of Greenwood Township, El Dorado county.

The population of Murderer's Bar was growing constantly; in 1855 the town had over five hundred inhabitants, and always represented one of the liveliest mining camps up to the year of 1858 or 1860. Lee and Marshall's National circus made an excursion down into the canyon once, and gave exhibitions here and at Rattlesnake Bar. The gold found at this and the neighboring bars was all fine scale gold of very rich quality; never was any large pieces found. Of first settlers at Murderer's Bar may be mentioned; E. C. Cromwell; Jim Stewart; Geo. Melville; Col. Potter; Wm. Harris who discovered the back part of it; Phil. Herbert; Judge Hammond; Kerup Anderson; Burton Bros. Walker Bros. Jim Beckwoulth and Shabanau; Geo. Schofield; Col. Kipp; Hugh J. Glenn, late of Colusa county. Jno. Percival, known as "Cranky Jack;" Dave Helmes; Clerk Helmes and two others died violent death's here. C. Cooledge, kept store and hotel at this Bar up to 1854 or 1855

SPANISH DRY DIGGINGS.

Is situated in the northern part of El Dorado county, on the summit of the hill above the Middle Fork of the American river, five miles from Georgetown, four miles from Greenwood, Spanish Bar, El Dorado Slide, Dutch Bar, Rocky Chucky Canyon Creek and

other noted localities of early mining days are within a short distance.

In 1848, Don Andreas Pico, brother of ex-Governor Pio Pico, organized a company of Mexican miners, chiefly Sonorians, for the purpose of a prospecting tour through the Sierras, to test the extent of Marshall's discovery of gold. The company thus organized under the leadership of Don Andreas, proceeded north to the Yuba river, and from thence south to the Stanislaus, traversing and superficially prospecting all the since celebrated mineral belt known to the world as California's richest placer diggings.

In the course of his trip Don Andreas passed through what is known as Spanish Dry Diggings. Resting a short time here, the most experienced of his men, detailed for prospecting, were at work in the ravines, obtained rich prospects in coarse gold of a quartz nature.

In 1849, the report of Don Andreas having become generally known among the Mexicans, others of that nationality became in many instances the pioneers in mining settlements. Thus it was here, the first settlers were of Spanish-American origin. Soon after came Americans, Germans and others. The name of the first trading-post, or permanent settlement was Dutchtown, after which the name of the village was changed to correspond with that by which the mines in the vicinity were known, and thus came the name of Spanish Dry Diggings.

In 1854, the first quartz-seam diggings were discovered here, which has since resulted in the development and working of many valuable mines, the most celebrated of which are the Grit, Barr, Short Handle, Cherry Hill, Summit, Davis, Taylor, and others of less note. The amount of gold taken from these claims has been very large, the best authority of the place estimating the Grit and Barr claims alone to have yielded \$500,000 and \$300,000 respectively.*

Aside from these seam diggings there is the celebrated Slinger quartz claim, a true and well-defined quartz lode, owned and worked by Messrs. Hunter, Wade, Roush, Simpkins, Hines and Grinnell; a claim, undoubtedly among the best in the county if not in the State. The owners are content to themselves, quietly working their claim without the aid of outside capital, which fact of itself is the best recommendation. About one mile north of the Slinger mine, and

on the same lode is the claim of Messrs. Hines & Co., worked continuously and profitably.

Among the earliest and best known citizens are Messrs. W. R. Davis, John Hines and T. M. Buckner '49ers. Messrs. G. W. Hunter, G. W. Simpkins, A. Rooke, James K. Easterbrook, Trueworthy Durgan and Andrew Deller still reside here. The present population approximates about a hundred souls, living in comfortable residences with beautiful surroundings which will stand comparison with any one of the sister mining towns in the county. The town comprises now only one store; the first store in town was kept by Folger, now of San Francisco, about a quarter of a mile below where the present store stands, and also a good school house.

GREENWOOD, OR GREENWOOD VALLEY

Was originally called "Long Valley," and a trading post opened there sometime either in 1848 or the Spring of 1849, by John Greenwood; the first general store there was opened by Lewis B. Myers, Nathan Fairbanks and Louis Lane. Lane died soon and the business was continued by Fairbanks and Myers, but when, sometime after, they added a butcher shop to their business, Wm. P. Crone was taken as a partner. On the 25th of March, 1850, a son was born to Lewis B. Myers, and the town was called Lewisville after the first-born child in the township, if not in the county also. The name, however, was changed when a Post office was established, on account of there being another Louisville in the county, and Greenwood Valley substituted therefore. It is located in one of the loveliest little valleys of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada; about five miles south of Georgetown, on the highway from Cave Valley to Georgetown. Here in early days a nice and lively village developed in a considerable short time, with a good society, in number as well as in kind, and as a proof for this assertion may be stated that the young men of the place once erected a theater with all conveniences and comforts, which was well supported by the people of town and the surrounding mining camps. The people of this town had even higher aspirations. In 1854, when the fight for the change of the county seat of El Dorado first commenced, Greenwood Valley concurred in the agitation and made quite a good race. There existed quite a number of large mercantile houses kept by: John Allen, from Ohio; Harrison Hilton & Cohea, John and Robert Sharp, Leeds & Bartlett, H. Lower, Ridgeway, George and Jacob Dunn. The first hotel was kept by a man by the name of Rosten, called the "Buckeye House." Bloom & Partner kept the Illinois Exchange, afterwards the Nation. Mr. Bloom was the first Post

*In these diggings the proceeds were almost all profits. O. B. Powell, of Quincy, Illinois, in one day in October, 1854, together with his partner M. Orr, took out 26 pounds of gold. In November 1854, in eleven days, 120 pounds of gold were taken out of what was known as the Kelsey claim by W. D. Vincent, A. Barth, M. Orr, O. Powell, S. Seales, D. Ellis, S. P. Nye and John E. Stover. Mr. Crawford says he has seen it to be carried out by water pailsfull. Also, large nuggets have been found occasionally, the largest one was of 16 pounds weight.

Master, and being himself quite illiterate, he used to look at one or a couple of letters and after that would ask the caller to look for himself; this, however, was no hindrance to his endeavor for a seat in the State Legislature which he was running for. Dr. Nelson was first physician. The first white woman in town was Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Rosteen next. The first marriage in town was that of Mr. Rosteen, and the first-born child, as mentioned already, Lewis L. Myers, son of Lewis B. Myers. Wm. Leed of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, died here in 1851, he had been a veteran of the Mexican war, and was the first to be buried in the regular burying-ground. Wm. Crone was the pioneer agriculturist of this township; he broke ground and sowed barley, on what is now Mr. Terry's ranch, in 1851. A saw-mill was erected near Greenwood Valley in 1851, by Wm. Harris in co-partnership with Stephen Tyler, C. Foster and John Gleason. The Penobscott House, one of the oldest public houses and stopping places in the township, owned by L. Myers, from 1851 to 1854, sold to Page & Lovejoy, who also bought Doctor Thom's line of stages from Georgetown to Sacramento by way of Pilot Hill and Salmon Falls. Mr. Lovejoy is still interested in the stage business. Mr. Page's aspirations were running faster than the stage trot and higher than the highest stage seat, and did not let him rest until he succeeded with a seat in the Hall of Legislature. He of late was the representative of the second California congressional district at Washington. Page's Hotel belongs to those things that "have been."

Judge Lynch on several occasions made his appearance in the community of Greenwood Valley: the first was in 1851, when James Graham, a Baltimorean, had shot an old well respected gentleman by the name of Lesly, on a prospecting trip, and after the deed was done he fled. Lesly, however, crawled to Tom Burch's cabin where he gave the alarm; the assassin was caught at Uniontown, brought back, tried before a jury of twelve men, found guilty and hung to an oak tree on a lot in the town of Greenwood Valley, now owned by Mr. Ricci. The next occasion this very same oak tree had to play an active part in the life of a person, was on July 23d, 1854. William Shay an in-offensive gentleman was murdered in the most brutal manner by one Samuel Allen, who knocked him down, stamped on him until he was quite dead and then pounded his head with stones crushing it to a jelly. Allen was arrested, taken before Justice Stoddard for examination and ordered to jail, but forcibly taken away from the officer by a large and excited crowd, who had decided about the prisoner's guiltiness, and an hour afterwards the dead body of Allen swung from

the same oak tree limb where Graham had ended his treacherous life. In consequence of the assassination of Mr. Harrison Hilton by Henry Miller, on September 1st, 1857, a meeting of the citizens was called at the Buckeye Hotel; the meeting was called to order by L. B. Curtis, Esq., Justice A. A. Stoddard was elected Chairman, and S. S. Buckeley Secretary; a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling entertained towards the deceased, on account of his untimely death, recognized his zealous, worthy and enterprising character, his moral character being above reproach, and his absence from society hardly to be filled as he had but few his equals as a citizen and friend. Finally, expressing their sympathy with the relatives in the Atlantic States; which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Nelson got and preserved the head of a Swede, who had been hung here, which had been separated afterwards from the body with a spade.

Greenwood Valley was by far more fortunate than its sister mining town, as far as the destruction by fire is concerned; the first fire of any magnitude originated in Charles Nagler's house, where it was caused by an ash barrel standing at the corner of the house, and laid the entire business part of the town in ashes, in 1858. On February 3d, 1876, at an early hour, a box filled with combustibles etc., was discovered on fire placed to the front of Felice Ricci's store, and had it not been for Chas. Nagler's watchdog, whose restless noise alarmed the clerk sleeping in the store, there would have been a big blaze, but under the circumstances it only could be called a close call, as the flames were subdued in time with the assistance of some neighbors. Nothing could be found out about the originator, and whether it was done with the intent to burn the town and get a chance for robbing or to gratify a personal grudge against Ricci. There speaks a great probability for the latter argument, however, if we consider the circumstances under which the premises of Messrs. Nagler and Ricci were set on fire June 3d, 1878; about two years afterwards, and residences, stores etc., with all contents were totally destroyed; hardly anything could be saved. The fire evidently was the work of an incendiary. Loss \$16,000.

Greenwood Valley is one of those mining towns that have understood to preserve quite a lively appearance, though not many of the old timers are left here. There is Orlando Shepherd, a native of Chilrooth county, Ohio, who came to California in 1850, and to Greenwood on March 31st, 1851; Jno. Daniels, better known as "Scotty," a native of Scotland, who came to California on board of a vessel in 1839, Lewis B. Myers, of the Chimney Rock ranch; and Wm.

Harris. The present population numbers about two hundred, supports three stores, two hotels; one blacksmith shop, butcher shop and one brewery; the first brewery was started by Jacob Winkleman.

The farming done in the township is not considerable and consists to the greater part in hay making. The principal support consists in mining, and there are the richest mining claims close upon town. The Nagler or French claim, first discovered by Mr. Sheperd, is a seam mine, worked after the hydraulic process, developing richer in greater depth. Mr. Desmarchais is the superintendent of the mine, with which a stamp mill is connected to crush the larger rock, and work the waste pile of tailings over. North of the French claim there is the Bower mine, run by eastern capital and pushed with great vigor. A Chinese agent some years ago came up here from San Francisco, offering the sum of \$100,000, for this property as it stood at the time, while about a year before that, it could have been bought for perhaps \$15 or \$20. The Chinese however were not the only ones who had found out the value of the mine, tests had been made to determine its extent and value, which had proven satisfactory to the owners, who decided not to sell for the sum offered. The Argonaut mine, upon which as long as 1852 prospecting was done to a limited extent in search of the quartz ledges, as from surface workings coarse gold had been obtained in very paying quantities for years past, was lately sold to San Francisco parties, who have undertaken to make a thorough practical test of extent and value of the ledges of this mine, which, though most gratifying indications are given, as yet did not expose no well defined lode upon which to settle for working.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown in early days was the prettiest town in the mountains, and up to this day, notwithstanding it can not be compared to what it once has been, is a very pleasant mountain town on account of its location at the summit of a high elevation, (contrary to most other mining towns, which all occupy the bottom of canyons or gulches) overlooking a wide expanse of country in every direction except towards the east, where the gradual rise of the mountains starts too close to town, thus hiding the sight. The altitude of Georgetown is 2700 feet above sea level. Georgetown is and always will be a mining town in the full sense of the word, the high elevation as well as the character of the country don't recommend it for an agricultural centre, though there always has been raised a superior kind of fruit, particularly of the harder varieties. The first mining work on this divide was done by a party of Oregonians under the leadership of Hudson; they

were mining in what has since been known as "Oregon canyon" and "Hudson's gulch" in July 1849, but, though they took out a large amount of gold at both these places they did not stay, and left the vicinity. They were followed by a party of sailors, among whom was one George Phipps, who first pitched his tent near the head of what since has been called "Empire canyon," and from him derived the original name of George's town, just as John's town lower down in the same canyon, at its junction with Manhattan creek, was named after another man of the same party. The afterwards famous "Sailor Claim" in Oregon canyon, however, did not obtain its name from the Phipps party.

The first log house in the young George's town was erected about September 20th, 1849, by Graham and Hull, and the first store opened therein; other buildings followed, and by January 1st, 1850, their number had increased to a dozen, occupied chiefly as stores, among whom were Graham and Hull; John T. Little's branch of the Coloma store; old Tom Clegg; Cushing and Grammer. Mr. Grammer also started the first letter express, and during the summer of 1850, Mr. Graham had a stage line running between Georgetown and Coloma; this however, finally emerged into a through line of stages to Sacramento City. The "Georgetown Cut-off" road opened in 1850, furnished a great opportunity to a portion of the overland emigration to reach the valley below by passing this way, and the location of the place proved to be a very favorable one, if not a necessity, as the highway junction for all those rich river bars on the Middle Fork of the American river; as Ford's, Volcano, Big, Sandy, Junction, Gray Eagle and other bars, and the distributing point for supplies, etc., to those who were working on those bars and all those flats and other mining camps beyond Coloma.

Meantime the town, imbedded in the native wilds of surrounding material wealth, made up of log cabins, shake houses and canvass tents, was growing until a traveling photographer, in his attempt to take a photograph of a deceased miner, a native of the State of Maine, by accident set the frail building or tent on fire, July 14th, 1852. The fire originated in the "Round Tent," a gambling saloon kept by Pete Valery, where N. Lothian, formerly leader of the famous Lothian Band, of New York, furnished the music. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was only under difficulties, that the corpse could be saved from cremation, and in one half hour the business portion of the town was almost entirely laid in ashes. Only Frances Graham's store at the west end and J. W. Slette's store at the extreme east end of town remained. Before the ashes had cooled, the

spirit of the California American arose like a star in the midst of her desolation; the residents of the town assembled and resolved to rebuild, and nobly was it seconded by the whole band of independent miners from Mameluke and Jones' Hill, from Georgia Slide, Oregon and South canyons, to change the site of town to the top of the ridge, north of the old site (where the town now stands). This was then covered by a magnificent growth of lofty sugar pines, but the pioneer miners from the surrounding camps generously volunteering time and labor, came with axes and other implements, and under their heavy blows the pines fell with thundering crash and the thick under brush was cleared away. After a few days sufficient space had been cleared to lay out the town, with a street one hundred feet wide, in a few hours the work of rebuilding commenced, the first building completed was the Post Office. The building lots were drawn for, the old traders and hotel keepers having first choice, and every other man who desired had the next choice, and the new town soon assumed a substantial and beautiful appearance, and a most attractive mining town, justly called the

PRIDE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The town then was in the most flourishing condition, with rich placer mines surrounding it in every direction; the crude surroundings of its birth place were fast thrown off and a better condition of society established, the church was built in 1853, the public school organized a short time after, and the place settled down to a steady and quiet existence; but the whole change was due to the fire of July 14th, the fire was needed to raise the place out of its low and awkward location to the lofty, cheerful and healthy site it occupies since.*

The first marriage celebrated in Georgetown was that of Mr. Wm. T. Gibbs, now of Oakland, on November 10th, 1851, to Mrs. Cynthia A. Turner, in the presence of nearly five hundred persons drawn together by the novelty of the occasion from the surrounding mining camps. Gibbs had located in town in 1850, keeping a blacksmith shop, and his eight children were all born here. Mr. Gibbs is and always has been an enterprising man, and a public

spirited character, his removal from Georgetown was highly regretted. Mr. Gibbs is the present President of the society of El Dorado Territorial Pioneers.

The first school in Georgetown was taught in a building saved from the fire of 1852, at the east end of the old town; Mrs. Dr. Ray, a lady well known to all early residents of the place, had opened it, and it was continued at intervals by various others. The Board of Trustees, S. Knox, Wm. T. Gibbs and B. C. Currier, then on May 22d, 1854, instituted the first Public School in town with Miss Minerva A. Horsford as teacher. The following year Mr. John Waterhouse was made principal of the public school with Miss Horsford as assistant.

A Temple of Honor was organized at Georgetown on Saturday evening previous to November 30th, 1854, called Georgetown Temple of Honor No. 11, and the following were elected the first officers: Jas. A. Songer, W. C. T.; Wm. T. Gibbs, W. V. T.; A. J. Hill, W. R.; J. C. Simpson, W. A. R.; Jno. Shorp, W. T. R.; M. A. Woodside, W. T.; H. M. Porter, W. U.; J. B. Warren, W. D. U.; Hiram Lines, W. G.; Joseph Olmstead, W. S.

E. CLAMPSPUS VITUS.

A lodge of the ancient society of E. Clampus Vitus was organized in Georgetown on March 15th, 1856, by E. H. Van Decor, P. N. G. H., and the following "Knights," were chosen officers: John L. Boles, N. G. H.; J. Turner, R. P.; J. Z. Kelly, C. P.; J. C. Terrell, C. V.; H. C. Kelly, J. H.; J. J. Lewis, T. and O. H.; H. Lines, G. R. F. and S. Sternfels, R. G. M.

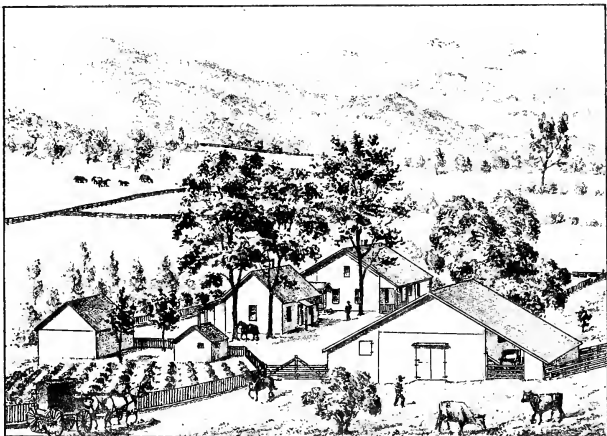
The Odd Fellows established in early days already a lodge called: Memento Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., which is still in a good condition; their meeting day is Saturday.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., shows the activity of the Masons at Georgetown; they are meeting Saturday preceeding the full moon. Mr. T. W. Wilson is secretary of the lodge.

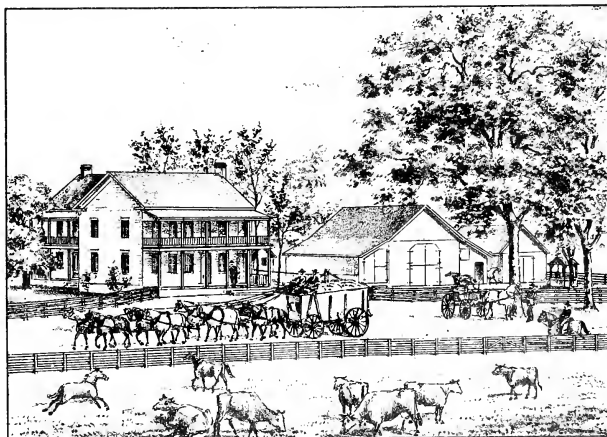
A military company was organized at Georgetown in August, 1859, called the Georgetown Blues. The following were elected first officers: R. E. Phelps, Captain; S. Doncaster, 1st Lieutenant; D. O. Deaves, 2d; C. B. Ferguson, 3d; L. B. McLain 1st Sergeant; A. Porter, 2d; M. Knox, 3d; J. Durham, 4th; J. McCormick, 1st Corporal; Oliver Lear, 2d; J. Deaves, 3d; J. Vaughn, 4th; D. W. Bouker and S. A. Logan Musicians.

A second big fire visited Georgetown on July 7th, 1856, the day after Placerville had been destroyed by a big blaze. It originated in the rear of what was known as Pat. Lynch's saloon, midway on Main street:

* On March 1-4, 1855, there were nine large grocery stores, two banking establishments, two express companies, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, one jewelry manufactory, one ladies' furnishing store, one book and stationery depot, eight clothing stores, one tinshop, one soda factory, one tannery, etc., one saw-mill in the valley, one saddle and harness shop, one merchant tailor, four restaurants, three hotels, two bakeries, four carpenter shops, two cabinet making shops, one paint shop, four blacksmith shops, two boot and shoe shops, two meat markets, one daguerrean, one cigar store, three livery stables, three billiard and two bowling alley saloons, one Masonic Hall, one hall Sons of Temperance, one church, one theatre, one Town Hall, one school.



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GREENVALLEY RANCH
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the flames spread with such rapidity that scarcely anything could be saved. Stores, hotels and dwelling houses on Main street, melted away like snow before the sun, and only by almost superhuman efforts was it possible to save the rear portion of the western part of town. But again the indomitable spirit of the people arose in triumph over their misfortune, and, phoenix-like, from its ashes a new town sprang up. Again on the 16th of August, 1858, the principal business portion of the town was destroyed by fire; the greatest damage was done on the east side of Main street, which was only partially rebuilt. The last time Georgetown has been visited by the fire fiend was on May 28th, 1869; the fire was discovered in the old Miners' Hotel, on Main street, shortly after midnight, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Stahlman, barely escaped out over the roofs with his eldest child; but his wife, three children and Miss Stanton perished in the flames. The west side of Main street was partially destroyed, also the Catholic church and the Town Hall. Stahlman, suspected of arson, was on trial in the County Court before Judge Chas. F. Irwin, on July 13th, 1869. G. J. Carpenter and Geo. E. Williams appeared for the people, John Bush and J. W. Coffroth for the defendant. The trial lasted for two days, and the jury being unable to agree was discharged, and the case set for rehearing September 21st. Finally the trial came up again on February 1st, 1870, and the jury deliberately gave a verdict of not guilty. Notwithstanding these several conflagrations and the changes which followed each of these catastrophes, the town at the present writing will compare favorably with any of the old mining towns of early days.

Mining in this district was first confined to the canyons and gulches, and to the bars on the Middle Fork of the American river. Then came the "Hill diggings," worked by drifting. The first strike was made at "Bottle Hill," which was opened up in 1851, Mameluke Hill followed in 1852, and even richer deposits were discovered in 1853 and '54 at Cement and Jones' Hill. At each of these mining camps thriving towns were built up, and regular stage and telegraphic communications with Georgetown established. But the days of wild excitement have passed by, and an era of permanency apparently has followed with a more general disposition to settle down and work in earnest and thoroughly what has been left from the period of the first excitement and rapid exhaustion, which soon scattered those engaged in working there, and the houses, left without proprietors, one after the other disappeared, until after a few years hardly a building remained.

Next came what has been termed "seams diggings," a peculiarity of the vicinity of Georgetown, worked principally by the hydraulic process; with great promise in the constancy of their character. The "Beatty Seams Claim," at Georgia Slide, for instance, was opened in 1854, and has been permanently worked to the present time. Nearly all the small divides between the canyons and gulches contain deposits of this description, and constitute most of the mining that is done at present. Very little, however, has been done at developing the numerous quartz lodes which are known to exist in the district: The Woodside mine, located within the town limits, was worked to the depth of 225 feet, and the amount taken out of the mine was over \$50,000. The Eureka had a shaft sunk to the depth of 230 feet and work was going to be resumed in it this season. The Taylor mine was a good paying property some years ago, but no work has been done since, and quartz mining, in which the permanency of a mining community exists safely, awaits from the future what the present still denies. Numerous canyons as: West, Illinois, Oregon, North and Dark canyons have their heads almost within the townsite, emptying into Canyon creek, and thence in to the Middle Fork, while Empire, Manhattan, Badger, Iowa and Rock canyons find their outlet into the South Fork of the American river. Thus showing that the location of Georgetown is on the regular divide, being the water shed of the two rivers. But it also is located on an underground divide, the cement deposits of the underlying channels emptying into the Middle Fork ends right here; no cement being found south from here.

The water of the Georgetown divide is controlled for the most part by the "California Water Company," their main supply is a system of lakes situated at a high altitude in the eastern portion of the county, having an aggregate of 300 miles of ditches, flumes and iron pipes. Two large reservoirs are located almost in town, and one of the main ditches runs through town, providing it with a beautiful stream of good mountain water.

The agricultural resources of the vicinity of Georgetown, either for field or garden, are somewhat limited, there is no increase in farming visible since 1860; some parts rather show some perceptible decrease. From Coloma up to the summit there is no farming done that would be worth mentioning, notwithstanding the abundant water facilities, and the farming land did not make any increase in value either. Some attention has been given to the raising of various kinds of fruit, and excellent results procured, concerning quality as well as quantity. But the lack of sufficient home consumption and the distance from

other market places, together with the want of quick transportation, offers little inducement for extensive fruit culture. The farming entirely depends on the mines; from 1849 to '60 were the "flush times" of the mines, producing largely, then money was plentiful and spent lavishly, thus making Georgetown and surrounding country the liveliest spot of ground, and to repeat such times, to a certain extent, the mineral wealth of the land has to be disclosed; there are thousands of acres of mineral land unprospected, and the remainder is not prospected deep enough to give an estimate.

Georgetown has given to the county of El Dorado many officers, to the Halls of Legislature assemblymen and senators; one of her citizens became United States Senator, another the unsuccessful candidate for Governor, but all of whom—with only two exceptions—retired to other solitudes upon the expiration of their terms of office; the citizens of Georgetown have never been active in political affairs outside of the local questions. The removal of the county seat from Coloma to Placerville was not acceptable to them, and instigated by some old wire pullers they entered the arena for the agitation, first, to have the County Court seat of El Dorado county removed to Georgetown, this was in 1854, and afterwards in 1857, when they expressed to be in favor of a division of the county of El Dorado, making Georgetown the county seat of the new county of "Eureka," for which was intended all the country bounded by the Middle and South Forks of the American River, and falling through with this plan they never have taken a hand in politics again, and were quite contented with no other officers in town besides Justice of the Peace, Constable and School Trustees.—Of important men who lived here we have to name: United States Senator Cornelius Cole, who was mining here in 1849 and '50; John Conness, of the firm of Conness & Reed, merchants, who lived here from 1849 to '64, was State Senator first and afterwards elected United States Senator; J. W. McClury, ex-United States Representative and afterwards Governor of Missouri, kept a general merchandise store here in 1851 and '52, and several others.

Incidents of an exciting character have been quite rare at Georgetown, though the town has been notorious for stage robberies and burglaries—on account of which Wells, Fargo & Co., discontinued their office in town—at an immense cost to the county in not convicting. Judge Lynch held a carnival here two or three times, only once with fatal precision:

THE HANGING OF DEVINE.

In the fall of 1850, for shooting and killing his wife

while in a drunken frenzy. Devine was an Englishman, a deserter from the English army; he came to California in 1849, and used to live on Oregon canyon in 1850, at that time belonging more to the town. Mrs. Devine was a woman of fine presence, dignified and somewhat reserved, kind and thoughtful to those around her, in marked contrast with the course and, as the sequel proved, brutal disposition of her husband. There were only two women in town at that time. He had threatened her before already, and when he reached for his gun, she attempted to escape and was shot when passing out of the door in the rear of the building. One Joe Brown, a noted character, and a few other persons determined that Devine was guilty of murder, and that justice would only be satisfied by life for life; consequently he was hung by this mob from the limb of an oak tree on the hill, south side of the head-waters of Empire canyon, opposite the old town. The tree still stands there, a monument to the so-called justice. In April 1851, Wm. Allen, of Missouri, shot Chas. Roux in Oregon canyon on account of personal affairs; Allen gave bonds and fled the country.

The lower or southern part of the town was a community in itself, they claimed to be the first settlers and the only connecting link with the old George's town. The denizens were called the growlers, and they accepted the name from thence that portion was called

GROWLERSBURG,

Which, though depopulated, retains its name if not its reputation.

How one after another all the old relics of early days are going shows the old Marion England place, north of town, owned by T. Lebouf, and of late occupied as the residence of M. P. Baldwin. This house was built by B. C. Currier and party in December, 1849, and probably was the oldest house on the Georgetown divide. Originally it had been a log cabin, but was remodeled in 1852, by leaving the old logs as they were first placed; and notwithstanding its thirty-three years of service, was yet a substantial building, when lately in the absence of the occupying family it was consumed by fire, with all its contents. Near the house was a remarkable fine specimen of arbor vitae tree, Californian cedar, measuring one foot six inches in circumference in 1849, and nine feet six inches in 1879, a growth of eight feet round in thirty years.

BOTTLE HILL DIGGINGS.

Were first discovered by one Ayers in Spring of 1851, there being many bottles laying around, where the place derived its name from. These diggings proved

exceedingly rich and became a great attraction between the miners of early days. The St. Louis Tunnel Co., a company of eight men, took out in one week in 1854, ninety-four pounds of fine specimen gold. Bottle Hill was incorporated as a town in 1854, its streets bearing the names; Main street, Forrest street, Bottle Hill street and Georgetown street.

MAMELUKE HILL.

The derivation of the name is uncertain; some take it from a book that miners of the earliest times were reading, others say its origin is to be looked for in "Mama look," the expression of a child to its mama. The diggings were discovered by Messrs. Klepstein and Keiser in 1851; Henry Garay came in 1852.

GEORGIA SLIDE,

Originally called Georgia Flat, was worked as early as 1849, by a party of Georgia miners, some time later a big slide came in, which caused the change of the name in Georgia Slide. In 1850, a party of Oregonians were known to be engaged on Canyon creek and the slide, but they were very secret workers and, though they had a rich thing, they would not let on, contrary did every thing not to excite any attraction. Wm. Hughes from New York, who came to California with Stevenson's regiment, claims that he saw in passing by here, what he could estimate, about two hundred pounds of gold spread for drying on blankets. Yankee Sullivan used to live here in 1850, keeping bar at the time. It was then and for years afterwards a wild and rough place, no other travel except on pack mules was possible. The first store in the place was owned by B. Spencer, a brother to Pat. Spencer of Georgetown, in 1851 and 1852, and, after changes, came, in 1859, into the possession of G. F. Barklage. The largest piece of gold that was taken out here, as far as Mr. Beatty knows from, was weighing sixty ounces.

JONES HILL.

Was named after its locator, James Edward Jones, of Hannibal, Missouri.

KELSEY.

The old town of Kelsey is located about seven miles in a northwesterly direction from Placerville, occupying an elevated plateau on the higher side of the South Fork of the American river. In the flush times of placer mining it was the business center for an extensive and a wonderfully rich mining district, embracing a large number of creeks, ravines, gulches, flats, etc. In those days the old town supported twelve stores, perhaps twice that number of saloons and gambling houses, half a dozen hotels and hay-yards, and other places of business in proportion. As before remarked, the placer mines of this district were

wonderfully rich; it was characteristic of the gold taken from these gulches, ravines or flats, perhaps in a greater degree than that from any other mine in this State, that it was rough, and in a large proportion had small fragments of quartz attached to the particles of gold, indicating to thoughtful observers, that the places where it was found, were not far remote from its original place of repose in a quartz ledge. But in large proportion the old brood of placer miners were not the men to follow up such indications. With them it had become a habit, which gradually assumed the character of second nature, that they could not wait longer than a week to "clean up" and realize the result of their labor. Rather than follow the indications that led to a quartz ledge, though close at hand, they would wander off to Frazier river, Kern river, Skagitt, or some other distant field in which rich placer mines were reported. And so it happened that with the exhaustion of the placer mines about Kelsey district there was observable a similar exhaustion in energy, spirit and enterprise of the mining and business community, until latterly the old town has dwindled and is comprising but one boarding-house, one saloon, and three or four residences.

The place was named after a man by the name of Kelsey who also lent his name to the town of Kelseyville, Lake county. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, who came to California in 1843, kept the first store, and Mr. Paul the first hotel. The first school in the district was taught by Mr. Pease, and Miss Slater, now Mrs. Shankland succeeding; the school house was located east of Jno. Poor's place. A Post Office was established here in 1856 or 1857, Jno. White, first Post Master, and an Express office was opened by Thos. McManus, which connected either way to Georgetown and Placerville, as the pioneer stage line run through town.

The town was destroyed by fire in 1853, and in 1856 Kelsey introduced the run of destructive fires of that year that visited Placerville, Diamond Springs, Georgetown, etc.; a big blaze originated in an old deserted shanty, unoccupied for weeks, and destroyed a large part of the town on New Years day 1856.

Of all other mining places of early days in Kelsey township; Louisville, Columbia, Irish Creek, American Flat, Spanish Flat, Fleatown, Elizaville, Yankee Flat, Chicken Flat, Stag Flat, Barley Flat and Union Flat.

SPANISH FLAT

Has always been the most important; and while most all those above named are entirely gone or shrunk into one single settlement, Spanish Flat has preserved quite some townlike appearance. The town is located on the stage road from Placerville to

Georgetown, about six miles south of the latter place. The richest diggings here were near the site of the village, first worked by the Spaniards, from whom the name was derived. This same claim was known afterwards as the "Frazier Claim" or "Deep Hole," worked by M. S. Frazier & Co., consisting of Jno. Kennedy, Geo. Hunsucker, Amos Blundell and John Hunsucker, over \$100,000 have been taken out of this claim. The first store in town was opened by Frank Johnson, from Missouri, in 1849, in a small log cabin. The first hotel of any note was built by one Parker, on the site of Mr. Roelke's present building; the house was kept by Parker and Perrins, Mrs. Parker being the first white woman in town. Of the prominent business men we give the names of: James Muncy, Jacoby, Capt. Henry Tucker, Glassman & Forrester, Lausbaugh & Tobener, Stearn & Levy, C. S. Wattles and others. The first saloon was kept by Johnson in connection with his store; the round tent was a gambling establishment kept by Aleck. Alexandria.

There were two or three bakeries, two blacksmith shops, one kept by Worthen, besides a butcher shop, etc., in town, representing quite a nice and lively mining place. Dr. E. M. Alderman was the town physician; and school was first taught here by Miss Sarah Tully. An order of Sons of Temperance was established in 1854. The Masons and Odd Fellows both had lodges here which were in a flourishing condition. Morning Light Lodge, No. 89, I. O. O. F. is still in possession of a two-story building located in the village.

No murder or lynching occurred here in early days; the resolute miners kept the Spaniards down, and other rogues away. M. S. Frazier, J. N. Laumann, H. Walbeck, Wm. Selby, Wm. F. Coe, G. H. Roelke and some others constitute the present population; Roelke and Frazier are the oldest settlers.

MOSQUITO VALLEY,

A flourishing settlement, exists in Mosquito Valley, about six miles southeast from Garden Valley, or nine miles east from Placerville, having nearly the altitude of Georgetown. The visitor is astonished to find in this hidden place so many enterprising and well-to-do farmers, as may be seen without inquiry, observing the fine dwellings, large barns and thrifty fields of grain and clover; the numerous cattle, sheep and hogs, and fine looking orchards. As early as 1849, mines were discovered in Mosquito canyon and the placers worked; the population of early days settled in two different places or villages; one called Nelsonville, and the other known as the Big House or Lower town, the latter was built and inhabited by

Spaniards principally. At Nelsonville two or three stores had a good trade, and one of them was kept by John D. Skinner until later years, when it burned out. The mining paid well here in early days, and especially Little Mosquito was noted for chunks of gold found there of from 2 oz. up to 100 dollars weight by Mr. Dickinson and others. At the present day quartz mining is going on to some extent. To provide the canyon with a stream of water a ditch had been built in 1853 or '54, at an expense of above \$20,000, owned by the Mosquito Ditch Co., now the property of James Summerfield; it is 16 miles in length and takes its water out of Slab creek. The water now is used to a great deal for irrigation of orchards and gardens. The first farm work in this district was done by Brown and Palmer, who grew the first crop of potatoes: this however, was only a first trial, but Mr. Dickinson in company with Peter Robinson took it up and to them is due the claim of being the first actual settlers and cultivators of garden and orchard: their first attempt in agricultural work was made in 1853. And it is a well known fact that all standard fruits are doing very well in this canyon; only a light snow is falling here in the winter. A saw-mill was built here in One Eye canyon,—named after the first man engaged there being one-eyed,—in 1851 or '52, by Benjamin Summerfield and John Bennett.

The first school in the settlement was opened in 1862, by Oliver Chubb; he taught school first in a granary owned by John Cobb, on the place now owned by James Summerfield. A Public School district was established here together with a Post-office in 1881; the latter with Mrs. Dickinson as postmistress. Mrs. John Agnews from Sidney, Australia, was the first white woman in the canyon, and the first marriage was that of Waldo. Mosquito has always carried the name of being a quiet peaceful settlement, the record of crimes is very short, but notwithstanding it includes one case of Lynch law: A white man getting out shakes, in early days, had been killed by the Indians, one of the Indians was caught and hung by the excited population.

Mosquito is connected with Placerville by a good wagon-road and a suspension bridge across the South Fork of the American river, a trail is running in the direction of Kelsey, the township center. Dixon Summerfield, Adam Melchior, Christopher Finnan, John Selleck, Mrs. Couchlen and John Markel are the present inhabitants.

NEWTOWN.

In the summer of 1848 a party of Mormons, with a large number of horses and cattle, left California, en

route for Salt Lake. Some of them had been mining for gold at Mormon Island, in the American river. They traveled up the dividing ridge between the waters of Weber creek and the Cosumnes river, about sixty-five miles from Sutter's Fort, to a valley lying north and south, about two miles long by one mile wide. This they called "Pleasant Valley." At the north end of the valley a part of them built a large corral for their stock, while the remaining part of the company went north over a low ridge, half a mile on to the south branch of Weber creek, and built another stock corral. The grass being good, they gave their stock the benefit of it, having discovered gold in a small ravine near their camp on the creek; but being not provided with good tools, they made but slow progress in digging and washing the gold. After a stop of about three weeks, they crossed the Weber creek, and, taking up a spur of the ridge north to the divide between the waters of Weber creek and the American river, they traveled east to Carson Valley. Five of the party returned to Hangtown in February, 1849, and one of them spoke to a friend of their discoveries, giving the landmarks by which to find the place; and in April, '49, O. Russell, with a party of six, started for the new diggings, taking their tools and four or five days' rations. Leaving Hangtown at midnight, they had no trouble in finding the place. The Mormons had dug a cut about three hundred feet long, four feet wide and an average of two feet deep. In this place it was found that a man could average about eight dollars a day with a pan. Several ravines were prospected; in all of them was found more or less gold. On the third day after the arrival of the party they were joined by thirty more prospectors from Hangtown, who had followed the trail of the first party. After prospecting a day or more, all came to the conclusion that the diggings here were not so good as those they had left, and all returned to Hangtown. Sometime in May some of the party procured animals to pack their grub and tools, and returned to the Mormon diggings, where they worked successfully until July, when the emigration came teaming down the Mormon trail by the hundred, scores of them stopping at the diggings. Some went to digging in the water about the small springs; others went to building log cabins, while others with teams went to Sacramento to buy goods and supplies and return. A cluster of cabins were erected on the low divide between the Weber creeks. This was called "Iowaville." Another cluster of cabins was erected on the creek, at the Mormon corral. This place some wag christened "Dog Town," a name which stuck to it to the day of its death. A store was started here by a man named Smith, which afterwards was kept by Samuel Snow.

In 1852 to '53 three ditches were constructed to convey water to the diggings—one from North Weber, four miles long; another from South Weber, about the same distance, and a third from the north branches of the Cosumnes river, ten miles long—by the "Eureka Company." In the meantime a saw-mill was put in operation near Pleasant Valley. In anticipation of these improvements, some parties started a town on the bench, half a mile southwest of Dog Town and one hundred feet above the creek. Israel Clapp put up a store; Lewis Foster put up another; W. F. Leon started a hotel; then a butcher shop, a brewery, blacksmith shops, a post office, a ten-pin alley. Billiard saloons and drinking shops followed simultaneously. Miners' cabins were thickly scattered about the diggings. The ditch companies sold their water for less than half the price demanded for the same amount at Placerville. The water generally lasted from November to July. Water for domestic purposes was obtained from wells dug twenty-five or thirty feet deep. Water for the brewery was brought in wooden pipes from a spring on the mountain side. In 1854 a wagon road was made directly from Placerville to Newtown, which was at that time a full-fledged California mining town, with all its appliances, even to a dance house in the suburbs.

On October 12th, 1872, a fire which had started in the brewery and spread over the village so rapidly that but very little could be saved by the inhabitants, leaving some entirely destitute, laid this whole town in ashes. The losses were considerable, and the principal losers: Louis Rafetti & Co., merchants, loss \$15,000 to \$20,000; J. E. Kaler, brewer, \$4,000; Frank Giurdicci, saloon-keeper, \$4,000.

In this locality is old "Fort Jim" located.

GRIZZLY FLAT.

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1850 Lyc. L. Ramsey, (died in February 1876,) better known then and since as "Buck Ramsey," with a company of prospectors was searching for gold on the mountains between the North and Middle Forks of the Cosumnes river, in the eastern portion of this county. The party were enjoying their evening meal near one of those noble springs, that abound in the vicinity, relishing after a hard days toil the usual miner's feast of those times—bread, bacon and coffee. The repast was not ended before an unexpected visitor, parting the brush and cracking the dried limbs and leaves under his tread presented himself. He was a magnificent specimen of Sierra's noblest beast—a grizzly bear. His intrusion lasted but a moment. Rapidly, but perfectly self possessed, "Buck" grasped his rifle, and with a ringing shot sent his majesty

tearing through the underbrush, over the flat and down a steep declivity where he was subsequently found, a trophy of the skill and coolness of the lamented pioneer. This incident furnished the appropriate name which the village bears. The flat, or undulating ground where this scene occurred, and where the town was soon after located, proved to be rich in gold. Ramsey and his party did not, however, remain, but others soon followed and in the Spring of 1851 placer diggings, rich and extensive, were found for miles around, and though distant and somewhat difficult of access, the camp grew in number.

Among the first settlers of the place was Wm. Knox, who located near the Flat in the fall of 1851. Hiram and Eben Odlin about the same time pitched their tent near Steely's Fork, then not named, and after an absence of more than twenty years have returned to the scene of their early labors, and have engaged in their old avocation—mining.

Grizzly Flat is situated about 23 miles a little south of east of Placerville, between the two Middle Forks of Cosumnes river. The North Fork of the Cosumnes, heading well in the Sierra Nevada, lies three miles north-west of the village; Steely's Fork of the same river, but one half mile distant to the south-east. "String Canyon" was one of the richest that has been in the district, and probably in the county, heads directly in town and flows 3 miles westerly to join the Cosumnes. In 1852, the ridge leading down from Leak Springs and between the Forks of the Cosumnes was adopted as one of the principal roads by the emigrants of that year: nothing but a dim trace of this old thoroughfare can be discovered, and its solitude is broken only by the annual pilgrimage of the dairymen or sheepherders. The usual red soil predominates, yielding liberally, as often proved, to miner and farmer both. Grand forests of spruce and sugar pine extend up to the summit.

It was soon found that our golden treasures were not confined to the beds of our rivers and canyons, or to the surface of our flats and the deep breast of our gravel hills. Our quartz veins, like lines of longitude on the school-maps, traverse the earth throughout the whole region, and many of the most extensive and costly enterprises have been in this branch of mining; that they were not successful or only partially so in the early days, affords no proof, as we can well understand, against their value to-day.

Among the earliest and most extensive operators in quartz was Victor J. W. Steely. In March, 1852, he discovered and located one of the many ledges in the district, and in the progress of his work erected two mills at different points upon that branch of the

Cosumnes that bears his name; from these he built a wooden railroad nearly a mile in length to his mines which lies about three-fourths of a mile south-west of the village. In these improvements he spent large sums of money; he was a man of great energy of character, persevering, and full of hope. All of his own capital, and the means of many of his friends and of the employees were cheerfully and confidently loaned to help the enterprise. But years of trial and industry, which in those days meant experiment, finally ended in failure, and the ruin of the old mills on Steely's Fork, the vestiges of the railroads up the mountain side, open cut at the Mt. Pleasant, the well known handwriting in the book of laws and regulations of Mt. Pleasant mining district,—of which he was Secretary for many years, and a few notes of hand, sere and yellow of age, are the remaining souvenirs that remind us of Dr. Steely the quartz miner, not only of Grizzly Flat, but El Dorado County and perhaps of the State.—Col. Knox also engaged during Steely's time quite extensively in quartz mining, but with the imperfect knowledge of those days with no better success.

From that day to this quartz mining, with varied results, has been one of the principal industries of the district. The Eagle Quartz Mine, located the same year as the Steely, was famous in its day for the wealth it poured into the hands of its lucky owners. Much of the reputation which this camp enjoys followed the working of this mine. Among its original owners were Dr. Clark, its discoverer; his nephew, Robert Clark; Elijah King, Benjamin Joiner, ——— Tuomey and John Cable. Clark, King, Tuomey and Cable are no longer living, and Joiner—known as Dr. Joiner—still lives in String canyon, near the locality of his old property.

Like the balance of the ledges, work on the Eagle was done principally on the surface. No considerable depth has been attained in that or any of the neighbors. The Mount Pleasant has a depth of three hundred feet. Want of faith or want of money—the latter probably—has kept these quartz miners in the upper levels: but it is to be hoped that a better day is dawning. Persistent going down will hereafter be in order until they pay. These mines and dozens of others are crying aloud for justice, which means that they are tired of mere surface scratching; that their real worth lies deep, and are awaiting the dalliance of the miner's pick to yield bountifully their golden affection.

From 1853 to '57 the fever of quartz mining prevailed, but not to the exclusion of placer or river mining, which held their own in the contest for supremacy. Among other notable mines was the Rob-

erts' lead, struck in 1855 by that man, which proved rich for a season, and work, when it involved cost, was continued. At present it is owned by A. B. Driesbach, of Carson City. Also, the Valle del Oro, operated in 1867 by Captain Gedge, now of the steamer *New World*. This is a southern neighbor of the Mount Pleasant, and had a forty stamp mill, hoisting works, etc., erected on the ledge, when work ceased, the mill and other property sold, carried off and rebuilt twenty miles below, upon a worse mine. So also with the Mount Pleasant (originally Steely). This mine, after several years of abandonment, resumed work in 1867, spending three-fourths of their capital in the wrong place—on the top instead of under the ground—with only partial success. In March, 1872, it ceased operations. Its extensive improvements—a twenty stamp mill, boiler, engine, steam hoisting works, buildings, stores of every kind—were sold, torn down and moved away. These costly but imperfect and superficial attempts did, perhaps, as much or more harm than good, as the results, if not properly studied, looked like a condemnation of this leading industry of the county; but there are men enough with an abiding faith in the value of all these mines, and the future will vindicate their confidence.

The Eagle mine, after a five years' sleep, got awakened, and under the management of the intelligent and energetic superintendent, John Tregloon, promises to revive its former reputation. Other valuable mines have from time to time been discovered and opened. The indefatigable and lucky E. R. Morey, one of Grizzly's oldest and most valued citizens, is still operating in the fascinating gamble of quartz mining. His late developments on his lead formerly known as the "Charles," promises what he is entitled to—a golden harvest. Gabe Wentz, another of the old and respected citizens, and Dave Brandover, his partner, have for years been hammering away at a rocky rib at Henry's diggings, three miles south of town. Their perseverance is about to be rewarded, as a permanent ledge, rich in gold, already proved, awaits only the future industry. But perhaps the most important discovery in this camp of later years is that made in June, 1874, by that embodiment of every industry and good humor, F. W. Earl. Having prospected for five months in the winter of 1873, frequently uncovering snow ten feet in depth to reach the earth, and sinking as much deeper after he found it, only to meet with a failure (for the whole of the time his means and his patience were alike exhausted), he packed his blankets and made for Grizzly Flat. He did not remain idle for a day. Prospecting, as supposed, almost against hope, in an abandoned

locality near the old Mount Pleasant and Irish lodes he struck a quartz ledge that has since proved itself to be worth anywhere from a hundred thousand to half a million dollars.

Early in 1853 while working the rich surface of Spring Flat, half a mile north of Grizzly, the rivers of the adjacent hills were touched, which paying well led to explorations in the hills themselves. These old riverbeds, which have strangely enough turned to mountains, are known to be the true storehouses of our vast mineral wealth, and yet they have not been fairly tested. The central channels, by tunnel or drift, have never yet been cut, and they still await the proper attack of industry and capital before they will surrender the rich tribute concealed within their deep bosoms.

The first store established in the place was in 1852 by Chris. Nelson, a German. He kept but a short time, and whether living or dead is not known. Others soon followed; for awhile Col. Knox was in the business, then A. J. Graham, Hurlburd, Dean and Weatherwax and others. Since 1858 we have had Hulburd, Milken Bros., Riehl and S. F. Davis, who kept until 1867. That year D. T. Loofbourrow bought out Davis, the next year Smith and Courson, and in 1869 sold to Alexander, bought back again in 1870 and sold in 1875 to S. P. Haskin, besides which a second store is kept by Nic. Aversino; two hotels are kept in the town, one by A. C. White, and the other by McClellan, there are also two blacksmith shops. The principal mines in the district are: Mt. Pleasant, Driesbach, Eagle, Spencer & Morey, Eagle King, Bullard, Melton Bros., Ohio extreme of the Mt. Pleasant, and the Arctic, most of which are connected with stamp mills; the Mt. Pleasant is working a 20-stamp mill. There are several small ranches and orchards in this vicinity; viz: those of M. Martin, S. Springer, Fred. Zollers, Stephen Leoni, Samuel Finley, Wm. Cole, John O'Lean, Slook & Smith, A. H. McFee, August Niebur, S. Webster, A. Myers, Jacob Behrens, George Haas and Bernard Plunker. About 3 miles from town there are two large saw-mills, now the property of S. P. Haskin, merchant of Grizzly Flat.

In 1866 the village met with its first calamity, being nearly destroyed by fire, but few houses remained. Little suffering followed, however, as the mines were on the height of their productiveness, and everybody soon recovered their losses. In 1869 the village was again destroyed by fire, and this time the loss was most disastrous, as the place was larger, the houses more costly and a greater amount of personal property contained in them. This fire originated in an outbuilding where a drunken Indian was sleeping,

and it is supposed his attempts to light some matches during the night and carelessness in extinguishing them, was the immediate cause; his body badly burnt and life extinct, was discovered next morning. The town has never been built to the same extent since. Two stone fire-proof buildings only withstood this conflagration.

In 1855 the Catholics were sufficiently numerous to erect a neat and commodious place of worship. Its site was on the side of the hill just east of Grizzly Flat and near the residence of A. H. McAfee, and was the first building to meet the view of the traveler as he entered the village. In 1857 the Methodist church, a handsome edifice, was erected on a lot just at the edge of town. This lot has been used as the village burying ground, but owing to the wonderful healthy locality it contains but few graves. The church itself was converted years ago into a school house, which it still remains. In 1855 the Masons built their commodious hall, and a lodge organized by the appointment of Wm. McKean as Master. Strange as it may seem an Iron Foundry was built in 1855, and for some years did a paying business. The old brewery that furnished beer equal to the best Boca, gladdened the lips of the thirsty about 1854. For many years this town was the residence of Hank Hazard, whose varied attainments as professor of Spanish, German and Chinese, and master of many musical instruments as well as unparalleled teller of strange but true stories most everybody had occasion to admire and appreciate.

In 1856 Kine's and Hereford's saw-mills were in full blast. They made but little sunshine, however, in the surrounding dense and magnificent forest. The remains of Kine's mill are yet to be seen in String canyon. The first water ditch brought into the camp was dug by the Eagle Mining Company in 1852; Bartlett & Co.'s ditch one year later. Both ditches still supply the mills and mines in the vicinity, and run water eight or nine months a year. The zenith of prosperity was reached in 1856. At the election in the fall of that year over six hundred votes were polled, and the population probably exceeded twelve hundred.

The first judicial officer was a Mr. Cleggett, who was elected Justice of the Peace in 1853. He died in Grizzly Flat. Never a citizen of this place was elected to occupy a county office. James H. Watson was elected to the Assembly in 1858. Colonel Knox, for one term, occupied a seat in the Board of Supervisors from this district. From 1855 to 1857 two semi-weekly stage lines were maintained.

Grizzly Flat, like other mining towns, has had its share of vicissitudes. It has always been a pleasant

place to live in, and its citizens possess the usual characteristics of Californians—hospitable, generous and obliging. For a border town, but little outlawry and but few reckless and desperate characters have flourished at any time in its history. But one murder was ever committed in the place: Hiram Paluer, while drunk, killed an Indian in 1873. A few of the old pioneer citizens are still in town. Colonel Knox, who grows old slowly, can be seen most of the time reading on his cozy front porch. A. H. McAfee, formerly Justice of the Peace, who knows not what an idle day is, must be sought at his claim. He has been living there since 1852. Jim Marshal, Samuel Stare, Uncle Amon Melton and many others have been residing here more than twenty years, with the intention never to leave except for a lot on that school-house ground. Of other residents of Grizzly Flat unmentioned yet are: Pink Fowler, who would not part with his bachelor's homestead for a kingdom; Shippey, Dave Hannah, Antoine and Dominic Myers, Frenchmen; Sime Springer, a miracle of good nature; Dennis Gallagher, Jim Bartlett, Uncle Tommy Garland and others.

The patriotism of the young men of Grizzly Flat became electrified before those of any other place, when, in the fall of 1857, the Mormons became troublesome. They organized a volunteer company to operate against them, on January 11th, 1858, and elected E. C. Springer captain. A resolution was also adopted at the meeting, requiring the captain to report the company ready for service and for marching to Utah at the shortest notice. The members of this company were called the "Grizzlies."

INDIAN DIGGINGS.

Indian Diggings was first discovered by a company of white men from Fiddletown (Oneida), who were on a prospecting trip, in the fall of 1850. They found several Indians there at work panning out gold in the bed of the creek, which was suggestive of the name adopted. A town soon sprang up, rich gravel deposits having been discovered in the hills north of where the town is now situated. The distance from Placerville in a southeast direction is twenty-five miles; from Oneida (Fiddletown), Amador county, twelve miles—the line between El Dorado and Amador being only a few miles to the south from the place. Indian Diggings creek, upon whose banks the town was built, was among the richest surface or creek diggings in this part of the State, and have paid well by tunneling and by hydraulicking also. At one time (in 1855) the town was one of the most promising in the southern portion of the county. There were nine stores, five hotels, the usual number of

saloons, etc., with a population of fifteen hundred persons. The necessary water for working the mines, etc., was brought in the camp by means of the Indianville and Cedarville ditches, built during the summer of 1852, tapping the South Fork of Cosumnes river, and a water-power saw-mill was built at Brownsville, where it has done a paying business for several years. In 1855 the number of ditches was increased by two, providing water from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes from a point four miles above Py Py Valley. The expense of constructing these ditches was \$200,000 for each. These ditches supplied the miners of Brownsville, Indian Diggings, Cedarville, Fairplay, Spanish creek and from thence it was taken across over the county line to Pokerville (now Plymouth), Arkansas Diggings, Michigan and Cook's Bars.

In 1857 all the water ditches in that section passed into the hands of J. M. Douglass, who held and operated them principally in his own interest until 1874, when they became the property of Charles E. McLane, of San Francisco, who is pursuing a more liberal policy towards the miners. There are several valuable claims still being worked at and near the old town, among which is to be mentioned the Bell and Dorsey claim, being owned and worked by McLane. Burrows & Co., Bell & Murry, Lamb & Co. and Patterson are successful miners in the vicinity.

On the evening of August 27th, 1857, the town was totally destroyed by fire, including every store and hotel of the place. Another big fire, that laid in ashes a large portion of the town, occurred in 1860. The history of the town is not entirely without those incidents that were the greatest necessity to make up a first-class California town. In the summer of 1855, a ditch superintendent left town, taking with him the funds of the company and another man's wife. He was overtaken at Nevada City and gave up the coin, but stuck to the woman. In the fall of 1855 a man was shot at a circus by a man who had taken the wife of the injured party to the performance. The audience was considerably alarmed. After firing several shots, the party fled, and, by the aid of friends, escaped. The wounded man finally recovered, though crippled for life. A duel was fought to settle a dispute about a game of ten pins. Pistols were used without effect, when one party went back to his cabin for his rifle, with which he would "fetch him." The difference was settled by friends. In the flushest mining time the town had quite a communication with other parts and the outer world. In 1855 there were three stages running between the town and Sacramento, two of them daily, one tri-weekly—all doing a good business.

The miners on the different branches of the Cosumnes river were all supplied from this town. J. W. Gilmore was the first Postmaster, and one of the first hotel-keepers. He, as well as his estimable lady, will be remembered well by all who have shared his hospitality. They live now at the bridge spanning the Cosumnes near Latrobe.

"Indian Diggings Lodge, No. 85, F. & A. M.," was organized in the summer of 1855, and continued with success until 1874, when it merged with Fiddletown Lodge. "Polar Star Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.," was organized in September, 1856, and continued until October, 1863, when the hall and records were destroyed by fire. The hall was rebuilt at Fairplay. In 1858 a mill for sawing marble was erected by Messrs. Aitken & Luce, of Sacramento, which is worked successfully to the present time. The reputation of this marble for monuments, building and ornamental purposes is general, and is declared second to none yet discovered in the United States. A fine monument, as a specimen of this marble, was forwarded by the firm of Aitken & Luce to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

In 1860 a dispute about a water right occurred between some miners living a few miles below town, on Cedar creek, and Dr. O. P. C. White, formerly of Tennessee. The miners went prepared to cut White's dam, and while in the act two of the party—McGee and Sweeny—were shot dead, the third—Delory—barely escaping with his life. White, by the aid of numerous friends, succeeded in avoiding the officers until the following spring, when he left the State and gave up his life fighting for the South. Dr. Eckelroth, now of Tuolumne county, being Coroner, started from Placerville for the scene of the murdered men, in company with Mike Welch. The party reached Buck's Bar at about ten o'clock at night. The water being high, Welch, taking the lead, plunged in, the doctor following. Welch was carried down the rapids and never has been heard from. The doctor escaped.

S. J. Ensminger, now of Evansville, Ind., familiarly known as "Big Sam," spent several years, in early days, in dispensing beef to the denizens of Indian Diggings and vicinity. E. H. Perry settled here in 1850. He now is a thrifty farmer, living within a mile of where he first located, at the head of the creek which bears his name. He was a Deputy Indian Agent in 1851-52. Indian Diggings was a central point for Indians in early days. It was no uncommon sight at a "fandango" to see collected together fifteen hundred and more Indians of the forest.

Politically, Indian Diggings was quite an important point, and more than a few of those who have gained

prominence in this county made their debut from this place. Among those who have represented the county in the Legislature the following were from this town: George McDonald, two sessions; Tyler D. Heiskell, H. C. Sloss, John C. Bell (who was killed during the session by Dr. Stone, of Georgetown), John Fraser, Ed. F. Taylor and Thomas Fraser, afterwards Senator, now of Placerville. Of candidates who failed to be elected we mention J. W. Wilcox, the "Mariposa blacksmith." A good story has been told about John. On one of his evening rambles, with a companion, among his neighbors' turkey roosts, he concluded that, as Christmas was nearing, they would have a turkey dinner. When reaching up to catch a gobbler, the old chap commenced, in loud tone: "Quit! quit!" John and his comrade, supposing it to be the owner of the premises, broke and beat a hasty retreat, leaving their game behind them.

Among the early settlers of Indian Diggings will be remembered the names of W. and L. Grubbs, T. D. Heiskell, P. Gibson, G. and J. McDonald, H. C. Sloss, L. S. Bell (occupying still the same premises he did in 1851), J. R. Head (now Fiddletown), B. R. Sweetland, Hall & McPherson, hotel-keepers; J. G. Busch, now of Potter Valley, Mendocino county; A. Riker, now of Salinas county; J. S. Locke, now San Francisco; J. P. Cantin, San Francisco; R. H. Redd, John Cable, John Patterson and A. J. Lowry, now Postmaster of Placerville. But of the town as it is now there is little to say. No one at all familiar with its early history can now visit the place without a feeling of regret that a place once the scene of so much business, excitement, sociability and enjoyment should so nearly be blotted out from the list of towns, and to be the abode of not to exceed thirty persons all told, and to find—in place of the daily stages, express and teams, its two livery stables, etc.—the solitary mail rider, not even at the town—for the Postoffice has been removed to the adjoining town of Mendon, formerly Brownsville—supplying the people with the mail once a week. Instead of nine stores we now find one; in place of six hundred or eight hundred voters, the precinct polls about forty.

SARATOGA OR YEOMET.

In the fall of 1850, Edwin Beebee, John D. Morrison and E. M. Simpson, who had arrived in California in 1849, coming by the overland route, settled at what has been generally known as the "Forks of the Cosumnes;" but has been also known as "Saratoga" and "Yeomet"—the latter being the name of the Postoffice, established at the place many years ago. The trading post established by Beebee, Morrison & Simpson was continued by them until '59.

These men were very popular with the miners, and hardly even would they refuse their assistance in money or outfit, whoever applied for it. The hotel and ferry, which were at Yeomet, were owned by E. P. Bowman. In early days this was quite a much traveled road, running from the northern to the southern mines of the State, crossing the Cosumnes river here. An Indian agency under charge of Dr. Rozencraft, was established here in 1850-'51, and as a matter of consequence there were a great many Indians camped in the vicinity, who continued to hover about the neighborhood until nearly all have been removed by death. In the winter of 1852-'53 the small pox was epidemic in this neighborhood, and scores of Indians and many whites were victims to its ravages. For a long time from one to two Indians burnings of the dead took place daily; and during the long winter nights, the wailings of the mourners could be heard continuously as they danced around the burning pile of deceased friends.

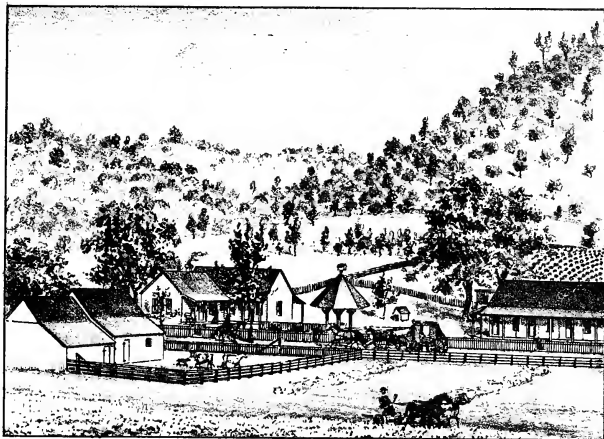
PITTSBURG BAR

was situated less than a quarter of a mile above the present site of the bridge across the river. It was noted for being occupied and worked by a company who emigrated from Pittsburg, Pa. Those men were no less remarkable for their convivial habits than for their intelligence. One of them, Dick Butler, was formerly Superintendent of the U. S. Arsenal at Pittsburg; Dick was a natural wit, in 1850 he was County Clerk of Sonoma County, but the demon drink had sent him forth to wander with the early gold hunters. He was buried near the base of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

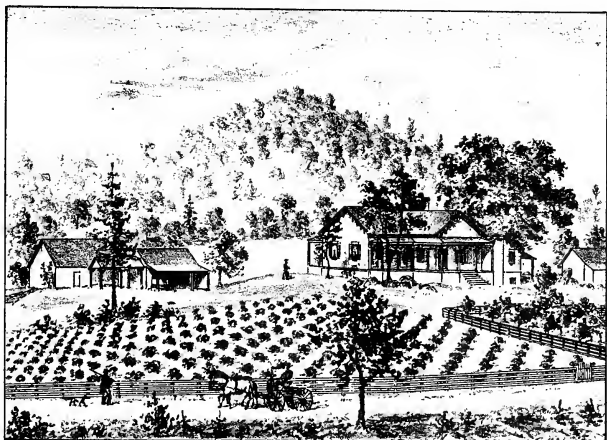
NASHVILLE

in early days more generally known as Quartzville, was settled by emigrants from near Nashville, Tenn. Doctor Harris was the first Superintendent of the afterwards called Havilla mine. Nashville was quite a busy town in 1852; A. L. Chilton came there in 1851, and opened a store and boarding house. The Harvey brothers resided here for many years, engaged in mining at the Montezuma mine, the oldest one. Dr. B. C. Harvey died at Mud Springs. At Big Canyon, three miles east of Nashville, there was Dr. Duncon as early as 1851-'52 on his ranch, while Geo. McDonald was engaged in mining with his brother John. Geo. was elected twice to the State Legislature from this county. Dr. Thurston and his brother Joel were keeping store at Quartzville, in early days for a number of years, and moved subsequently to Mud Springs.

About three miles north-west of Yeomet, in what is known as the Sugar Loaf region, the Grosh broth-



RES OF E. MORTENSEN · MICHIGAN FLAT · ELDOR⁹, C⁹ · CAL.



RES F AND RANCH OF WILLIAM WHITE · COLOMA VALLEY · ELDOR⁹, C⁹ · CAL

ers were engaged in mining in Hise's ravine. These two brothers, who subsequently discovered the celebrated Comstock silver lode, in Nevada, were young men of remarkable intelligence, and as eccentric as they were intelligent. They found a valuable opal, which was valued at Philadelphia at \$1,500. One of them died in Washoe, from the effects of a pick wound in his foot, the other perished in attempting to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains in winter. There was Francis Hoover familiarly known as "Governor Hoover," it is said he obtained the name of Governor by reason of a declaration, made when leaving his native State, Maryland, for California, that he would never return until he had been elected Governor. He kept his word. He was the life and soul of the most valuable developments of Sugar Loaf Mountain region.

There were many Mexicans and Chilianians at Yeomet in early days. On election day, in the fall of 1853, two Mexicans had been detected stealing some gold dust and coin from a miners cabin, were tried by a jury of twelve miners, with the understanding that a majority should convict and determine the punishment. For sometime the jury stood six for hanging and six for whipping. At last one of the jurors, in order to end the controversy, consented to vote for whipping. After having selected the place to administer the punishment, S. E. Huse, who for twenty years past had been the proprietor of the bridge of Yeomet, was selected to enforce the judgment of the Court. It was night and the Board of Election was busy counting the ballots, but the result of the election being the minor importance, the counting was adjourned and the ballot box was left on the table to take care of itself, until the Board could witness the execution of the law of the camp for stealing. The poor victims were stripped and severely punished in the approved style of the day.

The number of votes cast at this precinct at the above mentioned year was about 250; at the present time we think the same region is hardly able to muster 25 votes.

LATROBE

Is located in the lower part, far southwest, of the county, where the character of the country in its transformation comes nearer to that of the plains of Sacramento valley. It is the youngest town acquisition of El Dorado county, and owes its origin to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, which established a station for the benefit of the neighboring Amador county here on the crossing of the roads. The town started on completion of the railroad in 1864, and was surveyed and platted by Chief Engineer F. A. Bishop, who also suggested the name of

the town, after Latrobe, the civil engineer in the construction of the first railroad in the United States. The land of the town site covering 240 acres was owned by J. H. Miller, being enclosed in the Poss claim, and he gave Bishop one-half of it for the surveying and platting; but when it became time to prove up, Bishop forfeited his part and Miller only proved up. Town lots were then advertised for sale at instance of Bishop with Miller's consent, and some 75 or 80 lots were sold at auction, and every one of the purchasers set on his property. The first store had been opened already before the town was laid out, by J. H. Miller, in 1863. After the town was built he sold out to Wm. Kirkland; Riebsam & Adams followed next with another store, and so on until the town was in the possession of six or seven stores, and the number of hotels from the first one, started by Miller, was growing in equal rapidity, up to four. The population in a short time accumulated to 700 or 800, supporting three blacksmith shops, one wagon and carriage factory, there were three doctors in town; Dr. Treuholtz, was there before the town was laid out, Dr. Barber and Dr. Taylor, together with two drug stores to look after the health of the population and attend to the sick, while a bakery and several butchershops provided for the healthy part. For quite a while the town controlled the whole trade of Amador county, and eight daily stages in connection with the railroad run, for the accommodation of the traveling people, to all different directions. But, though no mining town, this state of things came to an end, and from the population of about 800 there are at present only from 80 to 100 left, with one general store, one hotel, telegraph and express office, two blacksmith shops and one carriage & wagon shop to represent the whole business. The public school building is a two-story structure of considerable accommodation for all public assemblages; the Masons and Odd Fellows each have their own halls. Of old settlers in this vicinity and of town, we find the names of Thomas Hitchcock, now of Modoc county, was one of the earliest settlers here; there were — Dugan, Robert Doan, Jesse Couch, Dr. Treuholtz, now of Petaluma. Charles Red, Riebsam & Adams, merchants still keeping store in town, C. W. Edwards, carriage maker, David Larrison, blacksmith, Richard Lane, George W. Ford, J. I., W. T. and Nathaniel Porter, farmers and miners.

The members of Cosumnes Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F. are meeting at Latrobe on Saturday.

SHINGLE SPRINGS,

situated at the eastern terminus of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, thirty-seven miles by

wagon, and forty-eight miles by railroad, from Sacramento City. It took its name from a shingle machine used for the manufacture of shingles at a cluster of springs, situated at the western extremity of the village.

The first house was built by one Bartlett, in 1850, and was situated on the hill near the springs, was called the "Shingle Spring House" and was occupied as a stopping place for travelers. In 1851, another public house, the "Missouri House," was built a few rods east of the Shingle Spring House. In 1852, the "Planter's House" was built and occupied as a public house by R. S. Wakefield, and has served the same purpose without interruption, since that time. About the same time two blacksmith shops were built here also, and just back of the Planter's House on the so called shingle creek a steam saw-mill was erected, owned and run by A. P. Catlin, now at Sacramento City, and S. C. Cutler now a resident of Sly Park. This mill was in operation about two years, and it is said that lumber was sold at the mill for one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand, immediately after the fire of 1852 in Sacramento.

The place was surrounded by rich placer mines, and the canyons and gulches were soon lined with miner's cabins. We quote only Grizzly Gulch as one of the richest in the county, paying at one time two hundred dollars to the rocker per day.

From 1852 to '56, miners drew their supplies from the village of Buckeye Flat, about one mile east of Shingle Springs, at that time quite a town with two or three stores, but since gone the way of many a mountain mining town. In 1857, the first store in town was opened near the Planter's House and did a good business with the miners of the vicinity.

Through all this stir and bustle Shingle Springs remained nearly in statu quo, little more than a way-station for the travel on the road to Placerville and Carson, Nevada, and so continued up to the completion of the P. & S. V. R. R., which event took place in 1865. In June of that year the company announced the completion of the road to Shingle Springs, on Sunday June 16th, the road was opened with a free excursion train to this place, which was then, and still is the terminus of the road.

Then a very heavy freighting and forwarding business was done on this road, to Placerville, all the mountain towns, and as the easiest and best mountain road cross over the Sierra range to the State of Nevada; this business was about to center at this place, and quite a rush to secure lots for business purposes was commenced.

The town of Shingle Spring had been surveyed,

laid out into lots, and maps drawn and exposed, and D. T. Hall, proprietor of the Planter's House, stood ready to transfer to those who wished to purchase. It didn't take long to build a California town at the terminus of a railroad; a tribe of aborigines with their ready made tent poles and buffalo skin siding, could scarcely more than furnish an illustration.

This place was no exception to the rule. Houses were hastily constructed, both for business and residence, a Postoffice, an express and telegraph-office established, the railroad depot 800 feet in length completed, freight trains crowded the place by hundreds, two trains daily (Sunday excepted) were run from Sacramento, and many extra freight trains had to be run to furnish carrying capacity for the freight en route. Stages left daily, laden with passengers for points further east, and in an incredibly short space of time the town became one of business and activity, second to none of its size in the State.

It was not expected, however, that the amount of business it started with, would long remain with the place, as it was supposed at the time, that the railroad would be pushed on to Placerville as soon as practicable; the buildings erected, therefore, were not for the most part, of a very substantial character. But the railroad did not go to Placerville, and but for a still more formidable obstacle the place would have held its own. In the summer of 1866, the Central Pacific Railroad was completed over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the freight carrying business and passenger traffic for localities beyond the mountains was diverted from the route through Shingle Springs to the new opened route. The business of the place fell off, merchants and others left for more prosperous locations, and it gradually subsided, becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" until it stands at the present time, what its business as a shipping point and the trade and traffic of the surrounding makes it. The P. & S. V. R. R., not running for about a year, on account of a pending law suit, resumed activity about the 10th of July, 1882.

David B. Scott, in company with D. Ashley, who afterward became a member of the Legislature in California and died in Southern California; A. Lawyer, Sweeney, Stephens, Bisby, George Withington, now of Ione Valley; Buckley, Wilson and Kertland, who acted as the captain of the company, left Monroe, Mich., in March, 1849, to cross the plains, and this was about the third train en route with Canadian ponies. They proceeded to the spot where Ragtown was built up afterwards, and sent Scott ahead to go as far as Sacramento, to look around and find out where the company could do the best when arriving in California. On this trip Mr. Scott, together with a

Dr. Ormsby, camped on the present site of Shingle Springs, then heavily dotted with oak and sugar pine, and was so delighted with the location that, after having reunited with his company at Sly Park, and journeying together to Sutterville, where they disbanded, he made up another company, and with Withington, William Van Alstine and the Bartlett brothers, Henry and Edward, returned to the place, where, not far from the beautiful spring, they erected a shingle machine, from which the name of the town arose. This shingle machine was operated by horse power, producing sixteen thousand shingles per day, worth \$50 to \$60 per thousand, delivered at Sacramento, and lumber was paid for as high as from \$900 to \$1,000 per mille. Soon time later Scott sold out to Mr. Bisby and departed for the Yuba river mines, where he staid from 1850 to 1851, and was elected Surveyor of Yuba county in 1851, holding this office for three terms. Then he was engaged as a surveyor of Washoe county, Nevada, and thereafter in the same capacity in Sonoma county, Cal. He also has been engaged in building railroads for logging and lumbering in the mountains, and was for three years chief engineer of the Marysville and Vallejo Railroad.

The first store at Shingle Springs was kept by E. M. Hiatt, from Missouri, at the place now occupied by Slocum. Bartlett kept the first hotel. He paid to Ed. Perrine's wife \$150 for cooking. He sold out to Humphrey Taylor, and he again sold to D. T. Hall. Wakefield kept the Missouri House, a log cabin which stood on the spot where the Planters' House was built afterwards. Mr. Hall was also the first Postmaster in the town. The Postoffice was established in 1855. The first school of the district was kept at

BUCKEYE FLAT.

The latter town received its name from the first settlers of the place, they being men from Ohio. The first store here was kept by Henry Kingsley. Henry Yealing, now of San Francisco, was the second store-keeper, with Fred Heldman, now of Logtown. The first hotel was opened by Rockwell, from Salt Lake.

NEGRO HILL.

The first mining work done in the vicinity of Negro Hill was on the east side, adjoining the river, by a company of Mormons, in the year 1848, soon after, but in the same year, a company of Spaniards went to work on the south side of the hill, in Spanish Ravine, from a strip of ground about a thousand feet in length by one and a-half feet in width, and three feet in depth they took out over seven thousand dollars. The next work was in a deep sand bank just at the mouth of Spanish Ravine, in the fall of 1849, by

August B. Newhall, from Lynn, Mass., a Negro by the name of Kelsey, a Methodist preacher, and other Negroes; this locality was called Little Negro Hill, it being located between the river and the present Negro Hill. The gravel in said sand bank paid three hundred dollars and upwards, per day, to a company of five men. Little Negro Hill was discovered by Cornelius Van Noy, George Denett, Thomas Burns, Platt Southard, M. Fogety, John Farley and John Donnelly; the whole hill paid from two to three ounces per day to the hand, the dirt being carted to the river and washed through a long tom. About this time (fall of 1849) three men, Messrs. Vosey, Long and French started a store and boarding house, the house being known as the Civil Usage House, and a good business was done here. Soon after Mr. Fish built another store in the vicinity and did good business up to 1852.

In the spring of 1852, Conrad Benninger, Harvey Smith and Darius Clark sunk holes on the second bench back from the river, and found good dirt, it being a large flat. In one week after, there was every foot claimed and staked off for mining, and two Negroes from Massachusetts started a store and boarding house, around which quite a Negro village sprung up, and was called Big Negro Hill. On another portion of the flat the white men built quite a town, representing the present Negro Hill. Here Thos. Jenkins and Richard Rickard built a store, and Thomas Bennett and Wm. Tregrove built a boarding house, being each the first one in town. The same year (1852) Dewitt Stanford, a brother of Leland Stanford, built a grocery store at Negro Hill, as did Horace and Frank Barton. Another store was built about the same time by Ben. Avery, our late minister to China, he opened with a lot of drugs, Yankee notions, etc. A short time later, about the fall of 1852 or spring of 1853, the Chinese began to flock in the camp, and built on another portion of the flat. So that by the end of 1853, the town could boast of a thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants, with stores of every description, saloons and dance houses by the dozen, and all seemed to do a thriving business.

In the year 1853, Leander Jennings and Alexander Fraser built a ditch from Salmon Falls to Negro Hills, a distance of eight miles, which carried about 300 inches of water, sold at \$1.00 per inch, by which nearly the whole of the top of the hill has been sluiced off, and paid well. In 1855 Messrs. Clark, Boyd, Richards and Eastman built another ditch from near Salmon Falls, running it to Negro Hill, Growlers Flat, Jenny Lind Flat, Massachusetts Flat, Chille Hill, Condemned Bar and Long Bar, all of which are in a circuit of three miles; so as a

matter of course all the miners came to Negro Hill to buy their goods, and the result was, that business men did well for five or six years. After that the mines fell gradually in the hands of the Chinese and business rapidly declined. All the white men who remained in the district, with the exception of two or three, are now engaged in farming. There is plenty of mining ground in this district yet untouched, but the ditches are not high enough to carry water to it. A preliminary survey for a ditch from near Auburn to Negro Hill has recently been made, and reported upon favorably. When such a ditch is constructed much treasure will be unearthed in this section.

We have to refer to a visit of Judge Lynch at this place in the time when Thomas Jenkins and Richard Rickard were building their store in 1852; a Negro claiming the illustrious name of Andrew Jackson, stole a specimen worth about \$10 00, and some clothing from the residence of Mr. Keith, the blacksmith, for which he was hung to a tree, near the Negro quarters, by a mob, before noon.

In 1855 a lot of drunken white fellows on Negro Hill attacked the Negro quarters and in the fight one Negro was killed, for which Mr. Drew and others were arrested and tried at Coloma but were acquitted.

Growler's Flat was opened in 1852, by Henry Down, an English sailor, who was always growling, hence the name.

Jenny Lind Flat was opened by Nathaniel Sutton and others 1852.

Massachusetts Flat was opened in 1854, by Dr. Townsend. All paid well. At Jenny Lind Flat one night in 1853, a young man borrowed blankets to sleep in, the next morning he had forgotten about this fact, and walked off with the blankets; a crowd went after him and brought him back, flogged him until the blood trickled down his heels; they then took up a subscription in money and gave it to him with the advice never to steal again.

Of late an agent of a Baltimore firm was here examining a chrome iron mine, the lead is ten or twelve feet across, and picks very free, it can be traced from the North to the South Fork of the American river, a distance of twelve miles. The result of said examination has been the letting of a contract for a ship cargo of chrome iron, to be delivered at Folsom at \$6.50. There is iron enough in the mountains to supply the whole United States.

SALMON FALLS,

Located on the banks of the South Fork of the American river, at the mouth of Sweetwater creek. The name of the town was derived from the cataract in the

American river near the site of the town, whither the Indians used to come down from the mountains to catch salmon, of which the river abounded. Early in 1849 very rich diggings had been discovered by Mormons at Higgins' Point, about a quarter of a mile below town, close to the river, and called after Higgins, the first person who settled here with his family—sometime during 1848—coming from Australia to California, and he consequently opened the first store. R. K. Berry, from New York, arrived here in September, 1849, in company with H. Passmore, Thomas Brown, H. Williams, Larraway Benham and Barlow. O. Smith, who afterwards kept the first store at Uniontown, and one Haskell were arrivals of that year also. Up to this time it had been only a Mormon settlement, but Mr. Berry's idea was not satisfied with such things. With great energy, in the spring of 1850, he went on to take out a possessory claim of the land, laying out a town there, which was surveyed and platte^d by P. N. Madegan in May, 1850. The streets were laid out after a regular square network. Those running parallel with the river were named: Water, State, Government and Washington streets. Across the Sweetwater creek was Sacramento street, and those running across, up from the river, were called High, Polk, Taylor, Clay, Brower and El Dorado streets. The population during the summer of 1850 was growing fast, and plenty of town lots were sold. Among the purchasers we find the names of Riely, Fradion Berry, Bowls, Cramer, Smith, Hunnewell, Coon, Plumb, Downs, Higgins, Burk, Beasley, Coledge, Kelley, Haskell, Miller & Ford, Brooks, Richards, Asbeel, Van Chausse, Whipple, Boyd, Gifford, Rice, Fulbertson, Brownell, Kelley & Tate, Packwood, later of Pilot Hill; Friedschlager, Lamarre, who struck the first digging on the flat; Ramsey, Markham, Spong, Walls, Brower, Dr. McMeans, Hayes and Otis.

Berry opened another store in the spring of 1850, located on the bank of Sweetwater creek, and got the appointment as the first alcalde of the district. Crug kept the first hotel in town, but he sold out to Berry and went east; the first physicians in town were Dr. McMeans and Dr. Hook. Mrs. Higgins was the first white woman in the community, and kept on so for quite a while until Mrs. Berry and her sister arrived from the East, in the fall of 1852. A Post office was established here as early as 1851, with T. R. Brown postmaster, and a regular stage line to Sacramento passed here since 1851. School was first taught by Miss Charlotte A. Phelps, now Mrs. Ed. T. Raun of San Francisco, then of Coloma, who owned the bridges at Coloma, Spanish Bar, Kelsey and Salmon Falls. The first bridge across the American river here was built in 1853, this was washed away and an-

other one was put up; the bridge property being a very well paying business, this being the main road from Sacramento to all those mining camps in the northern part of this county to all the river bars on the Middle and North Forks of the American river, and to all the mines beyond there in Placer county. In 1856, Mr. Raun sold out his interest in all those bridges to Richards & Pearish, and later Mr. Richards was the sole owner of this bridge. The railroad, however, which took away the travel from this road and the giving out of the river bars, did not give a profitable outlook, and since the high-water washed away the bridge for the second time it has not been rebuilt.

The town that in a short time did grow from a few Mormon huts to a community of some note, with a population of about 3,000, with many stores, and other pertainings of a mining town, that could make some show with three well built up streets, with good paying mines, on the flat as well as on the river bar, is gone. All that is left is a store, the school house and Mrs. Berry's residence and hotel; the latter was partly erected in 1850, this had been shipped around Cape Horn from the East, and was bought by Mr. Berry to make some debt good. The trees in front of it were set out in the fall of 1854, and January, 1855.

There were some mining camps in this township around which some little towns had been built up; their fate, however, was similar to that of Salmon Falls; only a few scattered roofs remind one of the location of the town site. One of them was Pinchem gut, or Pinchem tight, located at the junction of Pinchem ravine and Weber creek, near an old saw-mill. A man by the name of Ebbert kept a store and saloon there, and taking out his pay for drink or goods in gold dust, used to pinch the gold dust so tight in order to get as much as possible. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a German by nationality. The first school in the district was taught by a Frenchman in the house of Mr. Etzel, another storekeeper, and Miss Van Doran succeeded him. Near by was another town, Jayhawk, named after the Missourians, who first settled down on the place. On the Coloma road there was Green Springs, once the location of Green valley Post office, which now is located about four miles farther east close on to Rose Springs, so called from the abundance of wild roses growing there around the springs. There was a store kept on the place till 1868, also a saloon and a blacksmith shop. Wing's Store, the place where polls are kept now, in this precinct, used to be a store in former years. McDowell Hill on the South Fork, below Salmon Falls, once had a population of about 100 miners with four stores.

EL DORADO,

Up to the time of its incorporation as a town, in the winter of 1855, the village went by the name of Mud Springs, and was a mining camp of some note; this was one of the first mining camps in the county, the first locations having been made in 1849 and '50. The name of Mud Springs, which is not unfrequently used even now, was derived from some springs near town that had been used by emigrants to water their cattle and other stock, by which means the surrounding ground had become quite muddy, and to distinguish these springs from the Diamond Springs, about two miles further up, the passing emigrants called them Mud Springs. The first quotation of the name of El Dorado, instead of Mud Springs, was in a correspondence under date of August 7th, 1855; but officially the change did not take place until January 1st, 1856. The incorporation line of the present place concerns all what was then known as Empire Ravine, Dead Man's Hollow, Loafer's Hollow, Logtown creek, Matheny's creek, Slate and Dry creeks. James Thomas was one of the first settlers, he erected in the winter of 1849 to 1850 a trading post and hotel, called Old Mud Springs House. The year of 1851 developed the camp to its utmost capacity. To the rich placer mines worked all around the discovery of a lot of quartz veins was added, and resulted in the erection of five steam quartz-mills on Matheny's creek, and four others on Logtown creek, which, together with all the mines, gave employment to not less than 500 laborers. A great many stores, hotels, boarding houses and other business places were engaged to provide for the necessities of all of them. Among the residents of early El Dorado or Mud Springs we find just as many names of men who became prominent in time as any of the other towns of equal size in the county. Messrs. Blanchard, Meredith, Tebbs were the first attorneys; the Harvey Brothers and Dr. H. M. Fiske were the first physicians.

Of secret societies, the Masons are represented at El Dorado with the Hiram Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M.; the Odd Fellows, with Aurum Lodge, No. 23; the Grangers with El Dorado Grange, No. 178. In 1856 the Grand Consistory of Placerville granted a charter to organize a Lodge of E. Clampus Vitus, at El Dorado, and the following Knights were elected officers: C. P. Jackson, N. G. H.; T. Foster, G. R. P.; W. D. Hinman, C. P.; J. E. Simmons, C. V.; T. J. Steward, G. R. F.; B. F. Davis, G. R. M.; H. W. Merritt, G. R. S.; P. Schramm, D. F. D.; E. Willow, G. R. S.; Mr. Wetherwax, G. R. F.

El Dorado is located about half way between

Shingle Springs and Placerville, on the Sacramento and Placerville stage road; surrounded by a section of country that is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The town is connected by a daily stage, running between Placerville and Shingle Springs.

On the night of the election day, in the fall of 1859, a difficulty arose between Messrs. A. W. Myatt and C. C. Bowker, in which the latter cut the former with a knife, killing him instantly. He was tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years confinement in the State prison.

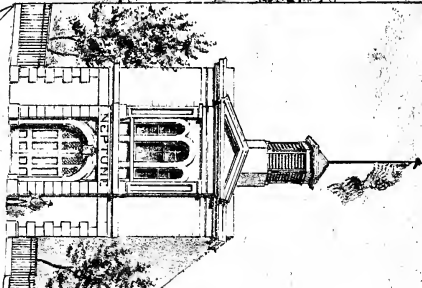
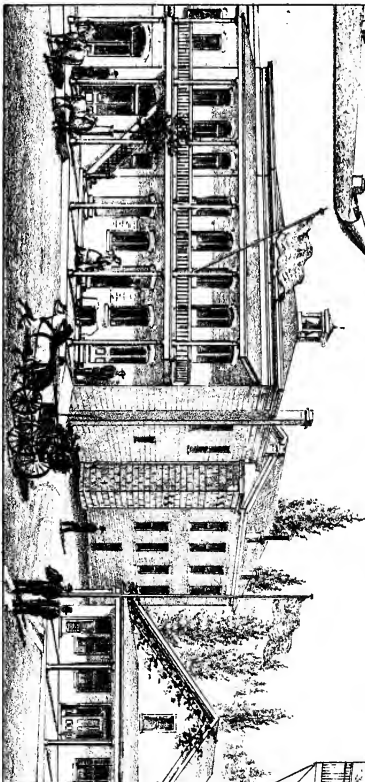
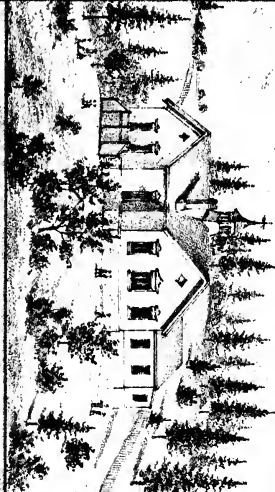
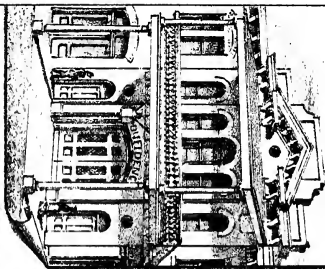
COLD SPRINGS.

The first diggings at this place were discovered sometime in 1849, and soon a road was laid down to connect the camp both ways with Placerville and Coloma, which became the main traveled road between both these places; Cold Springs was the half-way station on this road. The condition of life and existence, the natural spring water, had caused the start of several other camps in the direct neighborhood, which became named after their springs; just the same with Cold Springs, which derived its name from a spring of cold and good water, located near the edge of Cold Spring creek, in the upper end of the town. This camp soon became a great attraction, and the flat below town, in the Summer of 1850, was settled with from 600 to 700 miners who camped in tents or slept under the trees, and only those who intended to stay for the winter season made arrangements to build cabins. They all were working in the bed of the creek, where a mining claim then was called 15 feet square. So soon as it had been ascertained that the gravel of the creek bed was rich in gold and there would be great probability for a permanent mining camp, some enterprising men started in business. The first store was opened by Norton & Montgomery in connection with a boarding house; Duncan also kept a store, John Dewitt was the proprietor of the first bakery and sometime later the partner in a store kept by Dewitt & Taylor; still another store was kept by Sudson & Goodenough. David Miller opened the first hotel. Nelson Van Tassell, Public Administrator of the county in 1854, kept the first boarding house, and another hotel was kept by Reed; James Debow, a man of education and very gentleman-like manners, kept the Blue Tent Saloon.

Out of the number of other early settlers and prominent men of Cold Springs, we recall the names of Judge Kenfield, E. P. Jones, a lawyer, then mining, who was generally known as "Cold Water Jones;" he became president of the Cold Springs Division No. 22, Sons of Temperance, instituted on February, 22, 1853, Forcie, a lawyer, Dr. D. L. Stevenson, Dr. But-

termore, A. Colgrove, G. W. Paddock, F. Russell, W. W. Penton, J. M. Goetschius, who was the first Postmaster in town, Wm. H. Lipsey, who was hung at Coloma, November 3, 1854, for the murder of one Powelson; A. O. Bowen, John Lamb, G. Griffin, M. Conaha, Jesse C. Fruchy, J. M. Lockwood, S. H. Perrin, I. L. Miller, S. Heath, J. M. Powers, Dan. W. Gelwicks, now of Oakland, was here before he became editor of the Coloma *Argus*, and then he became an almost regular visitor to play a game of whist on Saturday nights; P. T. Williams, McTarnahan. Robinson and Garfield, two lawyers from Coloma, were also frequent visitors of Cold Springs. This was a very quiet and peaceful camp, more inclined to society life than to make up excitements; Sylv. B. Ilou, called Wed Ballou, in early days a miner, afterward member of the Assembly and later State Senator from Plumas County, was the founder of a society, the Cold Springs Franklin Lyceum. Cold Springs had a singing school connected with a singing society; the school district was established in 1851, and school regularly taught since; church services were held in the school house.

Moody, Davis and Wittenburg were the first men who formed a company for the purpose to supply the miners of Cold Spring with sufficient water, they took the water from Hangtown creek above the falls where it empties into Weber creek, below Middletown, and built a ditch to carry it down; this was done in the early part of 1851, and when the new diggings on the bank of Weber creek were discovered, in the winter of 1851 to '52, called Red Bank, this company took up the first claims. Wittenburg, however, sold out to go East, and his interest was acquired by L. C. Reynolds in 1852. George Mull, a representative of the sunny South, who came here with his negro slaves intending to introduce into California the institutions of the slavery States, had camped on the same ground while his negroes had to work for him in the creek bed, without discovering the rich placer mines on which his camps stood. A second ditch for the water supply of the Cold Springs miners was built a short time afterward by a company of twelve or more, Wm. H. Lipsey being one of them; they took the water out of Hangtown creek, a little below the Moody, Davis and Wittenburg ditch, and carried it down to Cold Springs by tunneling through the divide between Hangtown and Cold Spring creeks, under the Placerville road. The claims on these last named diggings, the red bank, were worked by sinking small holes pailed and pumped out and the gold cleared out of the dirt by means of rocker and pan; only very few long toms were in use here. The claims were worked in average 150 feet back from the creek, and paid



ROSE OF
PLACERVILLE

good wages from \$5 to \$50 a day; but never paid exceedingly rich. In 1854 a large company took hold of this mining property and worked it with bed rock flumes, up to 1858 or '59, as we were assured, they took out a good amount of gold but it never yielded too rich. Diggings in the different gulches paid hardly as good as those on the flat. Here on the flat, about three quarters of a mile below town in a westerly direction, a German by the name of Stakemeyer, who was killed afterward near Grizzly Flat, was working a claim out of which he produced quite an amount of loose quartz mixed in between the gravel, which he threw out of his long tom having no better use for. Judge Kenfield, passing by, inspected this quartz pile found it full of gold and took up a quartz claim. A company was formed to work it, shafts were sunk and a mill was erected, but it never paid for the amount invested in the construction of mill, etc.

As stated already, this was a very peaceful camp, only a few excitements happened and they were of minor character. A gambler generally known by the name of Crowbar, in 1852, had swindled a number of miners out of considerable money, and quite a little excitement arose the next day, when he tried to get out of town with his booty; the difficulty, however, was quietly settled under assistance of some brethren of the gambling fraternity, from Hangtown; a few of the miners got their loss restituted. Another excitement turned up some time later, when a man who had been a mason of the higher grades, disappeared in a house of ill-fame, and some spots of blood suspiciously were connected with his disappearance. By thoroughly investigating the case, however, nothing could be found and the bloodstains were said to have been poured out from a neighboring butcher shop.

This also is the place where in 1851 or '52 some crooked industry was commenced, one Moffatt, an early store keeper, went in with Darling, an old steamship engineer, to fabricate gold dust out of lead, coating it with gold by the way of galvanizing. The scheme worked remarkably well, Moffatt bought goods at Sacramento for which he paid with the dust, and smaller quantities were disposed of at the home trade; but finally it was discovered by running the dust into bars, or by coining money out of it, either. The result was that Moffatt lost everything he had, his partner Darling, the instigator, skipped the country in time to escape punishment; he took the steamer for Central America. Samples of this industry came to light still years after, they had been dug away underground.

An accident happened to the senior partner of the firm of Sudson & Goodenough, early in 1852, that came

near enough to result fatal. Returning from Sacramento with a big load of goods drawn by a four horse team, Mr. Sudson wished to be home before night, and when coming up to Weber Creek, in the dusk, he found it running with a big flood, which seemed to check his desire. He hesitated a moment, but trusting his strong team and the heavy load he was driving, and underestimating the flood, he thought he would be able to cross the creek, and once on the other side he would be almost at home. So he drove on, but he had hardly reached the middle of the roaring stream when his wagon was upset and carried down by the flood; his horses were drowned and though he held on to the wagon, on account of being unable to swim, the force of the water made him give up his hold and he was swept down with the swift current for more than a quarter of a mile, until he got a hold on some willows, from where he was rescued by a party that had been alarmed.

Cold Springs in early times of the golden era, was one of the liveliest mining camps of the country, which had a population of about two thousand souls, with a direct stage connection to Sacramento, running a four horse coach daily, besides stage connections to Coloma and Placerville, but as it is now it stands as a proof for the unsteadiness of a mining camp more than any of them. The mines began to slack off, new diggings had not been discovered, and the miners left one after another to hunt for richer mining ground; the population soon shrunk together, stores and other business places, on account of a want of custom had to shut down, the stage took another route and left the lonesome little village isolated on an unfrequented road.

DIAMOND SPRINGS

Took its name from a group of springs with beautiful clear water, which were located on that now mined out ground on the north side of Main street, in the center of town, opposite the livery stable, or Mr. Carpenter's residence. The old emigrant road, coming down across the summit, passing Silver Lake, Sly Park and Pleasant valley, went through here to Sacramento and the plains; or joining off to the north towards Coloma, Placerville, Georgetown and all the mining camps in the northern part of El Dorado county, as well as across the American river in Placer county; and the emigrants passing over this (Carson) road from the earliest times made this a favorite stopping or camping place, to take a short rest after the hardship and trial of the mountain passage. No attempt, however, had been made towards permanent settlement on this point, though it is said that one log cabin had been built up here in 1849, near some of the many springs; but the owner of it did not

succeed in drawing followers to the place; they were all bound for Coloma, and none took time enough to test the ground. This went on till the latter part of the summer of 1850, when a party of emigrants from the State of Missouri, numbering about two hundred, under the leadership of one McPike, now of Santa Clara county, came down this way and took a fancy to stop here for a few days; but being satisfied with the location, as they found beautiful and plenty of water and pasture, and after they had learned to mine, discovered that the mining here was paying well, they concluded to make this a permanent camp and went on to build clap board houses. Thus becoming the founders of Diamond Springs. The springs, however, belong to those things that only can be talked about.

Diamond Springs is situated about forty-seven miles east of Sacramento, three miles from Placerville, on the junction of the roads to the latter city and to Pleasant valley. A place so much favored by location and other conditions could not help to accumulate fast after the first start was made; particularly after the discovery of the richest placer mines all around town, it commenced growing as a worthy rival of the neighboring "Hangtown," concerning numerical strength, business and society life. In 1854, when the star of Coloma began to go downward, Diamond Springs was the rising star, that promised to take the place of the former as the county center. The proprietor of the Miner's *Advocate* sold out at Coloma only to publish his paper at Diamond Springs; and of the size of the trade the town commanded, the many stores and other business places, that all were doing a flush business, gave sufficient proof. A good many of the denizens of Diamond Springs have made themselves prominent so that their names deserve to be recalled in history: There were, M. K. Shearer, the most obliging Postmaster; C. B. Patterson, G. M. Waugh, Samuel Haskett, J. H. Haynes, Dr. Samuel F. Hamm, Mathew Arnold, S. Smith, S. Sims, Dr. S. F. Marquis, H. H. West, F. S. Davenport and Henry Larkin.

The Masonic fraternity is represented at Diamond Springs with the Diamond Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M., which was installed in 1855, holding their meetings on Saturday preceding the full moon. Mr. L. E. Brooke is the Secretary; and El Dorado Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masonry, holding their meetings at Union Hall on the evenings of 1st and 3d Friday of each month; A. D. Parks, M. E. H. P.; L. E. Brooke, Secretary. Mount Zion Lodge, No. 114, F. and A. M., was constituted and the following officers installed by A. D. Parks, of Diamond Springs, R. W. S. G. W. on Friday, May 22d, 1857; Wm. McKean, W. M.;

N. C. Boswell, S. W.; J. H. Watson, J. W.; J. R. Cobb, Treasurer; G. W. McKean, Secretary; Chas. C. McLean, S. D.; D. W. Strohn, J. D.; Wm. Knox, Marshal; E. King and J. S. Jacks, Stewards; R. S. Johnson, Tyler; meetings were held on Friday of, or preceding the full moon.

The Odd Fellows instituted their first lodge in this county and one of the first in the State, at Diamond Springs, it was called Diamond Springs Lodge, No. 9, of Diamond Springs, their day of meeting is Wednesday. Sometime in 1854, Zeta Encampment of I. O. O. F. was instituted here also, but was transferred from here to Placerville, in January, 1857. The Odd Fellows of Diamond Springs are in possession of a fine commodious hall in the two-story frame building on the hill, visible far away.

In 1854, when Placerville had started the agitation for the removal of the county court seat from Coloma, of the five aspirants that finally became voted for, Diamond Springs came out third best, which could be considered pretty good, as the district of votes given for this place was very limited, being injured on both sides by the concurrence of Placerville on one and Mud Springs on the other side.

On August 5, 1856, about 9 o'clock A. M. flames were discovered to issue out of the Howard House, a large building in the heart of the town of Diamond Springs, built of the most combustible material, a strong breeze helped the flames to spread with fearful rapidity, sweeping everything before them. Scott's brick house, and the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., on Main street, escaped uninjured. Mr. Shearer, the Postmaster, saved the greatest portion of the books, furniture, etc., of the office, but lost the letters and his law library. Citizens of Placerville and other places came to the assistance and worked with commendable zeal to check the flames. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and it was presumed that there was some connection between the three big fires destroying the largest towns of the Empire county. Placerville, Georgetown and Diamond Springs—inside of about a month. The total loss on property destroyed by fire in those three places was estimated at \$1,500,000.

The losses at Diamond Springs, after a rough estimate, were as follows.

G. P. Morrill, druggist.....	\$ 2,500
W. P. Scott, buildings.....	2,000
Mrs. Walk, house and furniture.....	1,000
F. Cauffman, carpenter.....	600
P. Strelitz, jeweler.....	3,000
Golden Exchange Building.....	1,500
Peter Gile, livery stable.....	2,000
Church.....	4,000

George Fryer, saloon.....	3,000
George Thoonan, house.....	600
F. McCoy, saloon and furniture.....	1,500
T. B-yle, store and goods.....	1,000
J. P. Steele, livery stable.....	1,000
Thos. Davidson, dwelling.....	1,000
C. Irving, dwelling.....	1,000
N. A. Chipman, dwelling.....	400
E. N. Strout, dwelling.....	1,500
James Wylie, dwelling.....	1,500
Mrs. Holland, house.....	2,500
N. Lepper, bookstore.....	800
W. S. Day, store and goods.....	3,000
N. Rhine, goods and building.....	10,000
R. Fouke, crystal saloon.....	2,500
T. H. and W. L. Cunningham.....	25,000
J. R. Fuller, market.....	25,000
J. Ullman, store.....	35,000
Kaufmann, store.....	3,000
Wm. Harris, store.....	3,000
Thos. Fa heringham, store.....	2,500
John Moss.....	300
M. K. Shearer, dwelling.....	2,000
Young & Allen, hotel.....	1,000
Bradberry, dwelling.....	1,000
Carpenter, temperance house.....	1,500
Isaiah Hull, building.....	1,000
C. B. Patterson, law library.....	400
L. Bradley, dwelling.....	1,000
George Lander, furniture.....	800
J. Oliver, dwelling.....	750
John S. Welton, Nebraska saloon.....	5,000
Mary A. Thomas, building.....	2,000

Another destructive fire visited Diamond Springs on the 23d of September, 1859, which had swept away a great many buildings in the central portion of town before its ravages could be checked. The loss on property after a rough estimate amounted to between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Probably but few know that the Digger Indians burned their dead and will do so up to this day if no law officer interferes with their habits. Immediately in the rear of Ham Hawley's and Bob Shirley's stables, at Diamond Springs, was the consecrated ground on which they paid the last funeral rites to their deceased warriors, wives, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and children by cremation. For hundreds of miles around were the dead transported on litters to this sacred spot, where it was supposed that the spirits of the departed, in the flames of the pine fagots, took their departure to the happy hunting ground beyond the sky. We witnessed one burning in 1852, of a chief, who had been brought from Georgetown. The ceremonies

occupied some ten hours, and ran into the late hours of the night. It was a wild, wierd, sickening, stinking operation. Hundreds of Diggers had collected from everywhere (they were more plentiful then than now), the bucks dressed in all manner of attire, with painted faces, the women and female children with tarred heads. The dead body of their chief was placed naked on the ground, then covered with pine splints and fired, when bucks and squaws set up as unearthly, maniacal a howl as ever came from mortal throats. Round and round they danced until there was nothing left of the corpse of poor "Digger Jim." At a late hour of the night the spectacle was a scene for an artist. Hundreds of rough dressed, uncouth, unshaven miners, storekeepers, visitors, etc., had collected and almost surrounded the Indians. The stench from the burning body was almost intolerable, the burning fagots kept up a bright light, but no one interfered with the ceremonies, for there were no hoodlums in those days. Some one notified Coroner Tommy Daugherty that he was wanted, and away he went without asking any questions, on a bucking mustang, to hold an inquest on a dead "Injun," followed by many notables of the county. There were present, as near as can be recollected: Ben. Post, Ballard, Billy Carr, Jim Plummer, Bob Graham, Bob Carson, (Kit's brother), Tom Davidson, Church A. C. Waldron, Uncle Billy Rodgers, Dave Buell, the Brace brothers, E. B. Carson, Old Wetherwax, Fred Chamberlain, Carey of the Carey House, John Fountain, Miss Puss Williams with her pleasant face and laughing curls: now the wife of J. Q. Brown, and the prattling children of the Titus Hotel, Tom Springer, Ned McCabe, Al Merrill, Pete Schram, Bill Donahue, Theron Foster, Net Wilton, John O'Donnell, Jack McDougal, Pat Lynch, Mike Borowsky, Corckey Johnson of Johnson's Pass, Geo. Coddington, Geo. Fryer, Bob Bell, and the handsome face of Mrs. George Thomas, the blonde, and Mike and "Mommy" Shearer were there; Bart Richardson, Bill Connell, (doublefoot), Chauncey Noteware, Alfred Briggs, and sturdy John Conness, Chase and Elias Willow, Joe Simmons and the Davis brothers, Jim Hume, Jack Moses, Capt. Billy Smith, Sam and Jim Grantham, Ross Sargent, John Bell, A. C. St. Denver, Major Bee, Dick Savage, "Boomerang Bill," Bill January and Roush, Dan Gelwicks, and Sam Seabough, and Col. Ned Baker, the editor and orator.

PLACERVILLE

was incorporated in virtue of an act that for the proof of having passed State Senate as well as Assembly bears the signatures of Charles S. Fairfax, Speaker of

Assembly; Samuel Purdy, President of Senate, approved May 13, 1854. John Bigler Governor.

Thus Placerville became a city, after having passed through nearly six years of most eventful experience, from the date of its first settlement; some of these having been the reason to impose upon the young town the name of

HANGTOWN,

under which it was going for several years, known by all miners of California up to this day, and not seldom used even now after about thirty years. We have got before us three different statements of the affair that caused the above name, as given by three most distinguished citizens and oldest pioneers, and we think it is the best to make space here for all three of them, on account of some varieties in the different statements that are corroborant and supplement one to another.

"Allow me to give you the true version," says Judge Grimshaw of Daylor's ranch, Sacramento County: "In the Summer of 1848, three ranchers residing in what is now Sacramento County, William Daylor, Jared Sheldon and Perry McCoon, with a number of Indians in their employ, were mining in Weber creek at a point of about one hundred yards below the crossing of the road leading from Diamond Springs to Placerville. One morning the vaquero, who had charge of the cavalada (tame horses) informed his employers that he had discovered some new dry diggings; exhibiting at the same time some specimens of gold which he had picked up. One of the white men went to the place, indicated by the Indian, but found that the diggings were not sufficiently better than those on the creek to justify them in moving their camp. When prospectors came along they were referred to the new location, which up to January, 1849, went by the name of the

"OLD DRY DIGGINGS."

"One night during that month, three men were in a saloon, tent or hut at the Old Dry Diggings, engaged in a game of poker. In due time one of the party got 'broke.' The proprietor of the place was fast asleep. The one who had lost his money suggested to his companions that he had gold dust on hand, and proposed that he should be robbed. The proprietor was awoke, a pistol presented to his head, and told to disclose the whereabouts of his hidden treasure. This he did, the robbers divided the spoil, threatened the saloon keeper with certain death if he disclosed anything about the matter, and resumed their game.

"The next day the saloon keeper mustered courage to tell some of his friends about the robbery, the

affair became noised about; the three men were arrested, tried by the miners, sentenced to be flogged, and the judgment executed with the promptness which characterized that kind of criminal procedure. The criminals were then ordered to leave. In a few days two of the men, under the influence of whiskey went about the camp, intimating that the men who were engaged in the trial were 'spotted', that they would not live to flog another man, etc.

"A meeting was called, the two men were arrested and hung on the leaning oak tree in the hay yard below Elstner's ElDorado Saloon, the same tree on which afterwards other malefactors expiated their crimes.

"For many years the camp went by the name of Hangtown, to distinguish it from other dry diggings. Daylor, Sheldon and McCoon remained on the creek until the fall of 1848, when they returned to their homes on the Sheldon and Daylor grant in Sacramento County.

"Capt. Charles M. Weber, of Weber's embarcadero (or Tuleburg) later Stockton, established a camp and trading post on the same locality and gave the creek the name which it has borne to the present day."

Mr. E. N. Strout, for long years a citizen of El Dorado county, says: "In 1848 and the early part of 1849, Placerville and surroundings were known as 'Old Dry Diggings.' At that time there were organized bands of desperadoes, with signs, passwords and grips, and with chiefs and lieutenants, who lay in wait in and around the mining camps, ready for plunder and murder, either for gain or revenge. Murders and robberies were frequent along the branches of the South and Middle Forks of the American river, and finally found their way to the mining camp on the north branch of Weber creek—Old Dry Diggings, now Placerville. A Frenchman who kept a trading post in Log Cabin ravine—now Bedford avenue—was known to have considerable gold dust, and he was selected by the 'Owls'—the name of the organization—as their victim to be robbed. Four of this band, composed of one American, one Mexican and two Frenchmen, made a descent on the post and robbed the merchant of his gold dust and such other valuables as they wanted, while the owner was powerless to resist; but the robbers were marked men from that moment. The Frenchman gave the alarm and the vigilantes started in pursuit of the robbers, who were captured, brought to trial, condemned and executed, except one of the Frenchmen, who escaped after sentence had been pronounced. The execution took place under a white oak tree of gigantic size that stood on the south bank of Hangtown creek, now the northwest corner of Main and Coloma streets, on February

12th, 1849. George G. Blanchard's brick building covers the stump of the tree. W. T. Sayward, Esq., of San Francisco, who was Deputy Prefect for the Old Dry Diggings at the time, declared that murder was clearly proven against the culprits, as well as robbery. Their bodies were buried on the north side of the creek. The *Mountain Democrat's* office was subsequently erected over their graves, and said paper published there for more than twenty years."

"The third version—the soubriquet of 'Hangtown,' by which Placerville was at one time only known, and which is now not unfrequently applied—had its origin in the hanging by a mob, in 1849, of two Frenchmen and a Spaniard, to an oak tree at the northwest corner of Main and Coloma streets. The victims had been arrested for highway robbery on the Georgetown road. While being tried by a jury of citizens for this offense, and while it was doubtful what penalty would be inflicted on them, an officer from one of the lower counties arrived, in search of the perpetrators of a horrible murder in his section, and at once recognized two of them as the murderers for whom he sought. This at once settled their fate. Death was decreed and the sentence carried out immediately at the place and in the manner mentioned."

In the first municipal election held at Placerville, on June 5th, 1854, Alexander Hunter was elected Mayor and Messrs. Elstner, Cary, Lee, Douglass, Bingswanger and Jones, Aldermen. The first Board of Aldermen met in common council on Monday, June 12th, 1854, at Justice Doyle's office, and the following standing committees were appointed: On Finance—Jones, Douglass, Elstner; Ways and Means—Elstner, Cary, Lee; Fire and Water—Cary, Jones, Bingswanger; Streets and Public Places—Douglass, Elstner, Lee; Police and Watch—Bingswanger, Jones, Elstner; Nuisances—Lee, Cary, Bingswanger; Contracts and Expenditures—Jones, Douglass, Elstner; Applications for Offices—Elstner, Jones, Bingswanger; Printing—Douglass, Elstner, Jones; Hospital and Sick—Lee, Bingswanger, Cary. M. E. Elstner was Secretary *pro tem*.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fill the city offices: For Marshal, L. B. Hopkins; for Treasurer, A. W. Bee; for Assessor and Clerk, E. B. Carson; for Attorney, S. M. Johnson; for Captain of Police, John Vanderbilt; policemen, Messrs. Mount, Converse and Vanderbilt.

Few people who have had even the briefest residence in California but have heard of Hangtown, and, despite the coarse cognomen, its mention always brings with it the memory of the most romantic era of the modern El Dorado—the pioneer age—when the hardy sons of the Atlantic States, through danger

and toil, had won their way to these canyons and gorges of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and turned up the earth of all these hills and ravines of the mountain's side, and moved hills as well as creeks and river beds, until it yielded the shining gold to their eager search. There was a day when Placerville was a solid mass of houses, a time when the "Emigrant ravine road" was lined night and day with the teams of the incoming pioneers, and the loaded trucks and freight wagons of the carrier; when "Shirt-Tail Bend," just above Upper town, now deserted and lonely, was the scene of busy life and activity; when Placerville cast more votes than the whole county does now; when the surface of the earth yielded gold to the slightest touch; when fortunes oftentimes were made in a day, and often enough squandered again in an hour; when the crack of the revolver was undisputed law, and Judge Lynch made his visits in town to preside in Justice Court; when money was counted by the weight—not by do lars, but by the ounces; and the necessities of life were measured out at prices romantic and extravagant. For those that have seen the town of Placerville in those early days, as the beautiful but wild and romantic youth, radiant in her brilliant luxury, but criminally careless about her future—the city of Placerville, now so quiet and staid, her dress much too wide for her shrunken body—it must be a contrast of indescribable and saddening effect to look on so many deserted houses, left for dilapidation and decay, and offending the passer-by with the view of these modern ruins. From 1856, when the mines of the neighboring country ceased to contribute to the express and banking houses of Placerville a weekly harvest of from six to eight thousand ounces of gold dust, but went down far below this average, and the big fire of July 6th, that destroyed nearly the whole town and urged so many of the citizens to invest their savings in expensive stone and brick fire-proof buildings, just when the business began to shrink, the city began to decline—first slowly, but one by one more rapidly it descended from the extravagant life it was leading and the uncertain position it held to its present solid foundation, upon which there is a regular trade in commerce, a permanent planting and harvesting, a healthy development and a settled people, who are industrious, peaceful, contented and imbued with a faith in the future possibilities of the place, and are determined to make them actualities. In 1853 to '56, Placerville could boast of as many inhabitants as the whole county of El Dorado now contains,* but the thousands dwindled

*The returns of the general election in 1854 show that at Placerville there were more votes polled than at any other city in the State, with the only exceptions of San Francisco and Sacramento. Placerville polled more votes

down to hundreds. The present population of Placerville is about 2,400. The township is casting about seven hundred votes on a full poll. This population has neither increased nor diminished for quite a number of years, and shows to have sufficient support from the county to maintain all its business legitimately and furnish labor for all its people.

THE RAVINE CITY,

As Placerville was called also, according to the locality of its situation, in the ravines and around the lower hills that are forming the irregular bottom of a deep depression or hollow, at the very base of the first grand rise of the Sierra Nevada, walled in by round topped hills, with only a scarce covering of forest trees growing on them; but with a fine view over the dark pine forest, gradually rising towards the white capped crests and peaks of the central line of the Sierra Nevada, in the eastern direction.

Contrary to the plan and style of the modern American cities, that are to be built after the checker-board system, sometimes in total ignorance and inconformity with the ground, and causing the greatest inconvenience; there being no fishernet on hand to lay out the streets after the crossings of the meshes, the pioneers who came to settle on the ground, where Placerville has been grown up since, accommodated themselves to the locality by running their streets so as to follow the course and bends of the different ravines, and the result is an easy and convenient traveling in town, and when seen from the surrounding hills, has a very picturesque effect. The city is divided by the intervention of a long narrow strip of property that is only thinly built up, into Upper and Lower Placerville, a little stream, the northern branch of Weber creek is flowing through both parts, its name derived from that of the original town is up to this day, Hangtown creek.

ALTITUDES AND DISTANCES.

In the summer of 1877, one of the parties engaged

than the whole county of San Joaquin, including the town of Stockton.

	VOTES
	IN 1853. IN 1854.
San Francisco	10,113 10,851
Sacramento	2,914
Placerville	2,944
Marysville	1,807 1,290
Nevada	1,058 1,156
Diamond Springs	943
San Jose	772 942
Stockton	1,472 854
Grass Valley	812
Columbia	767 761
Mokelumne Hill	786 850
Iowa Hill	655
Georgetown	641
Sonoma	773 593
Los Angeles	547
Weaverville	545 538
Downieville	506
Santa Clara	387 466
Coloma	435
Auburn	315

in the survey of the region west of the 100th meridian, under the direction of Captain George M. Wheeler, and under command of Lieutenant M. M. Macomb, occupied the eastern portion of California; as particularly interesting to the people of this county, we have segregated from the carefully prepared tables contained in the report the following altitudes and distances of and between prominent points:

The altitude of Placerville at the Post office corner, is 1,895 feet; of the Pacific House, 3,451 feet; of McConaha's, 3,931; of Strawberry, 5,695; of Phillips, 6,871; of the summit at Johnson's Pass, 7,266; of Genoa, 4,794; of Carson Capitol Square, 4,670 feet.

Distances from Placerville as measured with an odometer, are given as follows: to Smith's Flat, 2.75 miles; to Sportsman's Hall, 12.53; to Pacific House, 19.88; to Moore's, 24.16; to McConaha's, 32.90; to Yarnold's, 33.62; to Georgetown junction, 39.90; to Strawberry, 44.18; to Phillips, 49.05; to Summit, 51.86; to Osgood's, 53.91; to Myers' Ranch, 55.01; to Woodburn's saw-mill, 58.26; to Sierra House, 59.70; to Carney's State Line House, 63.15; to Small's, 64.05; to summit of grade, 67.27; to Haines', foot of Kingsberry grade, 72.31; to Hot Springs, 73.45; to Genoa, 75.25; to Carson, 88.25.

Distance from Placerville to Chili Bar bridge is 3.25 miles; to Kelsey, 5.73; to St. Lawrence mine, 8.49; to Johntown, Garden Valley, 11.43; to Georgetown, 15.68.

Distance from Georgetown to Hotchkiss' Ranch, 1.25 miles; to Forni's 19.21; to Big Silver Creek, 32.43; to Jones' Ranch, 35.44; to road to Sawyer's 44.97; to Georgetown junction, 47.58.

Distances from Placerville by the Amador road are stated as follows: to Newtown, 8.35 miles; to Pleasant Valley, 10.65; to Sly Park, 18.26; to Hazel Valley, 19.03; to Stonebraker's, 23.18; to Caples' spring, 27.43; to Leek springs, 38.99; to Silver Lake, 48.58; to Kirkwood's, 54.25; to Caples' Ranch, 55.95; to Carson Pass, 59.63; to Williams' Ranch, 61.44; to Stevens' Ranch, 64.04; to Hope Valley, Nott's Ranch, 68.29; to Carson Canyon Toll House, 70.71; to Woodford's, 74.55; to Carson, 105.42.

The distance from Placerville to Sacramento is about fifty miles. As the first town, not only of the "Empire county," but indisputably claimed to be the first place of all mining towns of California concerning population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, as all (even rivals) conceded, from the time of the incorporation as a city, or rather sometime before this term, Placerville was agitating for a removal of the county seat from Coloma to its own site, on account of a more central and convenient location both ways,

in geographical situation and concerning the population of the county. But defeated twice, in 1854, when the vote was taken, together with the general election, and five different aspirants for the County Court seat had turned up, and again in 1856, when a special vote for this particular purpose was taken, with the only choice between Coloma and Placerville. In consequence of the result of the latter vote the citizens of Placerville held an indignation meeting on the plaza to protest against the flagrant outrage upon the right of suffrage committed in Coloma and developed in counting the returns of the late election for county seat, and stating, in detail, that the returns from the following precincts: Uniontown, with 811 votes; Dry creek house, with 872 votes, and McDowellville, with 562 votes, were base forgeries upon the elective franchise and degrading to the ballot-box. But as nothing else could be done at the time, the affair had to lay over until January, 1857, when the Legislature met again, and Mr. G. McDonald introduced a bill in the Assembly providing for the removal of the county seat from Coloma to Placerville. This bill passed both houses, the Assembly first and then the Senate, with a large majority. And "it is almost needless to say," says the *Mountain Democrat* of February 28, 1857, in reference to the passage of this bill, "that the intelligence of the passage of the bill through the Senate was received here with the liveliest gratification. Our citizens seemed 'drunk with joy.' Even the most sanguine of the inhabitants of this place, in the spring of 1850, scarcely dared to hope that their village would ever attain a greater dignity than that of a temporary mining camp. All those that had mined here during 1849 asserted that the mines were worked out in this vicinity, and a sort of general stampede followed, so that the town during the early part of the summer of 1850, was well nigh deserted. Lots and houses on Main street, where now the center of the business place is concentrated, had been abandoned by their then owners as valueless. The coming of the immense overland immigration of that year gave a new and unlooked-for impetus to business. Lots which, a few months previously, could be had by the mere act of taking, became valuable and in demand for the sites of stores and residences. The town at once extended itself along the banks of the creek, and a perfect mania for building seemed to possess the people; and as everybody calculated to profit from this emigration, the result, of course, was that more houses were built and more stores opened than the number of inhabitants required or the business of the place could support. Complaints of dull times and of tenantless houses followed, and again there were many who predicted that Placerville had seen

her best days. Just then the South Fork canal was commenced, and many indulged again in the most extravagant expectations, on account of the opening of new mining fields, which had not been worked before on account of the lack of water; but now, with the water of the South Fork canal, Placerville had to expect the whole benefit and could not miss the future greatness. But that work was undertaken at a time when labor, as well as material, were so high and money demanded such high interest that, in the hands of the original projectors, the completion of the work was impracticable, and as the difficulties to its completion seemed insurmountable, again the public confidence in the permanent prosperity of Placerville was shaken. That great work passed into other hands, the difficulties were overcome and it was completed, to the incalculable advantage of the place and benefit of all pursuits. Notwithstanding the heavy disbursements consequent upon the agitation of the county seat question, the destruction of the most populous and valuable portion of the city by fire, and that depression in business and lack of confidence in California's career from which Placerville, in common with all other cities of the State, so long suffered, she steadily made improvement.

Prior to the great conflagration of 1856 there were only very few stores and hardly any of the residence buildings erected in other than the most combustible materials. The buildings that were built after that catastrophe have been constructed quite substantial, and show that they were not designed for the day or the season, as of old, but for this and coming generations.

It is possible that not all the citizens of Placerville do fully appreciate the advantages of the place or the beauties of its surroundings. Those of the pioneers, however, who have staid here for more than thirty years, and found, when coming, nothing but the spot, not dreaming then that they would remain here for nearly a lifetime, when looking back on all the changes that have taken place since in town and country; how the city was growing to its present proportions; how the barren or timber-covered but unproductive-looking hills did make place for vineyards and orchards, and, by the use of irrigation, were enforced to yield a crop of vegetables that cannot be surpassed anywhere. First it was tried as an experiment, but the final result was the present productiveness of the valley, just sufficient for the daily need.

Placerville saw another season of prosperity when the mines in Washoe district began to attract the attention of the mining world, and the flush and liveliest time commenced in her streets. There were no vacant houses, hotels were plenty and all were full,

stores were constantly in need of stock, the pioneer settlers coming and ways crowded with passengers coming and going to Washoe; Baker's fast freight was one of the large business besides, money was plenty, and the best prospecting and consequent mining was going on, but the discouragement produced by the failure to find the control of men, did not fail to make the country was the Central Pacific Railroad route, running to Fresno, and the cars were running on the El Dorado place, a distance of about ninety miles from Sacramento City, and the Pioneer Stage Co. as well as Baker's fast freight were moving the heavy freight on the El Dorado place, fast freight wagons, running on the El Dorado Flat route carrying with them the men and their employ and dependent on their labor for support. This was the most striking and noticeable change to the whole country, but more noticeable particularly, and business began to show the decline steadily; but the depression came too fast for the people to get to throw off their discontent and to make use of the resources that this city possessed for present subsistence, with a good prospect for future wealth in the lumber business, having an unlimited quantity of the finest timber within a few miles, and a great extent of agricultural and mining lands, and a large extent of splendid agricultural land, and a good number of the richest mines close by.

Placerville is the principal city of El Dorado county, and is harboring the famous El Dorado seat of El Dorado since twenty six years ago, and the County Hospital two years more. The city of El Dorado Sacramento commenced to arrive here about the middle of August, 1854, and the citizens of Placerville have enjoyed this comfort. The importance of Placerville may be seen also out of the fact that the lines that were running from this place to the north, to this county, to Sacramento, to the Sierra Nevada and over the Sierra Nevada to Washoe. The construction of their railroad, however, the Placerville had no good luck. For the purpose of taking the matter under consideration, a railroad meeting was held here as early as November 16, 1854, the proposition was to build an extension to the Sacramento and El Dorado Railroad, then only planned, but ready to be commenced, from the terminus at Folsom up to Placerville, but the subject rested after some agitation without further proceedings. The agitation was renewed in 1859, and a public meeting held in Upper Placerville, on February, 16th, but the result was the same.

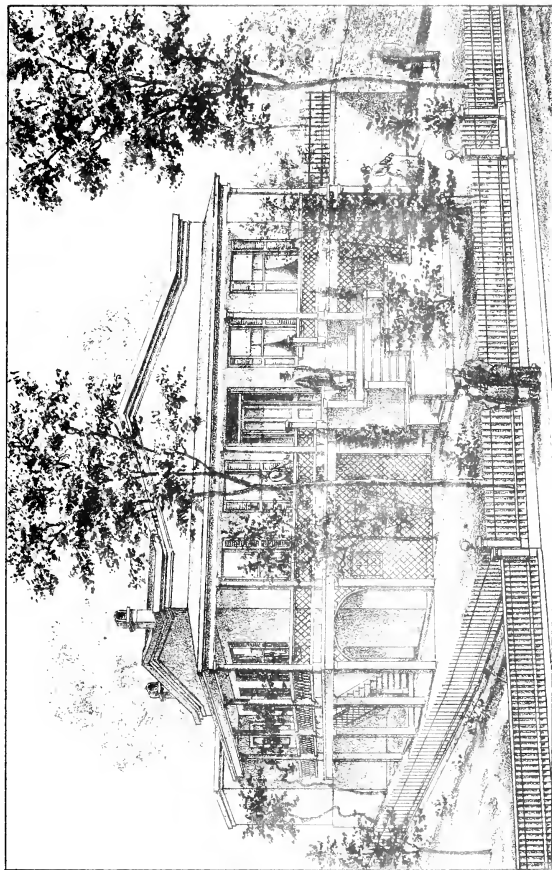
The communication of Placerville with other parts of the county or with other counties, by the means of county or toll roads is quite a poor one, and it is

ten good mountain roads run from this place to all different directions of the compass.

The first overland mail stage arrived in Placerville on Monday, July 19, 1858, at 10 o'clock P. M., and many who were aware of the event hailed it with ardent manifestations of joy. Mr. W. M. Cary illuminated his new hotel; from the lateness of the hour however, many had retired and from their ignorance of the arrival had not the satisfaction of expressing their joy upon the occasion. In order that all might have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments, large posters were distributed through the city next day, announcing that a grand jubilee would be held on the plaza that evening. The time was remarkably propitious for such a meeting, the city being crowded with people who had come here to attend to the various conventions just in session. But the petty strifes and bickerings of politics were forgotten, at least, for awhile in general warmth of general rejoicing. The large assemblage was called to order by F. A. Bee, Esq., who briefly stated the subject of the meeting. W. F. Stewart was called to the chair, and the people were addressed by G. D. Hall, D. K. Newell, and S. W. Sanderson, who acquitted themselves creditably and to the entire satisfaction of the audience, who manifested their appreciation by vehement cheers. The celebration was completed by Dr. Pettit, who sent a beautiful balloon into the ethereal regions.

The great banking houses of San Francisco, doing the express business all over the State, had their offices at Placerville from the earliest time, and other express firms branched off from their offices to bring the express comfort to other places higher up in the mountains. The Alta Telegraph Company commenced work to connect Sacramento with most all the mining places of the Northern mines, taking a wire from said place through El Dorado, Placer, Nevada counties up to Sierra county; but the connection from Sacramento to Placerville, Coloma and Auburn was not finished before spring of 1854. The first newspaper in the county was started at Placerville, and this city has supported two good weekly newspapers all the time since; for a long while there were even three papers kept up and seemed to make it a profitable investment.

As we have seen already the town in early days was a mining camp of the most unsettled character, and though there were some families between the multitude of single men, they were just as restless, changing from one mining camp to another, and consequently this was not a favorable period for schools and school teaching at all, and the population had to settle down before these blessings of the peace could benefit



RESIDENCE OF GEO. G. BLANCHARD
PLACERVILLE.



them. The first schools kept in the town and township were entirely private, and the teachers got paid for their work by the parents and guardians of the children in the district, who had been sent there. After the county had been divided into school districts and the officers for those districts appointed, the Commissioners of common schools for the district of Placerville, transmitted to the County Superintendent, in November 1854, a report concerning the condition of the schools in the district, and a census of the number of children within the same, as taken by S. A. Grantham, school marshal, from which we take the following:

"The number of schools and commissioned teachers is as follows: Richard Cole, School No. 1, Mrs. Caroline H. Cole, School No. 2, Mrs. Mary M. Hedman, School No. 3, Mrs. Amanda Sanders, School No. 4.

"The aggregate number of scholars in attendance and under instruction is 125, and thus far the schools have been supported by parents and guardians.

"On the first of January next, the school money apportioned to this district will become available. The census return shows the number of children in the district to be 290. The money will be appropriated to the teachers of the several schools, and the parents and guardians will be required to pay monthly such sums as will make up a fair compensation for teachers, and pay rent and contingent expenses.

"The establishment of these schools, and obtaining a share of the public school fund, will reduce the price of tuition, and enable many to attend who would otherwise be prevented from doing so, and it is hoped that the citizens will do all in their power to sustain the schools and keep them in successful operation. The fruits will be apparent as our children grow to manhood, and become useful citizens, and ornaments to society."

These same private schools were kept in the same way as heretofore—the apportionment due them from January 1, 1855, never has been paid—until about the middle of the year 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of School Trustees, held on June 2, 1855, the township of Placerville was divided into two school districts, and the bounds defined as follows:

"All that portion of the township lying west of a line drawn due north and south to the boundary of said township, from the Methodist Church between Upper and Lower Placerville, shall be known as District No. 1, and all that portion of the township east of said line shall be known as District No. 2. The district schoolhouse No. 1, has been located near the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. J. W. Bullock commissioned as teacher. The district schoolhouse No. 2

has been located in Upper Placerville, and Mr. Alexander Cooper commissioned teacher. The salary of said teachers has been set at \$125. per month, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of the law relating to the support of schools and teachers."

The following rate bill was established for the first month, viz:

"The parents or guardians of children sent, except such as are exempt, shall pay weekly the sum of fifty cents for each child, and parents or guardians failing to pay said sum shall be deprived of the benefits of said school.

"The rate bill will be altered from time to time as the school increases in profits, and each will be required to pay a less or greater sum in proportion to the increase or decrease of the school.

"The commissioners feel that the adoption of this system of common schools will extend to all the benefits of the school fund, and it is earnestly hoped that all parents and guardians will sustain the schools, hereby benefiting themselves and the community at large.

L. T. CARR.

D. SPENCER.

A. W. BEE."

June 2d, 1855.

The above stated rate bill some time later proved to be insufficient for the expenditure of the public school, and the Common Council of the city of Placerville consequently passed an 'Ordinance' to provide for the levy and collection of a tax for school purposes, ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. A tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all the real and personal property in this city, according to the valuation of the assessment roll of the city assessor for the year 1856, is hereby levied for the purpose of the support of free common schools in this city. To be collected by the City Collector.

Approved, November 10th, 1856.

GEORGE M. CONDEE, Mayor.

J. M. GRANTHAM, Clerk.

For the custody and disbursement of the common school fund, and also for the organization of the city into school districts, and the establishment of school officers and the duties of the same, the Mayor and Common Council passed the following ordinance:

SECTION 1. The district of country comprised within the corporate limits of the city is hereby declared a school district, and the same shall be known as the Placerville Common School District.

SEC. 2. On or before the first day of January, of each year, the Common Council of the city of Placerville, shall elect by ballot three Trustees of School, who shall comprise a city Board of Education

for this city. The said Common Council shall also at the time and place elect by ballot a Superintendent of common schools for said district. The said Board of Education and the Superintendent shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, from the date of their election or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Education are hereby clothed with all the authority conferred by law upon the school trustees of other school districts of this State, and it is hereby made their duty to comply with the provisions of said law.

SEC. 4. The City Superintendent shall have power, and it shall be his duty in accordance with the provisions of the school laws, 1. To visit each school in this district, personally, at least once in every three months; 2. To aid the city Board of Education in the examination of teachers; 6. To make a full quarterly report; 7. To receive from the County Superintendent all school money apportioned to this district; 8. To deliver at the close of his official term, to his successor, all books, papers, documents and records belonging to his office.

SEC. 5. The Common Council of this city hereby reserves to itself the power to expel from office or suspend any and all school officers in this district for any malfeasance in office, or any failure on the part of said officer to comply with any school ordinance of this city, or any of the provisions of the school law enjoined upon him or them as a duty of office; provided, that no person shall be expelled or suspended from office except upon the written charge of a citizen of this district, verified by his or her oath, and not then until after due examination and a fair hearing of the charges so preferred.

SEC. 6. The Common Council of this city shall fill any and all vacancies that may occur in the said Board of Education or in the office of the City Superintendent.

SEC. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the City Collector to pay over to the City Treasurer all money collected by him for school purposes, and the City Treasurer shall receive the same, and all money so received shall be kept separate as a special fund for the support of common schools in this district, and the Treasurer shall render a separate report of the same to the Common Council of this city.

SEC. 8. The City Superintendent shall receive five per cent. of all moneys received and disbursed by him during his term of office, and the same shall be his full compensation as such officer.

Approved, December 6, 1856.

GEORGE M. CONDEE, Mayor.

J. M. GRANTHAM, Clerk.

Mrs. Caroline Cole, who had started one of the first private schools in the town of Placerville and kept it up for years, on June 7th, 1856, about a year after the former had to close up, on account of the arrangement in the public schools, opened a boarding school for young ladies, where all branches of a thorough English education, including vocal and instrumental music, were taught. This school was started on Bedford avenue.

The Placerville Academy was organized in 1861, and continued with much favor and a large measure of success for seven years, and was reopened under more favorable auspices, and with a view to permanency, on the 2d of October, 1871. Prof. George P. Tyndall, formerly of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, bought the property in August, 1881, and enlarged it to the present capacity of about fifty large rooms for boarding school purposes, etc. The building fronts on two streets, Main and Clay. The other sides are surrounded by gardens, laid out with walks and croquet grounds. Building and grounds are well supplied with water through hydrants and connected with baths and a well appointed gymnasium, under control of the institution.

The first theater was built and opened in the city of Placerville in 1852. This was the "Placer Theater," and it was used for theatrical performances, for concerts and for lectures, as well as for public meetings. The "Empire Theater" came next, and was quite successful in doing some opposition. But the big fire of July 6th, 1856, destroyed them, with many other buildings, and a new theater was built on the site of the former Empire by O'Donnell & Russell. It was arranged with a capacity for 1,500 people, and opened on October 30th, 1856, under the management of John S. Potter, with an address composed for the occasion and read by Miss Granice, and a play of the Risley Troupe. Mr. Schulz was the architect of the house. The year 1871 saw the springing up—or rather the "rolling up"—of the rink mania, and most every town was anxious to have its own skating-rink. Placerville, of course, took the lead in El Dorado county, and Mud Springs, Shingle Springs, Georgetown, Coloma and others followed to procure or build up a hall for this purpose. Messrs. Creighton & Childs built a new two-story building for this enterprise, now Sierra Hall, which was opened September 1st, 1871, and as long as the people took a fancy to this healthy exercise the hall was crowded every night, and old and young, gentlemen and ladies, all were amusing themselves on the rolling skates, and for quite a while all other public places were deserted, the skating rink absorbing all interest for amusement and entertainment.

This sport gone to rest, the people soon found out that they needed some new attraction, and some one proposed the idea to combine some horse races with the County Fair. This idea found acclamation and friends between the members of the Agricultural Society, and in April, 1878, Messrs. Thomas Frazer and C. H. Wetherwax undertook to look around for subscriptions to a race track fund, with a view to locate the track at Fr. Hunger's field, north of town. Between other subscriptions, Mr. Hunger offered to donate the ground, worth about \$500; T. R. Stephens subscribed \$100; Varozza & Co., \$50; Rafetta & Co., of Smith's Flat, \$200; Thomas Potts, \$100, and other sundry small sums were signed with equal liberality, so that the work seemed to be secured. The preliminaries of the work immediately began. The original survey for the race track was made by Captain E. A. Smith, County Surveyor, who laid out the track and superintended the work. It is a half-mile track, and, notwithstanding the uneven location, is the best that could be laid out here. The grand stand is thirty-six by fifty-six feet, and the stable contains ten large and two smaller stalls for the accommodation of racing horses. Besides, there is a pen building for the exhibition of stock. The expenses for the building of the race track and buildings counted up to \$1,500.

The first Fair on this new ground came off September 10th to 13th, 1878, and the following is a record of the races that came off in connection with it:

September 10th. Running race, in which Cordwood Johny, Nep and Billy Hanlon were entered for half a mile and repeat. The first named horse took the race, making the first heat in 53 seconds.

September 11th. Trotting race; mile heats, best 3 in 5, contest between Placer Belle and Young Diamond, the former won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:58, 2:56, and 2:57½.

Running race; half mile and repeat, Cordwood Johny and Zephyr, the former winning in two straight heats in 54 and 53 seconds.

September 12th. Running race; single dash, half mile, Smith mare and Proctor horse, won by the mare in 55 seconds.

Mile and repeat. Black Willow and Ecliptic, won by the former in 1:53 and 1:54.

September 13th. Half mile dash between Smith mare and Proctor horse, the mare winning in 55 seconds.

Trotting race; between Jack Steward, Haymaker and Elko, mile heats, best 3 in 5, Haymaker took the first two heats in 2:42 and 2:41; Elko being distanced on the second heat, Steward was an easy winner of the next three heats in 2:40, 2:41 and 2:42.

The society life of Placerville is a very accomplished

one, few places of its size can boast of as many secret orders and other societies, all full of membership. There are two Blue Lodges of F. and A. M.; one commandery K. T.; two lodges I. O. O. F.; one Encampment I. O. O. F.; one Tribe I. O. R. M.; one Grove Druids; one Division Sons of Temperance. Several of these orders have a membership of one hundred and upwards. In addition to these there are: a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic; a Military Company; two well organized Fire Engine Companies; a Dramatic Society; an Electric Society; a Brass Band; a Philharmonic Society; four well-sustained churches.

E CLAMPUS VITUS, is the name of a benevolent society, organized in Placerville on November 28, 1855. The following is a list of the first elected officers:

D. K. Newell, N. G. H.; Dr. B. F. Keene, R. P. J. M. Grantham, C. P.; Dr. Ober, C. V.; W. Henderson, Chap.; Dr. Rankin, R. G. S.; F. H. Harmon, R. G. M.; W. A. January, R. G. F.; John Ballard, O. H.; N. Cisco, J. H.; L. B. Hopkins, D. F. D.; J. T. Devoe, Tyler, D. W. Gelwicks, Secretary; W. Salmon, Treasurer.

The membership of the society was growing fast, as it was a point of honor to obtain admission. Other towns were anxious to organize similar societies at their places, and the Grand Consistory of Placerville granted a charter to Brother D. K. Newell to organize a lodge of the society of E Clampus Vitus, first in Coloma, then in El Dorado, and again in Georgetown.

PLACERVILLE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

In accordance with a meeting held on April 28, 1870, at Placerville, the committee on permanent organization and business reported a code of laws for the government of the society, recommending its name: "The Placerville Philharmonic Society," that the admission fee for active members is \$3.00, and for honorary members \$5.00 per annum, giving power to the Board of Managers to levy assessments, should the finances of the society demand it. The code of laws were adopted as recommended by the committee. The following officers, also recommended by the committee, were unanimously elected:

H. S. Morey, President; Levi Shepherd, Vice-President; Al. Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. Frost, H. S. Hernandez, and H. S. Morey, Board of Managers.

PLACERVILLE GUARDS.

A military company was organized on January 30th, 1855, under the name of Placerville Guards. After the performance of the necessary preliminary business, the company proceeded to the election of the following officers:

L. A. Norton, Captain; A. W. Bee, 1st Lieutenant; Frank S. Roff, 2d Lieutenant; T. M. White, 3d Lieutenant; J. W. Shields, 1st Sergeant; E. Church, 2d Sergeant; Wm. Walker, 3d Sergeant; T. S. Wilcox, 4th Sergeant; A. Coleman, 1st Corporal; S. S. Lewis, 2d Corporal; James Carson, 3d Corporal; T. G. Douglas, 4th Corporal; J. W. Shields, Secretary.

This company of figure-heads made a failure before the year, when they had organized, came to an end, and in a meeting on November 28th, 1855, the Placerville Guards were re-organized. The following gentlemen who had belonged to similar companies, prior to their arrival here, and who thoroughly understood the business, were elected officers:

Alex. Hunter, Captain; Wm. Jones, 1st Lieutenant; I. S. Titus, 2d Lieutenant; Mr. Dorsey, Brevet 2d Lieutenant; Sam. Lion, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY A, PLACERVILLE VOLUNTEERS.

Organized January 23d, 1858. The following is a list of the first officers; Wm. Jones, Captain; O. A. Crandall, 1st Lieutenant; George T. Cromwell, 2d Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Harrover, 3d Lieutenant; E. Nickerson, 1st Sergeant; Wm. Reynolds, 2d Sergeant; S. W. B. Wilson, 3d Sergeant; S. H. M. Bonnell, 4th Sergeant; Wm. Justice, 1st Corporal; J. H. Naper, 2d Corporal; J. W. Redman, 3d Corporal; Calvin Van Eaton, 4th Corporal. The Company numbered 102 rank and file.

PLACERVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the spring of 1853, there existed no such thing as a regularly organized fire company in Placerville, although a number of unwieldy hooks had been purchased by contribution some time previous, which had for their depository the backyards or the allies of the embry town.

On the evening of June 23d, 1853, a number of the young men of the town met together at White's Hall, with the intention to form a band that had for its purpose the protection of life and property from the ravages by fire. The meeting was called to order, Alex. Hunter called to the Chair, and Robert Cummings appointed Secretary; the object of the meeting having been stated, those present proceeded to organize the Neptune Hose Company No. 1, and adopted as their motto: "We're ready!" Of this company Alex. Hunter was elected Foreman, Joseph H. Fisher, Assistant Foreman. But now it became necessary to have a carriage, hose, etc., and a committee was appointed to obtain them. Mr. Frank Allerton undertook to build a carriage, and the hose was ordered from San Francisco. The company thus becoming involved in expenses, that nearly caused an embarrassing pecuniary situation; but just then Mr. Alfred

Bell generously came to its assistance, by advancing the necessary means. Messrs. Lee & Marshal, of the Pioneer Circus, on a visit to Placerville tendered the company a benefit, which realized \$900.00, and this generous act enabled the company to pay off all its indebtedness, and free itself from liabilities.

The first hose house of the company was situated on Maiden Lane, now Center street, which location involved great inconveniences; and when the city was incorporated the company applied for an appropriation to purchase a house and lot in some more convenient locality with. After the preliminary instances were passed and the means raised, the city authorities went on to purchase a house and lot for the use and benefit of the department on Main street, where afterwards Dorsey's block has been built up. The fire of July 6th, 1856, that swept everything before it, rendered the company homeless, not only losing all their furniture, hose and fixtures; the Council, a few days after the fire, sold the lot upon which the house had stood to Mr. Dorsey. For a full year the Neptunes without a home, destitute of enough means to provide a house for their carriage or accommodations for themselves, they kept their regular meetings at any place they could obtain the privilege for doing so, and more than one time the idea of disbandment turned up; but they went through the struggle victoriously and about a year after the big fire they again came in the possession of house and lot situated on Coloma street, purchased from Mr. Conrad. Here the Neptunes found their home, and have kept it there ever since, and from here this body of courageous men, an honor to the town, started out to their obliging and effective work in all kind of danger, or when called for. A subscription was made up in January, 1858, towards purchasing an engine for the Neptune Hose Co. No. 1, whose name then was changed into Neptune Engine Co. No. 2. A new fire engine was ordered from the celebrated manufacturing place of Messrs. Hunneman & Co., of Boston, which arrived by the ship *Hesperus*, about the first of February at San Francisco. The engine bears the following inscriptions: "Neptune No. 2." "We're Ready," the motto of the company. The engine house of the Neptunes was built in the fall of 1860, the stone for the beautiful front was quarried by county prisoners at Stony Point.

The "Hope Hook and Ladder Company" of the Fire Department was re-organized in March 1855, and the following gentlemen elected officers of the company:

James C. Pinney, Foreman; Peter Quinlin, Assistant Foreman; Alfred Bell, Secretary and D. Newbauer, Treasurer.

The great damages by fire of the year of 1856 had shown the citizens of Placerville that even the best organized fire company will be lost confronting a great fire without a fire engine; and thereupon a meeting was held on the 13th of April, 1857, for the purpose of organizing an engine company, Charles Gowan, was called to the chair, and A. Hoffmeister appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to solicit subscriptions to purchase an engine, hose etc., Messrs. E. B. Carson, John O'Donnel, Charles Gowan, T. Hogsett and A. Hoffmeister were appointed such committee. Thomas Hogsett was elected Treasurer, pro-tem., and J. H. Vanderbilt Corresponding Secretary.

The company was organized as "Mountaineer Engine Co. No. 1", at a meeting held at Concert Hall, on May, 22, 1857, and the following officers elected: Foreman, J. H. Vanderbilt; Assistant Foreman, John O'Donnel; Secretary, Wm. Jones; Treasurer, Wm. Lacey; Delegates, Chas. Gowan and Gus. Hoffmeister.

A committee was appointed to purchase an engine, which was bought from Engine Co. No. 1 of Sacramento, together with 250 feet of hose, for the sum of \$2,500.

At a meeting of the company in the first part of June, 1857, the name was changed from "Mountaineer" to "Confidence Engine Company No. 1." On account of the latter name, being so deeply carved into the engine that its removal was considered quite an impossibility; and therefore the members agreed to rather adopt the name than to deface the engine, which was built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia.

This Confidence Engine Company No. 1, after having kept up their organization for twelve years, with only very little assistance from the city, withdrew as an active company in the Placerville Fire Department, on June, 19, 1869, stating that the company had been forced to succumb on account of indebtedness on their building, and pretty heavy taxation to themselves in order to keep their property.

The citizens of Placerville, however, were not satisfied with the withdrawing of the engine company, and opened a subscription list; the ladies of Placerville also willing to participate in the interest and welfare of the city, gave a festival on July 13th, at the Pavilion, for the benefit of Confidence Engine Company No. 1, which proved a fine affair and financially an entire success. The receipts were \$396.35, this, together with the amount subscribed by the citizens, aggregated a sufficient sum to pay off all the indebtedness of the company, and to make all the necessary repairs

on their buildings. Thus, Confidence Engine Company No. 1 was reorganized on July 9, 1869, and with their new Jeffrey's Engine, they have been taking active part, when called for assistance, ever since. Confidence Engine house, after the old building had been partially destroyed by fire, on September 1860, was erected at the present site in the fall of 1860, the expenses were covered to a certain part by subscription.

Young America Engine Company No. 3, organized at Placerville on the 1st of June, 1860, and on the 28th of June the following officers were elected: Wm. McCormick, Foreman; Solon L. McFarlin, First Assistant; John McCone, Second Assistant; Jas. W. Edwards, Rec. Secretary; W. S. Lowell, Financial Secretary; D. W. Lewan, Treasurer; Jas. Todd and O. A. Crandall, Delegates.

Placerville, as we have stated before, never was laid out after a certain plan, but built up answering the situation, and in full accord with the name of the "Ravine City," spreading all along the creek and from there branching off the different ravines; and however often the town property might have changed hands, none of the purchasers was looking after, that his title was correct and good. The ground where Placerville stands was neither a grant, nor had it ever been taken up according to the pre-emption law, and those who sold the first town lots were nothing else than frauds, because they had not more right to them than any one of the purchasers, but such was life in California in early times. This state of affairs, in after years, caused much trouble in the transaction of property and the city authorities, pushed from all sides, were compelled to take steps to settle this disagreeable situation; and after much tedious and vexatious delays, finally in 1872, the negotiations arrived at a point when the people of Placerville could prove up and acquire titles to their homes, etc.

The Sacramento *Union* of August 9, 1872, published the following: "The United States Land office of this city is in receipt of information from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that cash entry No. 582, made July 7, 1871, by John R. Patton, City Clerk, in trust for the inhabitants of Placerville, and covering the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; west $\frac{1}{2}$ and southwest $\frac{1}{2}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, west $\frac{1}{2}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, and northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; north $\frac{1}{2}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; north $\frac{1}{2}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ and northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; township 10 north, range 11 east, containing 1,160 acres, has been approved and

filed for patenting. The patent will issue to the corporate authorities of the city of Placerville, in trust for the inhabitants thereof, and will recite that no title shall be hereby acquired to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws of Congress."

PLACERVILLE INDUSTRY.

The first foundry was built and set up in the fall of 1855, by Messrs. Hinds & Lundstrom; the first casting was done there on February 18, 1856, a second iron foundry was established some time in the Spring of 1858, by Mr. A. T. Melvin; this was located on the lower end of Main Street, on the north side of Hangtown creek and christened "Placerville Foundry." Mr. Morey is the owner and proprietor of the present foundry.

A circular sawmill was put up in the spring of 1853, by H. Hollister, near Upper Placerville. Mr. D. Phelps, the agent of Mr. Hollister in the fall of 1853, advertised the following prices for lumber: Scantling \$35.00 per M feet; Mercantile boards \$35.00 per M feet; flooring six to eight inches wide, \$44.00 per M feet; selected sluice lumber \$40.00 per M feet; clear lumber \$50.00 per M feet. Mr. J. H. Predmore & Co., in the spring of 1854, established the "Excelsior Mills," grist and saw mill, a 4-stamp mill of the Pacific Quartz Co. was connected.

Brick had been manufactured at Placerville in quantities to sell, at Mr. M. R. Elstner's brickyard since spring of 1852.

Mr. S. Randall, in 1856 to '58, manufactured brick on an extensive scale at the old yard near the cemetery.

Another industry of Placerville is the slate quarry at Chili Bar, and the manufacturing of roofing slate, which business had been started by Placerville business men in 1875, in which year the first roofs in California had been covered with this domestic article. The roof of Mr. Louis Landecker's store is a sample of this roofing slate that recommends itself.

The northern and southwestern part of El Dorado county abounds in what is generally known as soap weed or soap root. Some ingenious fellow, only a few years ago got an idea that this root, which resembles so much the coarser variety of horse hair, could be used instead of horse hair in the upholstering business; a trial was made and the result of it is, that two Placerville firms have about a hundred Chinamen engaged in the fall of the year gathering the soap root. Tons of it are being bailed and shipped to Sacramento, where it is undergoing a steaming process, after which it is sold and used for upholstering of mattresses, etc., under the name of "Excelsior hair."

Mr. Louis Landecker was the first man to start in this new industry.

Messrs. Rogers, Greely & Co., of Placerville, in the midsummer of 1855, were erecting a large flouring mill on Weber creek, about three-fourths of a mile below the crossing of the Sacramento road and the creek. This mill was designed for waterpower, and a great business was done here for years. After its destruction, however, the city of Placerville, just as well as the whole county of El Dorado, for years were dependent on the neighboring country for their supply of flour and other mill-products; until in June, 1873, Mr. James Creighton's new flour mill was started. This mill is run by water power, fed with water brought down from Sacramento hill in iron pipes, giving a pressure of three hundred and fifty feet, discharged by means of a Craig nuzzle against an eight foot hurdy gurdy wheel. The mill as originally started contained two sets of stones, one for flour, the other for corn meal and ground barley. The first 100 pounds of flour that were produced at this mill were put up into four twenty-five pound sacks, and offered at public auction at the Ladies' Festival at Sierra Hall, on the 4th of July 1873, the proceeds to be paid into the fund for building the new school house. The mill property, Mr. Creighton tried to change in a stock company, a few years afterwards, but failing in this he finally sold it to Mr. Charles Sibeck, who after another year took Mr. Cook, late from Illinois, as a partner in the business; doing business since under the firm of Cook & Sibeck.

As an industry that was flourishing for a short time, being of high importance then, we have to mention the Hydraulic Hose factory of "Old Joe," at Coon hill. In 1854 and '55, when the hydraulic mining was introduced in the gravel mines of the surrounding country, a great amount of leather or double canvas hose was always demanded, until replaced by the iron pipes, and their advantage over all other means in the line of supplying water to the hydraulic mines was such a great one, that the former industry had to take its departure.

The introduction of gas light with which the city of Placerville was supplied in the fall of 1858, considered the time in which this improvement was executed, amidst the Frazer river excitement, could be called a great achievement of her citizens. The gas being generated by burning pitch pine wood in a vast furnace; the gasometer was made for a capacity of 8,000 cubic feet of gas; and cast iron pipes distributed the gas from here to every part of the city, and it is gratifying to state that the entire work, comprising many contrivances of ingenuity and skilled labor,

had been done in Placerville. This enterprise was created by a Stock Company, Messrs. James Ellis and Darwin DeGolia were the first trustees of the company. Instead of pitch pine wood, this factory a few years later, substituted hard coal from Buckeye canyon, Amador county, for the production of gas.

Of other industries there are two breweries here, both have been established in early days and since then have always done a good business. A large fruit drying establishment has been started of later years in Upper Placerville, working on the Alden principal. A soap factory was started in 1861 by Messrs. Holmes & Van Tine.

FIRES AT PLACERVILLE.

Up to the year of 1856, from the time of the first settlement, Placerville, contrary to most other mining places, had been spared from the fiend; but on April 15, 1856, while a great part of the population were assembled in the Placerville theater, to greet McKean Buchanan in the character of "Richelieu," a fire broke out in the Iowa House on Sacramento street, spreading with rapidity over the neighboring buildings, which, with the exception of the Post Office and Hooke's store, were all built of the most combustible material. Dr. Rankin's office and adjoining dwelling, the Placer Hotel opposite, the Orleans Hotel and a number of smaller buildings, were all devoured by the flames. Stevens' new livery stable then caught fire and had it not been for the changing of the wind, the town might have been swept notwithstanding the greatest exertions of the fire department, assisted by many citizens and the members of the theater company. The losses were quite considerable, most of the losers lost in one hour all their savings of five long years. Mr. Cary's loss was \$15,000; Mr. Levan's \$12,000; and the others, some twenty in number, ranged from \$4,000 to \$100; the whole amount being estimated at about \$60,000. An incident of bravery occurred in connection with this fire, that deserves to be mentioned in history. After the inmates of the Iowa House had rushed out of this building in utmost confusion and haste, and just when the firemen repaired to the burning building, they were appalled at hearing Mrs. Rockwell, in the extreme of agony, crying that her youngest child had been left, lying asleep in one of the rooms of the burning building. The danger was imminent; but Master Jackson L. Ober, a son of Dr. Ober, and an attaché of the Neptunes, a youth of 14 years, took the fearful risk, and boldly pushed his way through flame and smoke to the room where the child lay sleeping, unconscious of its danger. He took up the child in his arms and cautiously wending his way back, escaped, and placed it in its mother's arms un-

injured; just as the burning building fell in. As a memorial of his heroic deed he keeps a slight mark where his arm got burnt.

Another fire broke out on July 6th, the same year, and what had been feared only, on April 15th, became reality for this time; the town was literally swept by the flames; the fire evidently of incendiary origin, spread with such an immense rapidity that all efforts to stop its progress proved fruitless and hopeless. The hungry flames devoured as well the houses rebuilt since the fire in April, as the remainder of the town, and hardly any of the shanties of old Hangtown had been spared, they all had to make space for more stately brick and stone buildings, better answering the character of the city of Placerville. And still for a third time in the same year, Placerville was visited by the hungry flames on October 7, 1856, a fire broke out in the Pittsburg House of Upper Placerville, destroying the greater part of that flourishing village. The fire was supposed to have been caused accidentally by a man John Murdock, who occupying a room in said hotel, went to bed in a state of intoxication only a short time before the fire was observed, and who was burned to death. The following were the losses of the fire: J. W. Foster, \$5,500; S. W. Wilcox, \$8,000; W. Flagg, \$5,000; A. C. Crosby, \$3,000; N. Wonderly, (Pittsburg House), \$3,000; Mr. Monroe, \$3,500; E. Brewster & Co., \$2,000; Dr. S. Baldwin, \$3,000; J. M. Dorsey, \$3,000; Mr. Gilbert, \$500; Mr. Fleischmann, \$250; Alden & Stout, \$1,750; Joe Acker, \$750; Mr. Morrison, \$2,000; M. Livingston, \$1,000; Mr. Spencer, \$1,000; Wm. Christian, \$1,500; Jacob Wirt, \$1,000.

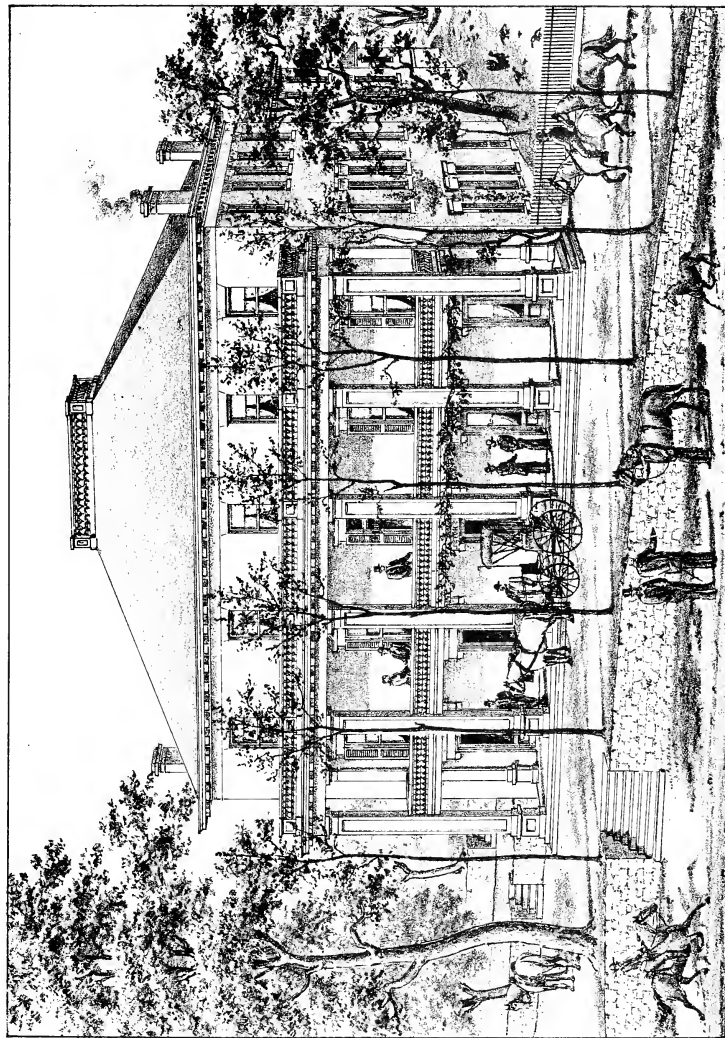
Twice after that Placerville has been visited by great and destructive fires; first on Sunday, November 6, 1864, between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M., an unoccupied house on Benham place was discovered on fire, and owing to the combustible material of the surrounding buildings it spread with fearful rapidity along Benham place, Quartz, Pacific and Sacramento streets, threatening at one time the whole town. A large amount of property was destroyed; W. Cooper lost 15 houses, J. Brindley 4, J. Patton 10 houses, J. Wray 6, Howard 4, H. Olis 9, Henry Louis 3, J. Jeffree 2, L. Landecker 3 and Simmons one house; and on August 10, 1865, a fire came out in a building of Mr. Seely on Quartz street, the principal losses were as follows: Thos. Alderson, \$10,000, Wm. Thatcher \$5,000; Thos. Hogsett, \$2,000; Mr. Phipps, \$1,000; Mr. Seely, \$3,000; R. H. Black, \$1,600; John Marcovich, 1,500; Woodland \$1,000; L. Landecker, Howard, Espanna, H. H. Thal, R. White and J. B. Jenkins, from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

Before leaving the city of Placerville, may it be

allowed to take a retrospective view far back into the time of old "Hangtown," passing a review of old faces: The very first store kept here in the fall of 1848, was by one Beaner; the following winter season there were, after a rough estimate, between four and five hundred Oregonians engaged here in mining; the spring of 1849 bringing the first Eastern people, and a lively business commenced. Col. A. W. Bee and brother were the leading storekeepers then, dealing in general provisions, etc. George Roth and James Bailey forming partnership kept a grocery store until 1854, when the partnership was dissolved and George Roth continued storekeeping alone. Alex. Hunter opened the first Banking House and Express Office in connection with Wells, Fargo & Co's office at Sacramento. Mr. R. G. Noyes was the resident agent of Adams & Co's Express Co., until July, 1855, when after the failure of Adams & Co., he became President of the Pacific Express Company. H. C. Hooker kept the first hardware store. Drs. Childs and Worthen opened the first drug store. Livery stable business was first started by George Condee & Co. and William Stevens & Co. M. R. Elstner kept the first hay yard, as well as brick yard. William M. Cary kept the Placer hotel, and after 1856, built the present structure of the Cary House, on Main street, corner of Quartz avenue, which was finished about August 1857. B. Herrick kept the Union Hotel, Mr. Levan kept the Orleans Hotel. Dud Humphreys was appointed first Alcalde of the district; when a Post office was first established; J. Q. A. Ballard was appointed first Postmaster, his place was at the round tent. J. B. Buker & Co. opened a banking house in Upper Placerville, and were succeeded some time later by Read & Co. D. G. Weston, of Upper Placerville, started the first dairy on a larger scale, milking from 40 to 140 cows. The first white woman of Placerville was Mrs. Anna Cook, who died here on January 4th, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-four years; she had been the first white person of her sex to arrive at Hangtown: she was married to her husband, whose death antedated her own just eleven months, on the 4th of June, 1815; they consequently had lived together in wedlock nearly sixty-three years. The first marriage that was recorded at Placerville was that of W. H. Cooper, who was married by Rev. Dr. Platt, in November, 1850, to Miss Amy Swift. He not only raised a large family, but became grandfather to over twenty, and great-grandfather to some great-grandchildren. But all the old land marks, the witnesses of those gone-by romantic days of early California life, of the ups and downs of the first settlers here, are gone one after another; the last one, a kind of a relic in the shape of an old log-cabin,

built in the year of 1848, stood undisturbed just above O'Keefe's toll-house until lately when it was torn down to be converted into firewood. Mr. Ben. Post bought it in 1849, from the man who built it, and occupied it for several years, it was then one of the most comfortable and nobby residences in town. This last survivor of the '49er period gone, reminds one how fast the time disappears, and that it may not be so far hence, when all and every living witness of that period will be gone also.

In those times came to the courts, of Judges Ross, Howell, Farwell, Ben Myers, and Jimmy Johnson, and attorneys, S. W. Sanderson, D. K. Newell, Gen. Tom Williams, John Hume, Thomas H. Hewes, Perkins, Gabe Hall, G. J. Carpenter, J. Thomas, Jim Green, Joe Douglas, Melancholy McCallum, Tom. Robertson, Major Ward, Harmon, Geo. G. Blanchard, Mose Tebbis, Old Talmadge, Chas. Meredith, Chas. Irwin, Patterson, Vince Geiger, P. C. Johnson, Col. Hook. There was Benj. R. Nickerson, who threw the only law book, which there was in Hangtown at the Judge's head, because he decided a case against him, fore-sware the practice of law, and got up a bull and bear fight on Sunday shortly afterwards, to get even on his client's fee, which was due but unpaid. Thos. Robertson, S. W. Sanderson and John Hume formed a partnership firm; but after a few years Sanderson departed this concern and formed a partnership with Thos. H. Hewes; while Robertson & Hume remained copartners. One day during the busy times of the 11th District Court, a case was on trial in which J. Hume and Silas W. Sanderson were engaged as attorneys on opposite sides. An angry controversy arose between these gentlemen, commencing with words, but ending in a clinch, each seizing the other by the throat, with many wild demonstrations. Before the mild calm face of Hume or the more pugnacious countenance of Sanderson was marred, or first blood claimed for either, the Sheriff, however, sprang between and parted them; each evidently pleased at this sudden cessation of hostilities, but ashamed of their display of temper. The cause proceeded as if nothing had occurred. In the evening, as was then custom, many attorneys were at the Clerk's office looking over papers or filing cost bills, the belligerents of the morning being both present, when the silence was broken by the quick but mild voice of Hume saying, "Sanderson, didn't you think the Sheriff was a d—d long time coming this morning?" A moment's silence, then a loud and boisterous laugh, and all was harmonious. Hume, who had a bright legal mind, surpassed by few, has died since. Sanderson has since been Chief Justice of the State, and is now attorney for the C. P. R. R. Co.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. BAYLEY · BAYLEY'S RANCH ·
ELDORADO, C. P. · CAL.

Judge Ogden Squires, who died in 1880 at Napa, of consumption, was a prominent lawyer and citizen of Placerville for nearly 30 years, and has occupied during that time many important offices. In 1851 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served in that capacity for many years; he was elected and served one term as a member of the State Legislature, being the youngest member of that body. In 1863 he was elected County Judge for a term of four years, showing ability and intelligence. Thereafter he filled the office of a Justice of the Peace and Notary.

During the time of the secession war a cause being on trial in the County Court, and the Judge had charged the jury, who had retired to determine upon a verdict. The time being evening, they were left in the more comfortable court room. To beguile their time some of them sang and others joined in the chorus. The Judge was a staunch constitutional Democrat, and when he entered the Clerk's office, adjoining the court room, about 8 or 9 o'clock, they were lustily singing "John Brown," in which all had joined, and the old fellow's soul was boisterously "marching around." He hesitated a moment to satisfy himself that his sense of hearing did not deceive him, then he rushed at the intervening door, nearly demolishing it with his thundering blows, and in a voice stifled with rage cried out: "If you don't stop singing, I will commit every one of you to the county jail for contempt. You were not sent there for any such purpose!" And they didn't sing any more that night. The Judge had frightened John Brown's soul and very nearly the juror's also out of the court room.

Major Abram T. Ward, who died at Placerville in 1855, was born at Frankfort, Ky., in 1823. Sprung from a soil prolific of talented, courageous and honorable men, Major Ward was one of the rarest specimens. Among all her gifted sons he stood pre-eminent. A graduate of Centre College, Danville, he early commenced the practice of the legal profession and became a man of note among his brethren at the bar. A short time after he removed to Missouri, where he continued the practice of law until he determined to journey to California. In 1850 he crossed the plains and resided since uninterrupted in this his adopted State. Originally locating at Sacramento, from which place he removed to Placerville, where his virtues made him many friends.

But Major Ward was not alone a man of mind, he did not win his host of friends by mere mental force; he was eminently sound-hearted and true-souled. Whether pleading the cause of injured innocence, prosecuting the crime-stained villain, exposing the basis of a legal principle, the ground work of constitutional right, at the festal board, or in the chance and

varied conversations of daily intercourse, at all times, under all circumstances, the impress of divine genius was visible upon the emanations of his mind.

The disciples of Æsculapius were represented by a noble set of kind-hearted men, no time or age can show a better one. There were Drs. Harvey, Clark, Titus, now of San Francisco, Rob. Rankin, Marquis, Chamberlin, Hinman, Crus-, Hamm, Fiske, of Broderick fame, Adams, Taylor, Dolan, Hunters, Ray, McMeans, Conkling, Th. Hall, L. Ferlong, Turner, Richardson, Keene, Worthen, Childs, Biron, Sargent, Kunkler, Thomas, Ober and Hook. What has become of all of them. Most of them are gone, and our memories of them are scattered to the winds.

Hon. B. F. Keene, M. D., died of paralysis in Placerville on the 5th of September, 1866. Dr. Keene came here as a pioneer, to reside in El Dorado county at a time when society was yet quite unsettled and the laws very little observed; by his own example and mental influence he helped to find the way out of this sordid and selfish interest towards the wholesome state of affairs that surrounds and distinguishes a well governed State. His talents and virtues were appreciated, and in 1851 he was called away from his active professional duties and important private enterprise by the vote of a rare unanimity to fill the office of Senator in the State Legislature. This was a place for a man to show his ability. The policy of our State government not yet fixed, and the population filled with prejudice and jealousy toward each other, caused by different habits of education and association. It was quite a hazardous experiment to frame and adopt a system of laws to suit all the different elements of this population; but the following prosperity of the people is the best evidence of the perfectness and superiority of the laws as well as of the men who were working hard to show their patriotism.

And Dr. Keene was one of the most intimate law-makers of our statute book, he not only followed the work of the Legislature with ardent zeal, he was a leader. Twice he was honored by his colleagues with the election to the presidency of the Senate, and his constituents, to express their pride and contentment with his representation, that he had been repeatedly sent to the Senate for four years, and but a short time before his death he was honored with the nomination to the office of State Treasurer.

"Now every splendid object of ambition
Which lately with their various glosses, passed
Upon his brain—have gone like morning mist,
And all the world is vanished!"

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT CHALMERS

Was the eldest of fourteen children vouchsafed as blessings to the union of William and Elizabeth (nee Templeton) Chalmers, who were natives of Scotland, and united in the bonds of matrimony in Kilmarnock. Robert was born May 24, 1820, and removed with his parents to Haldemant county, Canada in 1834. Boyhood's days were spent on his father's farm, and when but 19 years old he was married to Miss Katie Ferrer, who was also a native of Scotland. For a short time he engaged himself at rope making and as a fireman on a steamer, on Lake Erie, after which he purchased a farm in the forests of Haldemant county, and with an ox team and axe began the tedious task of clearing up a home. The same spirit of progress that characterized his entire life was then in its full vigor, and it was not long ere he had a goodly portion of the heavily timbered land under cultivation. He purchased and took into the county the first threshing machine ever used there, and while operating the same the forefinger of his right hand caught in the machinery and was crushed so as to render amputation necessary, but in less than 24 hours he was on duty with his machine again. When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Canada he was one of the first to catch the inspiration, and at once disposed of his farm, settled his family near the old home, and in May, 1850, started for California. The steamer on which he took passage up the Missouri river was burned, and he with others of his party lost all their effects save what was on their backs. He was not deterred, however, by his misfortune, having set his face thither he turned not back for trifles, but continued across the plains and arrived at Coloma in the autumn of the same year. For a while he mined in various claims about Coloma, and eventually began work for a Mr. M. Holmes in his bakery and store. While in this position he saved about twenty-five hundred dollars, and in January, 1852, returned to the East, but after a short time he longed for the climate and activity of California life and again crossed the plains to arrive at Coloma in September of 1852.

In a short time he purchased the Sierra Nevada Hotel, enlarged and improved it and continued as its proprietor until 1865.

For a number of years he was collector of foreign miners' taxes, and after that was abolished he was elected Treasurer of El Dorado county in 1867. In 1876 he was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. He was a zealous worker in whatever duty he undertook to perform, and as the custodian of

the people's money and assistant in making their laws, he gave universal satisfaction to his constituents. He soon abandoned politics and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he always took an active interest, and at the time of his death (June 2, 1881) had one of the finest vineyards and wine cellars in El Dorado county, known as the "Coloma Vineyard." On the property he erected a large 3-story building used as a residence and hotel. The location is a beautiful one, on an eminence overlooking the town of Coloma, and the valley for a long distance. In the construction of the residence, wine cellars and surroundings, not labor or money was spared to make them as they should be. He was a man without the advantages of an education save as acquired by observation and reading in later years, as he never attended school after 12 years of age, but being very fond of reading he had provided himself with one of the finest libraries in the county and was well informed on all topics of interest.

For a number of years he was an active member of the Coloma band, and tried to cultivate the tastes of the young by teaching music in the village.

In short he was the life of Coloma, being possessed of an indomitable will, a spirit of enterprise and never idle a moment, his life was one of continual activity, and being possessed of a spirit of adventure and courageous temperament, he was impelled to rapid achievements in a multiplicity of enterprises. Being sympathetic and kind in his nature he was ever a welcome friend to the society of his associates. He displayed an active interest in every work that promised the elevation and welfare of mankind and through his generous nature was helpful in every society of which he became a member. He was an obliging friend, and as such prized while living and mourned since gone. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternity, of which he had taken every degree from 1st to 32d inclusive.

He was married three times, the last wife survives him and resides at Coloma, and of his children but three are living, viz: Abraham now in Utah, Hugh now in San Francisco, and Louisa, the youngest child now with her mother at Coloma.

It is not claimed that Robert Chalmers was without his faults. But while it is "Human to err," it is "Divine to do good."

THOMAS Z. ARMSTRONG.

Thomas and Jane (Bell) Armstrong were natives of the city of Glasgow, Scotland. They came to the United States about 1829 and settled at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, where Thomas Z., the subject of our sketch, was born on the 28th day of February,

1831. When about 9 years old his father died; he had lived on a small farm and was a contractor on the pikes or toll roads in use at that time. About 1846 Thomas went with an uncle to Whiteside county, Illinois. On the 22d day of August, 1850, he arrived at Placerville, California, and went to mining at Fort John on Dry creek. In 1851 he went to Volcano canyon in Placer county, and thence to Coloma, where he remained until 1867. For a number of years he had charge of the toll bridge, and was in the employ of Thomas H. Williams as ditch agent for some time. In 1867 he went to Jones' Hill and purchased a mining claim which he operated for over twelve years. In May, 1880, he became a resident of Georgetown. On June the 1st, 1881, he paid \$200 for the Rich Gulch mine, from which in about sixty-five days he took out near \$18,000. He associated with him in the ownership of the mine Mr. Amos Baldwin, also an old time Californian. Mr. Armstrong came to California with less than enough to buy one meal to eat, but by perseverance and fair dealing has accumulated a handsome competence. He is a Royal Arch Mason and also an I. O. O. F.

ALCANDER JOHN BAYLEY

Was born in Athens, Windham county, Vermont, October 16th, 1827, and was the youngest of three sons descendants of James and Mercy nee (Priest) Bayley. His father was born in Athens in 1780, and died in the same town January 5th, 1832. His mother was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1783, and died May 14th, 1832. His father was a merchant in the town in which Alcander J. was born. Young Bayley was graduated from Townsend Academy when sixteen years old, and always having had a desire to visit the Western States he started on a trip to Brunswick, Missouri, to complete which in that early day consumed thirty-five days. He visited Leavenworth, Kansas, the same year, but in a short time returned to Brunswick, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising. In May, 1848, he returned to his native town, and in August of the same year, under the firm name of Davis & Bayley, on the day he was twenty-one years old, began a commission business in Boston. Early in December the news of the discovery of gold in California reached the city of Boston, and as Mr. Bayley had spent some years on the frontier in which he had become accustomed to "roughing" it, he was not long in determining to seek the new El Dorado. He at once organized a company who purchased the ship *Edward Everett*, and on the 11th day of January, 1849, she weighed anchor in Boston harbor, and after a long and tedious voyage cast anchor again in San Francisco bay, July 6th, 1849.

There was then but an embryo town where now stands the great city. The company at once secured teams and went to the Mokelumne river mines, where in August they disbanded. After a short stay at Sacramento, Mr. Bayley went on a prospecting tour through Hangtown and Coloma mining districts. In October he returned to Sacramento and opened a storage house. In March, 1850, he returned to Coloma and took charge of the Winters' Hotel at a salary of \$500 per month. On the 25th day of July, 1850, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Jones, at the Green Springs, by Rev. J. A. Benton; this was the second wedding in the county. On this occasion Mr. Bayley hired the first horse and buggy ever in the county to go on a wedding trip to Sacramento, paying two ounces per day, for the use of it. He was absent ten days and on his return, Uncle Billy Rogers, the owner, magnanimously agreed to deduct \$20.00 and settled at \$300.00.

In September, 1850, he resigned his position in the hotel at Coloma and erected a hotel at Pilot Hill, known as the Oak Valley House; when completed he gave an opening ball which continued for two days, November 27-28th, 1851, and upon counting his cash found that he was \$3,500 ahead. This stimulated him to go on and enlarge his hotel. We here-with insert a copy of the invitation.

"COTILLON PARTY

To be given at A. J. Bayley's Oak Valley House, Thursday evening, November 27th, 1851. Managers Robert H. West, John C. Barr, Hon. V. Daniels, Hon. W. F. Stewart, Wm. R. Hopkins, Dr. D. A. Cohea, John Orr and Hon. Judge Thomas". When the building was enlarged it contained a hall 96x30 feet, hard finished and covered with fresco paper, and adjoining it was a dining room the same length and twenty feet wide. The first ball given in the new hall was on the 19th of October, 1854, to which 156 tickets were sold at \$10.00 each, and one hundred and forty ladies present. The total receipts of this party was \$2,200. The last annual ball was given by Mr. Bayley on the evening of October 25th, 1860, at which the receipts were \$1,500. On the 16th of May, 1861 the entire structure with all its contents was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Bayley began the construction of his present palatial brick residence, the largest in the county, containing about three hundred thousand brick and costing \$20,000. It is three full stories in height. The opening reception was on May 15th, 1862. The residence is located on his beautiful Oak Valley ranch of 640 acres, forty miles from the capital of the State and eight miles from Coloma and Auburn each. From the observatory,

on top of the residence, can be had a fine panoramic view of the Sacramento and Coloma valleys, together with several of the surrounding towns and peaks. The house is used as Mr. Bayley's private residence. In point of construction and finish it is second to none in the State of its class. In front of and running the entire length of the building is a double piazza, supported by eight large wooden pillars and under all of it a No. 1 cellar.

On this farm will be found all kinds of stock and poultry that is common to the climate. He manufactures the wine which "maketh glad," yet he touches it not himself. In 1871 he was the Democratic nominee for the Assembly and the only one elected on that ticket, and served his term out with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is engaged in merchandising at Pilot Hill, and is proprietor of the Grand Central hotel at Lake Bigler or Tahoe, one of the finest bodies of water in America. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley had born to them four children, viz: Alonzo A. on April 24th, 1851; James P. born July 4th, 1852; Jennie E. born February 13th, 1854; and Ida M. born July 11th, 1861, now Mrs. H. C. Ewing. Alonzo A. is married and has two sons, he is engaged in merchandising with his father, and resides near the homestead; he was the prime mover and organizer of the first Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry in California, and was of late one of the Supervisors, the first and only native born El Doradan to hold a county office. James P., his youngest son, is the owner of a farm adjoining his father. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley have, by constant toil and a due regard to economy, accumulated a good home and competence upon which to rely in the declining years of their lives.

JOHN CARTHECHE

Was born in Zea, Greece, in 1822. His father, George Cartheche, was a sea captain, and engaged in the revolutionary war in Greece, and also in the war between Russia and Turkey that raged before the revolution in Greece. John attended school until he was 16 years old, and then went aboard of his father's ship as a sailor boy, and under the tutorage of his father learned navigation.

At the age of 21 he was made captain of a schooner; he had the misfortune to lose her in a bay in the Grecian waters, and was so chagrined that he would not return home but shipped aboard an English vessel as a sailor, but being quite expert in learning the "ropes" he was soon made second mate of the ship. He sailed as such for four years.

He came into New York and shipped on an American vessel. He continued to sail on the American

boats until 1849, when he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco and went at once to the mines in El Dorado county. In 1857 he followed the Frazer river excitement. After his return to California he engaged in the tobacco and cigar trade, together with a restaurant. He was a Deputy Sheriff of the county, under Maurice G. Griffith, for four years, and two years under James B. Hume; for the following six years he was again in business for himself in Placerville. Since this time he has been acting as a messenger and detective for Wells, Fargo & Co., in the mountains of Southern Utah. Mr. Cartheche has no family of his own, but has been magnanimous in the expenditure of his means in educating others, having supplied the means necessary to complete the education of three young men and one young lady. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity for the past thirty years. Is a member of the Chapter R. A. M. and of Placerville Commandery K. T. No. 4, of which he was Eminent Commander, and has filled offices in other lodges.

JAMES DONAHUE

Was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, June 1, 1827. His parents afterwards removed to county Cavan, where James received a good common school education and worked on his father's farm. In 1850 he came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts, 17 miles from Boston, where he resided until March 1855, when he moved to California and settled in Kelsey township, where he still resides. In June, 1857, he settled on the home he now owns of 40 acres, on which he raises fruits of all kinds. In addition to this he has a valuable property in the city of San Jose. In 1875 or '76, he abandoned mining entirely and has since given his attention to fruit growing, and the care of his farm at Kelsey. He was married on the 8th of January, 1854.

By the marriage there have been three children, viz: Rosa A. E., Charles E., and James T. Both the sons received a liberal and thorough business education in San Francisco business colleges, are both young men of steady habits and in good positions. James T. is book-keeper in San Francisco and Charles in a general merchandise establishment at Grantsville, Nevada. The family were all born at Kelsey, El Dorado county, California.

BENJAMINE F. EDMUNDS

Was born May 20, 1824. Is the sixth child and sixth son of a family of thirteen children, sons and daughters of Richard and Lydia Edmunds, of Cape May, New Jersey. Here Benjamine T. was born, and when but a small boy he removed with his parents to the city of Philadelphia, where he received a com-

mon school education. In 1839 he went to sea, and while a sailor visited the ports of Boston and leading towns in Maine, and sailed to New Orleans and Liverpool. After his return from the voyage he went to learn the weaver's trade, which, however was not to his taste, and returning again to the sea, sailed to South America.

On the 12th day of August, 1849, he was paid off in the city of Valparaiso, and at once joined the ship "Ann" as second mate and sailed for San Francisco, where he arrived in February, 1850. He went at once to the mines at Nevada city, where he remained about three months; returning to the water again he went to the Navigator Islands for a ship load of hogs, perhaps the first swine shipped into San Francisco. The winter of 1850 he spent in Valparaiso, and returned to California in the spring of 1851, and in June of same year located at Coloma, where, with the exception of about 11 months spent in Nevada and Sierra counties, he has ever since resided, and engaged himself in mining. He has an orchard of about 350 trees and 300 vines, all of choice varieties. The grapes are the seedless centennial, and most valuable for raisins. In politics Mr. Edmunds is a Republican. His ideas of religion are best given in his own words. "I believe man is a being purely physical, subject to nature and consequently to necessity. Born without our consent, our organization is independent of us, and our ideas come to us involuntarily. Man's will had no share in bringing him into the world, and he goes out of it against his inclination. All his actions are compulsion. Human actions are never free. They necessarily proceed from constitution and from received ideas strengthened by example, education and experience, the motive which determines man is always beyond his power. He is not a free agent. A debauchee may be persuaded to change his conduct. This circumstance does not prove that he is free but only that motives can be found sufficient to counteract the effect of those which formerly acted upon him. Choice by no means proves liberty. Since hesitation only finishes when the will is determined by sufficient motives; and man cannot hinder motives from acting upon his will, can he prevent himself from wishing to possess what he thinks desirable? Notwithstanding the system of human liberty, men have universally founded their systems upon necessity alone. If motives were thought incapable of influencing the will why make use of morality, education, legislation and even of religion? We establish institutions to influence the will; a clear proof of our conviction that they must act upon it. These institutions are necessarily demonstrated to man. The necessity that governs the physical governs also the moral world, where everything is also subject to the same law."

IRA A. FISK

Was born in the town of Lancaster, Franklin county, Ohio, February 7th, 1814. When about sixteen years of age he began clerking. About 1839 he accompanied his parents to Logansport, Indiana, and from there to Independence, Missouri; from here he returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he opened a boot and shoe store.

In 1844 he went to Palestine, Illinois, and began farming. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, returned east in 1852, and again came to California in 1853. In California he followed mining till 1862, when he purchased his present home of 160 acres. He was married December 5th, 1844.

There have been nine children, viz: Thomas Cullen, Charles Edward, Wilbur Quincy, deceased; Isa William, Mary Anna, Ira Benjamin, Henry, Rosa Grace and Weiter.

JOHN W. GAINS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Portsmouth, county of Hampshire, England, October 20th, 1825. After leaving school he went to sea, which occupation he followed till in 1850, when he came to San Francisco. After visiting Coloma he returned to Sacramento and soon opened the hotel known in those days as the Rialto. It was located on L street. This he abandoned on the breaking out of the cholera, and after another hotel venture in San Francisco which proved disastrous he returned to the mines and selected Salmon Falls as his future home; has been a resident ever since, Has been Justice of Peace for over ten years; school trustee for sixteen years; water agent for nine years. On April 1st, 1869, he purchased the business of Mr. Campbell, and has been in the mercantile trade since; has the only store in Salmon Falls. He was the older of two children in his father's family. His father was an officer in the British Navy.

Mr. Gains was married on the 11th day of November, 1847, to Miss Mary Ann Scurlock, of South Wales. They have had three children, all born in Salmon Falls; Mary Louisa, now Mrs. Minor Miller, Elizabeth B and Lillie E., deceased.

BENJAMIN W. HARTLESS

Came to California from Carroll county, Missouri, where he had been residing for six years previous. He came to Missouri from Tennessee with a widowed mother. He was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, February 15th, 1828. After arriving in California he followed mining at Nevada city, Little Fork of the American river, and on Dry creek, near Georgetown, until 1858, then began dairying and farming at Garden valley. His parents were natives of Virginia and

moved to Tennessee in a very early day. Mr. Hartless was married to Mrs. Wakefield April 23d, 1871. She had a family of six children, viz: Claudius B., William B., Jefferson D., Frank, Thomas and John. Mrs. Hartless was born in Saratoga county, New York, and came to California in 1853; she first located at Brighton, Sacramento county, from here to Negro Bar and thence to Garden valley, where they reside on 160 acres of land.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Of Sailor flat, so called on account of being located by sailors, was at one time a lively mining camp and rich in its yield of coarse gold. From quite a populous settlement in the '50's it has left only Messrs. Wagner, Reese and Johnson, the subject of this mention, who was born on the 9th of June, 1843, in Sorain, Denmark. He followed the sea from early boyhood until coming to the United States in 1858. His first location in El Dorado county was at Placerville, in 1864. He followed mining at Mud Springs for some time, and for four years was engaged on the St. Laurence mine. He was married November 19th, 1867, to Mary Little, a widow, who had three children, viz: Maggie, James A. and Mary. Mr. Johnson was the father of two children, viz: Ellen and John P., both deceased.

JOHN BARTHOLO KOCH

Was born November 2d, 1827, in Baden, Germany. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and in attending school. In 1855 he crossed the ocean to America, coming direct to California, and began mining at Ringgold. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Margaret Rickert, who was also born in Baden, on April 23d, 1828. The wedding took place at Diamond Springs. Mrs. Koch came to the United States in 1854, spent one year in New York city, and on October 20th, 1855, arrived at Diamond Springs, in California. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. Koch purchased from Michael Rickert the boarding house on the same spot where the Diamond hotel now stands, and began keeping a public house. It was then a small building little better than a cabin, but there was a large business done in it. He was prosperous in business, and two or three years later bought the farm in front of the hotel, on which was then a small vineyard, and a few years later added another piece of land to his possessions, making 160 acres, on which there is about 17,000 vines, from which brandy and wine is manufactured to the amount of about 4,000 gallons annually. The present hotel was erected in 1878, is a two and a-half story frame structure, 52 feet long by 32 wide, with a good cellar; contains

twelve rooms and dining and office rooms, making fourteen, besides pantries and closets all thoroughly furnished inside, with a double veranda or porch extending full length of the building. Mr. Koch died on the 24th day of April, 1879, and is interred in the burying ground at Diamond Springs. Mr. Koch was successful in business and had accumulated a good property at the time of his death.

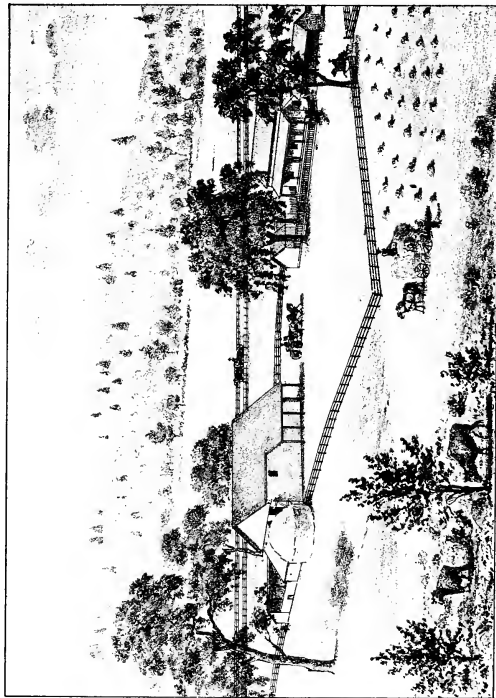
There are five children living and one dead, viz: Mary E., born April 25th, 1857; Anna M., born September 11th, 1858; Carl, born May 15th, 1860; Johann A., born July 25th, 1861; Margaret, born March 31st, 1863 and Emilie C., born October 20th, 1868, and died August 15th, 1869.

The hotel and distillery are carried on by Mrs. Koch, assisted by her two sons. The building was erected at a cost of about \$5,000., is the best on the road from Folsom to Placerville, is well and tastefully furnished; and the weary traveler who stops therein will always find comfort and plenty, combined with courteous treatment. The wine and brandy are of the best quality, etc. The wine cellar is built of brick and capable of holding 20,000 gallons.

JONATHAN LAUMAN,

One of the pioneers of California, was born October 18th, 1829, at Christiania, Norway. He was one of a family of nine children and is at this time the only survivor of them all. His father was Joseph, and mother Grethe (Neilson) who was a Norman of the Northmen. In 1840 Mr. Lauman came to the United States and for a few years resided in New York city, where he received a good education in the primary branches. He went from New York to Iowa, settling in Lee county, and from there he crossed the plains to El Dorado county, where he arrived on the 7th day of September, 1850, in time to be a territorial pioneer.

He followed the mines continuously until 1857, when he settled on his present home of eighty acres. His farm is located in Kelsey township, and on it he raises some of the finest of fruits and vegetables. He is the father of six children, viz: Maria H., born January 15th, 1855; Thorval J., born January 16th, 1857; Josephine C., born January 17th, 1859; Theodore L., born May 9th, 1861; Mary A. L., born May 31st, 1867; Martha A., born March 31st, 1870, to all of whom he has given a good education. Mr. Lauman himself is a constant reader and is possessed of a thorough knowledge of history. He said to the writer "I am not much of a bible man, but go a good deal on the dictionary," and we found his family record was kept in "Webster's Unabridged." He was always temperate in the use of intoxicating



WHITEOAK RANCH.
RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR LITTEN, WHITEOAK T^P.
ELDORADO, CO., CAL.



drinks. When he first came to America he embraced the principles of the Democratic party; but when the flag of his adopted country was fired on at Fort Sumpter he changed his membership to what he believed to be the safest guardian of his and his country's liberty, and has since voted with the Republicans.

JAMES HARRISON MILLER.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest settler at Latrobe. He was the eldest child of a family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth Miller. He was born at Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee; and until seventeen years old worked on a farm, after that entered a wholesale dry goods store in the city of Memphis as a clerk for W. D. and H. Connell. After four years spent in their employ, he engaged in the trade for himself at Pleasant Hill, Tennessee. On the second day of February, 1850, he left his native State to cross the plains to California, being one of the first to attempt the trip across the then almost untrodden plains. On the 13th day of August he arrived at Placerville, was taken sick at once and did not recover until December. He then went to Logtown and engaged in butchering. In 1857 sold it out and went to San Jose, in February. In May he returned to the mountains at Georgetown and thence to Nashville, where he engaged in work on the mills. He then went to Orum city and in company with Lyton Bostick opened a store, which they kept till 1861; declining health drove him out of the mercantile line and he engaged in stock raising, and is now one of the largest dealers in live stock in the county. He keeps about 6,000 sheep, 200 cattle and 30 to 50 horses, which find feed and range on about 7,000 acres of land owned by Mr. Miller. He has in addition a fine range for stock in the Sierra Nevada mountains, west of Lake Bigler. In 1869 he represented his county in the Legislature and again in 1877-78. Is Democratic in politics, and the only one in the family of his father and nine other children. He was married in 1854 to Eliza A. Ewing, a daughter of Samuel Ewing, of Montgomery, Ohio. They have raised a family of six children, viz: Tennie A., now Mrs. C. W. Duden, Libbie C., John Lyton, Mary M., Hattie N. and Nettie Frances. Mr. Miller is essentially a self-made man. His education was very limited, and when he did the first day's labor in California he was \$500 in debt, but by industry and tact has in a few years become one of the first men in the county financially.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWELL

Was born in the town of Farmington, in Hartford county, Conn., March 13th, 1831: he was the third son and seventh child of Roger Shelden and Naomi

Newell, nee Hawley. His grandfather, Simeon Newell, was an enlisting officer in the Revolutionary war, and they are all lineal descendants of one Thomas Newell, who settled in the town of Southington, came in very early times. His mother was a daughter of Asa Hawley, and born in Farmington also.

William H. spent his minority in securing an education and at various kinds of labor in New England.

In November, 1851, he sailed from New York via the Panama route to San Francisco, where he arrived about January 1st, 1852, and proceeded at once to Coloma and from there to Columbia Flat and engaged in mining. During the years 1856-7 he had charge of the ditch from Georgetown to the head waters. In 1859 he went north to the head waters of Trinity river, returning from there he sailed for the Atlantic States in May, 1860. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in a Hartford rifle company, but on account of ill health was discharged and returned to California in 1861. From this time on he was active in the developing of mines in his district; he located what was known as the Newell Ledge, on which he erected a 20-stamp mill. He and Robert Doran located the famous St. Lawrence, on which they sunk a shaft and run a tunnel 400 feet before selling it to Isaac Bateman, Esq., who afterwards disposed of it to an English company for one half million dollars. In 1870 he visited the East, and again returned to the Pacific coast in 1872, and engaged in mining, running quartz mills, etc. He finally concluded to provide a more permanent home for declining years and purchased from David Martin the farm he now owns, one of the oldest settled in the county, and on which there is a valuable mine, in connection with good agricultural and fruit growing lands. He has been a permanent resident of Columbia Flat since 1872 and a greater part of the time has acted as mining recorder for his district, and for some time was Master of the Grange at Garden valley. He was married January 31st, 1875, to Celia Richar'son Cole, a daughter of William and Fannie Frink Richardson; she was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York; she was educated in Bloomington, Illinois, and came to California in June, 1871. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born on the 30th of May, 1786, and her mother February 3d, 1795. They reared a family of eight children to years of maturity. Her father served in the war of 1812; he died January 27th, 1871, and her mother died October 28th, 1874, at Georgetown, California. Her brothers George, John and James, were old Californians, and mined in El Dorado county early in the fifties. John is now one of the influential and wealthy men of Sacramento.

The Indian name of Columbia Flat, where Mr. and Mrs. Newell reside, was Po-no-chitta-toma, meaning moon flat, and the name of the post office is St. Lawrence. Mr. Newell has acted as Justice of the Peace for several years.

WM. D. OTHICK,

One of the early settlers in El Dorado county, was born in the town of Wolcottville, Litchfield county, Conn., February 15, 1820. Is a son of John and Harriett (nee Platt) Othick. On his mother's side his ancestors were of English origin, and Revolutionary stock. His father was a woolen manufacturer, and W. D., the subject of our sketch, worked in the factory until he was 20 years of age, when he learned carriage making.

In 1851 he removed to California, coming via the Isthmus. He located at Kelsey the same year and engaged in mining, in 1852 he moved to Coloma, and for a number of years has been engaged in mining; has taken out as much as \$1,500 in one day and from \$15,000 to \$30,000 per annum for three years.

In 1856 he settled on his present home and began improving slowly. Has now about 400 apple, 700 peach, 50 pear and 200 plum trees, together with about 11,000 vines, and he makes from 5 to 10 thousand gallons of wine annually; has 92 acres of land in his farm. In 1852 he kept a store in Coloma, and in 1854 had a stage line between Coloma and Auburn, charging \$6.00 fare for each passenger, while in the store he sold flour as high as \$45.00 per hundred pounds.

Was married in 1858 to Mary Quinn, daughter of John and Mary Quinn. Mrs. Othick was born in the county Down, Ireland, December 23, 1833.

There have been born to them six children, viz: Mary E., born in San Francisco, and died when about six weeks old; Gertrude, born Aug. 9, 1861; Georgiana, born January 29, 1862, died July 18, 1879; Leonora, born Nov. 22, 1862; Harriett, born Sept. 31, 1865, and William D., born January 16, 1871. Mr. Othick is a member of "Acacia Lodge, No. 92, F. and A. M., at Coloma."

JOHN PRICE.

John Price, of Coloma, was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1831. He came to California via the Panama route in 1850, and went to the mines in Stanislaus county. After a short time he returned to San Francisco and again to the mines. During the years '52 and a portion of '53, he was clerking in a grocery store in Sacramento. In July, 1853, he went to Coloma, and mining a short time, engaged in clerking for Robert Bell in 1868. He purchased the business and has since been engaged in general merchandis-

ing, a trade that he has been trained to from boyhood. He is now Postmaster at Coloma. Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Coloma, of which he has been Secretary for many years. Was married to a daughter of John Teuscher, an old time Californian.

WILLIAM. E. RIEBSAM,

Of the firm of Riebsam and Adams, of Latrobe, came to California in 1852, from the town of Muncy, in the beautiful Susquehanna Valley of Lycoming county, Penn.

Phillip Riebsam, his father, was a native of Germany, and came to Muncy in an early day and was engaged in merchandising. His mother was Sarah Riebsam, and born in the State of New Jersey. William was born in Lycoming county in 1829. When he had arrived at years of maturity he engaged as his father's successor in the mercantile business in Muncy. In 1852 he closed up his business there and crossed the plains to California. After following the mines for about two years, he engaged in selling goods at Spanish Camp in company with James H. Miller. In 1864 he removed to Latrobe, and engaged in business with A. J. Adams; the firms are still in business, carrying a large and varied stock of merchandise. Previous to the year 1866, he was engaged in the stock business with J. H. Miller. He served one term as Supervisor of the county, is a member of Latrobe Lodge, No. 189, of which he is a Past Master. Married in 1859 to Sarah Hitchcock, a native of Ohio, to them have been born six children, Eureka and Ella, who were twins; Henrietta E., Charles H., Mary Elizabeth and Ada V. The first three were born in Spanish Camp and the others at Latrobe. Mr. Riebsam is a thorough business man, and as such has been successful.

LEWIS T. STROUP.

The subject of this brief notice was a son of Uriah and Sarah Stroup. The former was born in the State of Delaware and the latter in Pennsylvania. Lewis first saw the light of day at Newcastle, on the banks of the proud old Delaware, July 16th, 1812. His boyhood days were spent in attending public school and at work on his father's farm. On the 17th day of November, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dixon, who was also a native of Delaware, and a daughter of Thomas D. and Margaret (nee Ocheltree.) They resided at Christianna, Delaware, until 1856, when they sailed via Panama to California. After a few months spent in San Francisco, Mr. Stroup located his family at Sacramento, and he began mining at Red Bank on the South Fork of the American river; after accumulating some funds, he

purchased the place where his family now resides, and began laying the foundation for a future home. The residence had been erected by Mr. Jenkins in 1854, but was in an entirely unfinished condition. Very little was to be seen about the place attesting the labor of the husbandman. A small vineyard was soon planted by Mr. Stroup, shade trees provided, and from time to time, as circumstances would permit, improvements were made, and it is now one of the most cheerful and pleasant homes in Salmon Falls township. There are from 50 to 60 acres of land, about 30 of which is in vineyard.

The family consists of five children, Harry, born May 13th, 1855, in Christiana, Delaware, and is in business at Plainfield, California. Katie was born August 24th, 1857, at Red Bank, California; Uriah was born March 5th, 1864; Thomas D., born February 14th, 1866; and Fannie E., born March 17th, 1870. Mr. Stroup died September 21st, 1881, having attained his three score years and ten; was an Odd Fellow, and a man much esteemed as a generous, good man, a fond parent and kind husband, a friend to all and respected by all.

HIRAM STODDARD

Was the first son and second child of Avery and Lucy Stoddard, who were natives of Maine, where Hiram was born, on May 12th, 1830. When 7 years old his parents died and he was left to battle for himself. As soon as old enough he went to learn the shoemaking trade; this done he learned to be a moulder in a foundry; he spent two years at each trade. On the 5th of March, 1852, he sailed by way of Cape Horn to California, where he arrived on July, 25th. He moved on to Murderer's Bar and began river mining. In 1853 followed the same at Oregon Bar, and in 1854 he again mined on the river, having farmed in 1853. In 1856 he farmed on land owned by Mr. Harris. In 1857, in company with John Sinington, located his present home. He soon bought his partner out and owned and worked the farm alone. He was married April 4, 1867, to Mrs. Margaret F. Hughes. They have two sons, Hewny N., born Oct. 27, 1868 and Avery P., born Nov. 8, 1872. Mrs. Stoddard had two sons by first marriage, viz.: Frank E., born at Williamsburg, Maine, Oct. 15, 1852; Charles W., born on Manhattan Creek, Cal., August 23, 1854, both married.

A sad accident with some farming machinery in midsummer, 1883, ended the life of Hiram Stoddard, mourned by his many friends and relatives.

JOSIAH HAMILTON LANGDON TUCK.

The subject of this brief mention was one of the first to reach the Pacific Coast, after the discovery of

gold had been announced to the world. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco in January, 1849, and was at Auburn, in Placer county, in February of the same year. He was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1825. Was educated at Hanover and graduated as a geologist. Except one year engaged in the wool trade, he has been very actively engaged in developing and selling mines. Has made 49 trips across the continent in the interest of mining corporations and effected the sale of 39 different mines. He has erected 10 different quartz mills and is now, in company with his son Fred, operating Orofino gold quartz mine, on which he has the most complete mill in the county, fully equipped with the air compressor, power drills, eight batteries, seven concentrators, White's revolving furnace pans and settlers, together with a complete assaying and smelting outfit, all located on a 40 foot ledge, on which there is a double compartment shaft and all run by water power, with 360 feet pressure.

Mr. Tuck was married in 1835 to Lucy A. Cutler, a native of Vermont. To them have been born 8 children, 5 of whom are yet living. Frank H. is Supt. of mines, Mary E., now Mrs. Charles Miller, of Saint Charles, Ills., Clanon T., a boot and shoe manufacturer in N. H., Fred B., Supt. of Orofino mines, and Kittie, now Mrs. Dr. G. H. Beach, of Los Angeles. In addition to his various mining interests he has one of the finest almond orchards in California, located near San Jose.

His father was Col. Edward Tuck, who commanded the Fourth Regiment of New Hampshire troops in the war of 1812, and his mother was Mary Warren, a relative of General Warren, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill.

WILLIAM H. VALENTINE,

of Coloma Valley, was born in Queen's county, New York, December 19, 1830. His father was Obadiah Valentine.

William's boyhood days were devoted to obtaining what he could of an education in the common schools of that day, and in learning the machinist's trade. In 1849 he, in company with others, built a ship and sailed via Cape Horn from New York to San Francisco, leaving the former in August, 1849, and arriving in San Francisco in January, 1850. He went to Nevada City, then a village of but three houses, and engaged in mining. In 1851 he came to El Dorado county and was one of a company to build the first ditch in the county, called "Uniontown and Michigan flat ditch." In 1850 he had assisted in the erection of one in Placer county.

For a number of years he was engaged in mining and

ditching. In 1857 he located in his present home, and in 1859 began improving it; there is now about 4,000 fruit trees on the place and 4,000 grape vines. In 1856 he was married to Laura J. Cromwell. There are three children living and one deceased, Layton W., Louis H. and Carlton O., are living and Jennie A. died when four years old.

GERGET MENSEN WUBBENA

Was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 3d day of November, 1823. He is a son of Nicholas Wubke, (nee Remmens) who were also Hanoverians from the Province of Friesland, a proud people, who fought long and valiantly for their country's freedom.

When 14 years, the sea had its charms for young Wubbena, and he went as a sailor boy. He followed the water for 13 years. In 1850 he was on a Holland ship in the East Indies, and decided to come to California. For five years he was engaged in various pursuits, a short time on the ship *Persia*, then in the mines, and after a season of stage driving, bought the squatter's title to his present home, in 1853, and began improving it. It has been changed in a few years from a brushy waste to a fertile farm, on which there grows about 15,000 grape vines, and over 300 fruit trees. The farm was taken up in 1850 by McDowell, and was and is yet, known as McDowell Hill. On the 14th day of May, 1854, he was married to Miss Christiana Fritz, a native of Wurtemberg. They have had seven children, Charles W., Nicholas G., William F., Rosa K., Lena W., Emma F. and Henry, who died in infancy. Mr. Wubbena has about 700 acres of land, and in addition to making wine and brandy raises cattle and horses.

ANDREW JACKSON ADAMS,

The business partner of Mr. Riebsam, is a son of Henry and Sarah (nee Mills) Adams, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 8th day of December, 1830. His father was a contractor and builder, and also owned a farm on which Andrew was engaged until in 1852 he crossed the plains to California. From the time of his coming to California in 1852 to 1864, he was engaged in mining. In 1864, he bought into the business at Latrobe. Was married July 4, 1865, to Miss Dennis, a daughter of James Dennis, of Sutter Creek. The union is blessed with three children, viz: Laura E., Charles Francis, and Claude M., all born at Latrobe. At an early day his parents removed to Ohio, and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where his father served in both houses of the State Legislature and was one of the presidential electors.

THOMAS ALLEN

Is a son of John and Ann Allen, and was born in

Cork, Ireland, June 2, 1812. After receiving his education he went to learn the carpentering and boat-building trades, which he followed for many years. In 1833-4, he removed from his native country with his parents, who settled in Canada. In 1849 Thos. began boating on the Erie Canal. In 1853 he gave that up, and sailed via the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1854. He settled at Kelsey, and engaged in mining until 1859. During this year he returned to the East intending to remain, but was taken ill and had to return to California's healthful, life giving climate. He then took up his permanent abode at Kelsey, where he yet resides.

He was married in 1842, lost his wife in 1853, and has ever since remained a widower. Is now engaged in business at Kelsey, is widely known in the county, and always the same genial, courteous gentleman.

JAMES ASKEW

Was born on June 23, 1831, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. His parents were Christian, and Ann Askew. Here young James had to attend school until he was 12 years of age, when his father required his help on the tow path on the canals, where he worked faithfully for the next five years. But when about 17 years old he quitted this kind of work and for four years he went as a mate on a canal boat. The desire to see other countries drew him away from home; on the first of January, 1853, he left his native town to go to America, taking passage on board the ship *Ellen Maria*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, where he arrived on March 7th, and after a short stay of two days concluded to go to St. Louis, where he was married on the 3d of April, same year, to Jane Lodge. There was no stop at St. Louis for the young married pair however; with a view to go to California they took up the travel again by the way of Keokuk to Kanesville, where they attached themselves to a party of 40 wagons to go across the plains. A heavy snow storm, which was encountered after passing the South Pass, brought great loss to the party, so that they reached Salt Lake City, on October 9th, quite destitute and nearly starved. The advanced season did not allow them to continue with the journey and they concluded to stop here till the next spring. For James Askew, however, this expected next spring did not come before the year of 1857, when he became able to start with his family for California, on March 20th. Being the first train which crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains that season, they had to shovel their way through the snow on the summit, but reached Mud Spring (El Dorado) on the 4th of June. From here Askew went on to Latrobe, where he first engaged in mining together with one called 'Uncle John,' but not

finding the fortune he had expected, returned to El Dorado, where he engaged alternately in teaming for the mines and mining for himself until 1861, when he bought a ranch one mile from El Dorado, the same he is residing on still. He made this a dairy ranch, supplying the town people with milk, but kept on mining and teaming. Not quite satisfied with his location he traveled in 1865 and '66 over the greater part of the State, with the purpose to hunt up a better place to settle on, but always returned home convinced that he could not find anything better, and commenced to improve what he had got. He first directed his attention to his stock, which had to be improved for dairying purposes, and he bought a bull calf, Gen. Grant, and three heifers, all of the best Jersey breed, from direct imported stock. These were the first Jerseys brought in the county and he took all the premiums for Jerseys at the County Fair, and one premium at the State Fair, in 1870, and in 1871 took three more premiums at the State and County Fairs on the same stock. He also took the first premiums for best roll and firkin butter at the County Fair since 1878, as well as at the State Fair since 1879. He introduced the first carp in the county, keeping them for breeding; for which purpose he has two large ponds covering about one acre of ground. Mr. Askew's marriage was blessed with seven children, two girls and five sons, viz: Emily Jane, born August 7, 1855, at Salt Lake City, died; James Henry, born at Ogden, November 11, 1856; John Edward, born at Mud Springs, September 29, 1858; Walter Lodge, born August 1, 1860, drowned in a mining ditch August 2, 1862; George William, born January 23, 1863; Herbert, born August 26, 1866, died; and Nettie Louvina, born April 6, 1871.

PROVOST D. BROWN

Was the first son and second child of a family of eight sons and daughters born to Abraham J. and Mary, (Provost) Brown, of the State of New Jersey, where in the town of Brownsville, Middlesex county, the subject of our notice first saw life on the first day of September, 1824. His ancestors settled in New York early in the seventeenth century. The first 24 years of his life he spent, as was the custom at that time, in attendance on the district school in winters and working on the farm in summers.

During the summer of 1848 the news of Marshall's discovery of gold at Coloma, reached his native town. He at once joined in a company of 38 persons who purchased a schooner and sailed via the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, where they arrived in June, 1849. The party proceeded at once to Sacramento, and disposed of their boat and all

save six months' rations of their cargo. This was perhaps the first auction sale of goods held in Sacramento. They then bought lots, intending to go to merchandising; sickness prevented this attempt and they opened the restaurant, known as the Knickerbocker Restaurant. This was first destroyed by the flood and secondly by fire. He then went to teaming to Long Bar, on the Yuba, where he also bought an eating house and an interest in two mining claims, to which they dug ditches at a very heavy expenditure and realized nothing, the floods of 1852 destroyed their dams, etc. He then engaged in mining bank diggings, and was quite successful, in taking out about \$7,000. A portion of this money he loaned to a friend who on term bought what was known as the Tennessee ranch, in El Dorado county, which Mr. Brown was obliged to take in order to save his money. He then called it the Knickerbocker ranch, here he expended large sums of money and misfortune again befell him. He then took to the mines in the Meadow, Lake district, where they were compelled to carry material for building mills into the mines on mules. The ores were rebellions, and a snow slide swept the mill into the lake. This closed out his mining interest for a time and he again turned his attention to farming. He has 320 acres of valuable land, on which there is the best orchard in the township, consisting of 1,500 trees and 6,000 vines.

He was married in 1856, by this union there was two sons born, viz: Charles C., born June 31, 1857, and Albert E., who was born April 21, 1859, his wife died and he was married a second time and she also died, and on the 7th day of December, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie S. Bancroft, a daughter of William Bancroft, of Clipper Gap. There has been born to them two children, Philip D., on October 2, 1879, and Effie N., February 19, 1882. Mr. Brown is a very industrious and enterprising citizen. He is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry and was the first master of a Grange in the State of California. Is a member of the Horticultural Commission, and has been a member of the Republican Central Committee. He is a practical and successful farmer, and owns a very productive tract of land, well fenced and watered, and is engaged in raising stock as well as grain and fruit.

GEORGE BEATTIE

Was born at Edinburg, Scotland, June 24th, 1827; was an apprentice at stone cutting. Came to California 1849, via Cape Horn, in the ship *Audley Clark*; arrived September 1st. First mined in Tuolumne county February, 1850, on Canyon creek, Oregon canyon and Georgia slide, in company with his

brothers Daniel and John; in 1852 discovered what is now known as the "Beattie claim," at Georgia slide, probably the finest seam diggings worked in the State. The development of this mine and those of similar character surrounding, and the early application of hydraulic methods adopted, opened up an entirely new field in mining operations, which have proved of more permanent character than any other class of mining, and is to-day more successfully pursued on this divide than in any other portion of the State. Mr. Beattie has not held a public office, but takes an active interest in the welfare and good government of the community in which he lives.

G. BASSI

Was born in Valle, Switzerland, on May 18th, 1840; a son of Antonio and Orsula Bassi, who were only possessed of a moderate income, and could not afford their son many advantages in obtaining an education or livelihood. In youth he herded cattle on the hill-sides of his native land. When a little past eighteen years old he decided to seek a more promising field in which to gather a fortune, and to more surely and speedily fill his sack, he came to California. He arrived in San Francisco on the 29th day of January, 1859; for five years he spent his time in working in mines and dairy ranches at Garden valley, Forest Hill, Dutch Flat and in a store at Greenwood. Early in 1864 he went over the mountains and after traveling over most of Nevada returned in the fall and purchased an interest in the dairy at Rock bridge. In 1870 he bought the remaining interest and is now sole owner of a fine ranch on the banks of the South Fork of the American river, on which he keeps about eighty cows in the winter season, and spends the summers on big Silver creek in the high altitudes of the Sierra Nevada mountains. He was married to Miss Virginia Forni, a daughter of Samuel Forni, of Georgetown, on the 6th of January, 1878. Their son, Daniel M., was born January 2d, 1879; Josephine V., was born August 19th, 1880, and Kitty Angelina, born March 9th, 1882. Mr. Bassi is a member of Sutter's mill Grange, also of the Masonic fraternity in which he is a chapter mason, and has held offices in both his lodge and chapter.

D. W. C. BENJAMIN.

Of the active and enterprising men of the north side of El Dorado county, none are more so than the subject of this mention. He was born in the town of Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 4th day of June, 1825. His parents were also natives of the same State. In early life his father was a farmer; but in later years removed to North Carolina and engaged in the mercantile business. When a young

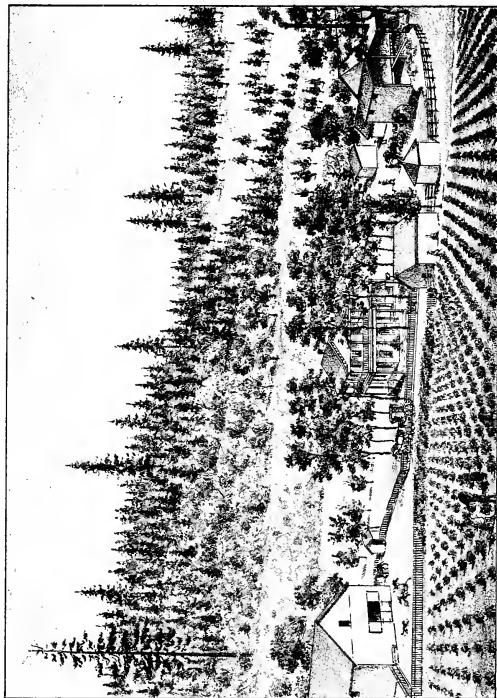
man Mr. Benjamin learned the millwright trade, which he followed until 1849, when he engaged in the dairy business. In 1852 he came via Central America to California, and here he engaged in mining, lumbering and mill building, and for a time was bridge contractor on the Western Pacific Railroad. In 1876 he purchased the Bear creek saw-mill, and has operated it since, turning out about three hundred thousand feet of lumber per annum. The mill is one of the pioneer ones of the county, having been built in 1856. Mr. Benjamin has been wide awake to the best interests of the community in which he resides, always willing to aid prospectors to the extent of his ability. Is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Coloma and Royal Arch Chapter at Georgetown. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Grover, and to them has been born one son, viz: Clinton E. Of Mrs. Benjamin's family there are Anna, Walter N., Harry M., Orrin S., Minnie E. and Hattie J. Grover. Walter N. and Harry M. are both connected with Mr. Benjamin in the saw-mill.

LUCIEN BINGHAM,

A son of Simon and Dolly Parkhurst Bingham, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, on the 18th of November, 1823. When but a small boy his father moved to Clinton, in Michigan, and died there when Lucien was but thirteen years old. In the spring of 1852 he joined a company of five others and with horses crossed the plains to California. They arrived in July, and he and R. Demuth formed a partnership in a store at American Flat, and he did all the hauling of goods from Sacramento. In 1861 or '62 he run a team across the mountains to Virginia city, consuming from fifteen to sixteen days in making the round trip. In 1866 he abandoned freighting and was employed in the railroad depot at Colfax; afterwards drove a team from Cisco to Truckee. In 1872 he purchased the place on which he lives, of 200 acres. He was married December 27th, 1865, to Emma M. Ricker, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania. She came to California with her parents in 1852, and settled in Natoma valley.

A. S. BOSQUIT

Was born in Manchester, a portion of Alleghany city, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of August, 1851; is a son of John and Rosanna B. Bosquit, who in May, 1854, arrived in California and settled at Virginiatown, Placer county, where his father actively engaged in mining and other pursuits. In 1865-6 he represented that county in the State Legislature. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, on April 21st, 1821, and died at Virginiatown, California, in 1868; Mrs. Bosquit was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 21st, 1829. They had



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a family of six children, all of whom are deceased except Mary Matilda and Archibald S. From 1870 to '72 Archibald S. was a clerk in the post office at Auburn and telegraph operator. In 1872-3 he was agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., railroad bookkeeper and telegraph operator at Shingle Springs. On the 12th day of October, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Gray. They have two sons, Dallas A., born July 27th, 1874, and Edwin L., born June 22d, 1877. Mr. Bosquit has since been engaged in farming and mining, and is one of the owners of the Houx and Sailor Jack quartz mines, two of the richest quartz mines ever struck in El Dorado county. Mr. Bosquit is residing on the old homestead on Gray's Flat.

GILBERT N. BROWN

Is a son of Silas W. and Elizabeth Oakes Brown, of Maine, where he was born August 30, 1844, in the town of Brownsville, Piscataquis county. His father came to California in 1853, he followed him in 1864, and 1865 they were joined by his mother and three sisters, and all located at Pilot Hill, where they now reside. Gilbert is the only son. He is an engineer and practical lumberman. His father followed lumbering in the east, now has a ranch of 320 acres, which he works in connection with mining. Gilbert served during the late war in the 11th Maine Infantry, under Col. J. C. Caldwell. He is a member of the first Grange organized in California. Is an I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

GUILLAUME BARRETTE,

One of the early settlers at that once prosperous camp of Frenchtown, in El Dorado county, was born in the district of Montreal, Lower Canada, on May 12, 1823. He is the fifth child of a family of ten, who were sons and daughters of Louis and Marie Barrette, who died in Canada when young Barrette was 14 years of age. He began a mercantile career which he conducted in the town of La Prairie, Canada. In 1850 he came to the Pacific coast; on the 8th day of January, 1851 he settled at Frenchtown, in May of the same year he opened a store and kept it doing a very large trade until 1865, when the mines in the district failed; he then abandoned the mercantile business and began farming and wine making; has about 8,000 vines and a large orchard. His sons Ernest and Phillip are engaged in stock growing.

Of the old settlers Mr. Barrette is the only one left at the town proper. His home is handsomely located, well watered and adapted to farming or stock raising.

ZAR P. BRANDON.

This gentleman was born on the 11th day of March 1821, in Sarke county, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph

and Catherine Brandon. In 1843 he went to Wisconsin, located first in Rock, next in Walworth, and finally in Jefferson county, where he resided till the spring of 1850, when he crossed the plains. He arrived at Placerville on the 10th of July, and at once went to mining on Weber creek. In 1851 he returned to Wisconsin after his family and brought them out in 1852. On the 3d day of May, 1853, he located on his present home on Indian creek, where he has 320 acres of fertile land well watered. Mr. Brandon was married in 1842, to Martha Enyant, who died in 1853, on French creek. To them were born four children, viz: Amberson E., Helen, Myron P. and Washington P. Helen is now Mrs. J. G. McClinton, of San Francisco. His second marriage was to Louisa Doan, and to them have been born seven children, viz: Mattie, now Mrs. Frank T. Fuller, Madison D., Lincoln, Horace, Mabel Frank, Giles and Minnie M. On his farm, on Indian creek, is to be found fine fish ponds well stocked with cat, carp and goldfish; all kinds of fruit known to the climate is grown, and considerable attention given to good stock and poultry.

AUGUST BARING,

Now a resident of White Oak township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829. When about three years old his parents removed to the United States, and settled near Niles, in the State of Michigan. In 1853 he sailed to California, and excepting three years spent in Nevada, has been a resident of El Dorado county since. Was married October 21st, 1880, to Mrs. Agnes Harriett, widow of the late William Harriett, a native of Scotland. She came to the United States in 1857, and settled with Mr. Harriett near where they now live on Kelly creek. Mr. Harriett was a merchant at the place for over fourteen years.

DAVID BENNETT

Is a son of George and Clohey (nee Latton) Bennett. His father was a native of Western Virginia, and his mother of Steuben county, New York. They were married in Ohio and David was born at Waterloo, on the 20th day of November, 1820. When ten years old his parents removed to Ohio, and soon after to near Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, where they lived for twenty years. David was married October 7, 1841, to Maria Louisa Fuller, a daughter of James Fuller, of Lewistown. For 9 years he resided in Illinois working on the farm in summer and at coopering in winter. In 1850 in company with a brother and some friends, fitted up an ox team and crossed the plains to California, leaving the family behind in Illinois. He followed the mines in Nevada, El Dorado and

Tuolumne counties until 1852, when he returned to the Atlantic States. After spending one year there he again crossed the plains with his family, consisting of wife and five children.

He then located on Deer Creek, this was in 1854.

In 1857 he purchased the place on which he now resides, from St. Clair Denver, who had only a squatter's right. It consists of 360 acres of beautiful land well wooded and watered, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shingle Springs, the present terminus of the railroad, which passes direct through Mr. Bennett's ranch. He has reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, viz: ERASMUS D., WILLIAM L., ELIZABETH, who died at the age of 16, MARY H., MINNIE A., now Mrs. Henry Goodcell, JNO. D., NETTIE and IDA M., all of whom are well educated.

Mr. Bennett came to the county a poor man, and at one time lost heavily by the destruction of his barn and contents by fire, and yet by hard work and economy has accumulated a handsome property on his farm; he has about 10,000 grape vines and a good orchard. His second marriage was on the 8th day of May, 1870, to Mrs. Saunders, widow of Charles Saunders, of Latrobe. A view of the residence of Mr. Bennett will be found on another page of this volume.

REUBEN KELLY BERRY

Was one of the men who rushed to the gold fields upon the first announcement of its discovery. He was born in Delaware county, New York, August 19th, 1813. When but a young boy his parents removed to Tompkins county, and here he grew to manhood, and for some years was engaged in operating a stage line in the Catskill mountains, and in the manufacture of rubber. On January 26th, 1849, he took passage on the ship *Morrison*, around Cape Horn, for San Francisco, where he arrived September 21st. After looking around Sacramento and Coloma, he determined to settle at Salmon Falls, then known as Higgins' point. Here he engaged in the freighting business with ox teams, hauling between Sacramento and the mines at 40 cents per pound at times. In 1850 he returned to New York and brought out his family. They located at Salmon Falls, and he was one of the influential citizens of the place until his death, which occurred March 12th, 1871. He was the first alcalde, an office existing prior to the county and State government, and for almost all the time of his residence at the Falls acted as Justice of the Peace. He was married on December 21st, 1844, to Miss Amanda Phelps, a native of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, and a daughter of Elihu C. and Catherine Phelps, of their family but one is now alive, Theodore

E., who is in charge of the farm at Salmon Falls. Mrs. Berry still resides on the old homestead, once a lively and popular resort for the traveling public. Mrs. Berry is one of the pioneer women of the place; when she came only her sister, Mrs. Higgins, and a Mrs. Hanks were there.

WILLIAM BUCHAN,

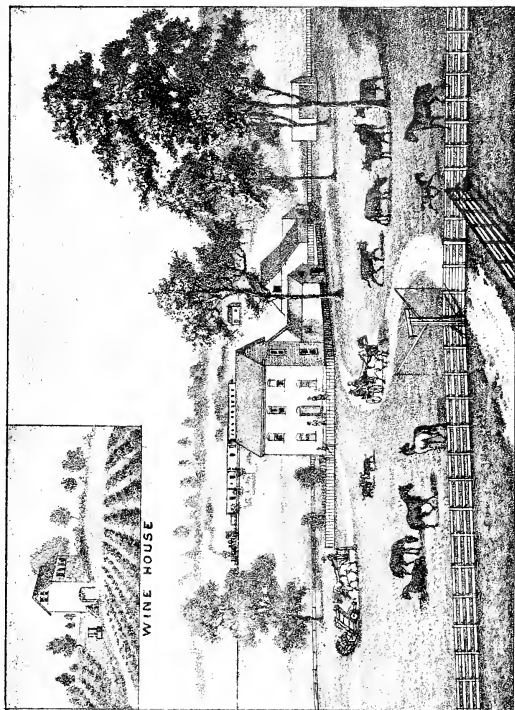
Of Centerville, was born in Arbroath, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1823, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Stevens) Buchan. When but 14 years old he went to sea, and continued sailing until he came to California, in 1850.

On the 17th day of April, 1851, he came to Centerville and began mining in Pittsfield ravine. In 1856 he was married to Charlotte Lester, of Peterhead, Scotland. She died in 1856. In 1857 he began business in Centerville, where he is now. In connection with merchandise he owns the Pilot Hill ranch, of 97 acres. In 1870 he was appointed Postmaster and still presides over the office.

JOSEPH T. BLUNDELL,

A native of Dutchess county, New York, where he was born in a hotel on Dutchess Turnpike, Nov. 4, 1840. Is the fifth child of a family of nine sons and daughters of John and Mary Blundell; when about one year of age he went with his parents to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and then to Housatonicville, Mass., then to Norwich, Conn., then to California, sailed via Cape Horn to San Francisco, was off Cape Horn Christmas day, arrived at Placerville in March, 1853. They went at once to Uniontown and rented the New York hotel from Harry Lau, at \$250.00 per month. Had 90 boarders at \$10 per week. At that time there was two stores. Robt. Wood, Jas. Brown and Benj. Smith, both died at New York House and his mother died at Uniontown. In 1858, went to the Frazer River, and was sick for one year after his return. In 1861 J. T. joined the Fourth California Infantry, under Col. Judah, went to Fort Yuma, served three years and was discharged at Fort Yuma. Returned to Coloma and thence to Arizona in the mines at Colorado canyon at the head of navigation on the Colorado river.

On his return from the army he went to Brown's Valley and engaged in quartz mining (acquainted with Osborne since '65). For several years he followed the mines. After returning to Coloma he engaged in surface mining in what is known as the Stuckslager mine, in 1880, in company with Oscar Osborne purchased the "Pioneer Garden." Is a member of F. and A. M., also I. O. G. T. In politics Republican. Never attended school but six months in all, when 14 years old went into the mines. His whiskey bill has



RESIDENCE OF DAVID BENNETT BENNETTS RANCH.
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been as high as \$80.00 per month, now does not touch it. On the organization of the Champion of the Red Cross in California, he and Osborne were both charter members at Brown's Valley. It was called the Occidental Encampment. Mr. B. has two sisters, Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Stearns.

SOLOMON ADAMS BERRY,

One of the Pioneers of El Dorado county, was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 28th day of November, 1806, and is a son of John and Mary (Byrant) Berry. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Wm. Berry learned the millwright trade in his native State, and soon after removed to Massachusetts, from there, in 1835, he emigrated to Jackson, Michigan, and after three years returned to the East and engaged at work in a cotton mill at Lowell. In 1840 he went to New Orleans, and then to Lafayette, Indiana, where he resided nine years.

In 1849 he came to California by the southern route through Mexico. After arriving on the coast he came to Georgetown and engaged in mining and hotel keeping, and has been known as a popular landlord to the present time. In 1850 he was proprietor of the Georgetown house, after it burned down he kept a house on the hill opposite, where the present hotel stands.

He was married in Massachusetts to Miss Julia Allen. By this union there was one daughter, Frances Ann Bell, born in Lafayette, Indiana, September, 17, 1846, now Mrs. B. F. Shepherd.

W. A. BUCKNAM.

M. J. Bucknam and his two sons, C. C. and William A., removed from Dubuque county, Iowa, to California, and settled at Spanish Dry Diggings and engaged in mining.

Mr. Bucknam, Sr., crossed the plains in an early day, and W. A. and C. C. came via the Isthmus of Panama a few years later. The sons are engaged in mining and merchandising at Spanish Dry Diggings, whilst their father is conducting a farm in the immediate vicinity. The store they are now proprietors of was opened by G. W. Hunter in 1852, he was succeeded by Wilson, and he in turn by the Bucknam Bros., and is the only business place left at Spanish Dry Diggings.

FREEMAN BRYANT AND FRANCES STAUNTON

Were born in North Hampton, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and they were married there in May, 1817. They were the children of well to do and highly respected parents. The Bryant's were of Welch and the Stauntons of English ancestry.

At the time of the marriage of Mr. Bryant and

Miss Staunton, a colony had been formed to go into the wilds of Cattaraugus county, New York, to develop and cultivate what was then but a wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant joined them. By patient and steady endeavor the little colony planted their homes, and the wilderness was changed to pleasant villages and handsome farms.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were born six children, of whom the second, named Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 5th of November, 1822.

At the age of 28 he had accumulated a good property, was engaged in farming, dairying and lumbering, had built a handsome residence, and upon the 3d of September, 1850, married Miss Jane W. McKallor, whose ancestors were among the Scotch colony who settled Washington county, New York, and who built the town of Argyle, naming it in honor of the Duke of Argyle, the chief representative of their clan McCallummore.

In 1858 Joe Bryant, grown tired of the rigorous winters of New York, bade farewell to his wife and two babies, and came to California to build a home in the more genial clime of the Golden State. Four years afterwards he sent for his family, having established a home in Diamond Springs, which has ever since been their residence. Mr. Bryant has lived an active life, lumbering, farming and stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have two children, Charles F. and Agnes J., who are grown to manhood and womanhood.

BEN. C. CURRIER,

Born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1822. After graduating at the High School, Newburyport, Mass., worked ten years as a brick and stone mason, came to California, 1849. Leaving the Missouri river May 16th, with a pack-train, arrived on Bear river, near the present site of Colfax, Aug. 13th, commenced mining on Bear river, then North Fork American river. Located on Oregon canyon, near Georgetown, Dec. 1849, worked in Illinois and Oregon canyons, Mameluke and Cement Hills, also at Smith's Flat, above Placerville. Departed for the "States," April, 1856, returned June, 1877. Renewed work in Illinois canyon, under the shadow of an old dam, portions of which remain, built by him 1849. While absent spent one year on the west coast of Africa. From '59 to '65 steam-boating on the Western rivers. Served in the City Government of Newburyport, in the Mass. Legislature, 1873, '74 and '75. Not an active politician, though always interested in local public affairs. An old Whig, but stronger Republican.

ALEXANDER CONNELL

Was born at Syracuse, State of New York, Oct. 20, 1829. His early occupation was that of a farmer.

Came to California 1849, by wagon train, overland. After a few months' work at Ford's Bar, Middle Fork of the American river, settled in Georgetown. Has since been, with a temporary absence to his Eastern home, engaged in mining in the vicinity, principally on Oregon canyon and Canyon creek, at Mameluke Hill and North canyon divide.

Possessing naturally a strong and robust constitution, strictly temperate in all his habits, he has been enabled to accomplish an amount of work, individually, rarely performed by one person. Is a man of very positive convictions. All his undertakings have been characterized by energy and foresight, which if it does not always bring, deserves success.

CALEB GARDNER CARPENTER,

Of Diamond Springs, is a son of Nathan and Sibyl Carpenter, of Chenango county, New York, where he was born March 14th, 1817. There were five children who lived to maturity, viz: Maria, Nancy, George, Exana and the subject of this sketch, who worked on a farm, in a saw-mill and in a carding mill, in which branches of trade his father was engaged. In 1838 he departed from the parental roof and traveled through the Western States, for about six years working at intervals, as a pleasing opportunity offered. In 1844 engaged in merchandising in Chicago, this he followed for seven years. In 1851 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and located at Diamond Springs, and for four or five years was engaged in mining. About 1856 or '57 he opened a brewing business in Diamond Springs, after three years he closed the business up and engaged in fruit growing on the place he now owns. He has now one of the finest orchards in the county, consisting of 2,000 apple, 2,000 pear, 500 peach, 500 plum, 50 apricot, 50 almond trees and a great quantity of walnut, quinces, nectarines, together with small fruits, chestnut, mulberry, oranges, lemons, figs and pomegranate, together with about one dozen persimmons and about 125,000 grape vines, from which he makes brandy and wine; for brandy he claims superiority, having obtained the first premiums over all competitors at State and other fairs. He has brandy for which he gets \$10 per gallon at this writing, (1882), it is eighteen years old. He married in 1851 to Sarah H. Payne, a native of England, by this union there has been five children, viz: Caleb F., Nathan T., Sarah, Walter D. and Mary Louella, all faithful and industrious. Mr. Carpenter is an active member of the Placerville Grange, of which he is the Master, and has

infused new life into the Order that was on the decline. He was twice Master of the Grange in the early establishment. In 1878 his residence and surroundings were destroyed by fire, the year preceding he had lost another property by incendiarism, and in 1879 he was bereft of his wife, thus did ill-luck seem to brood about him, but despite it all he labored on and did prosper. He now has one of the most beautiful and valuable properties in El Dorado county.

JAMES CROCKER

Is a son of Samson and Mary Crocker, who were natives of Devonshire, England, where they were married about the year 1815; they came to the United States and settled in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where John, the oldest brother of the family, was born. From Baltimore they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where James, the subject of this mention, was born on the 21st day of January, 1833, and is the fifth child of a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to be men and women and are yet living. Mr. Crocker's boyhood days were spent in working on the farm, and his education confined to the public schools. Early in the year 1855 he was seized with a mania for the gold fields of California, and started via the Isthmus of Panama in pursuit of his fortune in the same.

On the 17th day of June, 1855, he arrived and began mining at Coloma, then a prosperous and populous town. He followed the mines most of the time, from his arrival until 1874. Spent some time in freighting over the Sierra Nevada to Nevada mining camps.

In 1874 he began farming and fruit growing. Has about 17 acres of land on which there is about 1,700 fruit trees and one thousand vines.

On the first day of January, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKay, and to them 6 children have been born, viz: John O., deceased; Frederick, James H., Mabel, William and Sarah. Is a member of A. O. U. W., at Coloma, and also of the Sutter Mill Grange.

JOHN CARRE

Is of French ancestry, but was himself born in Southampton, England, on the 15th of April, 1834. When 8 years old his parents removed to the United States and settled near Marion, Linn county, Iowa. When he was 17 years old he crossed the plains to California. He paid \$125.00 for a passage across with a man by name of Walton, and then walked most of the way. He arrived at Placerville on the 15th day of September, 1851. Mr. Carre's parents died when he was quite young, leaving him entirely dependent upon his own resources. He has been very active and persevering, and success has rewarded his efforts.

He engaged at whatever his hands could find to do when he first came to California. He soon bought a mining claim and was quite successful, clearing \$1,000 the first three months he operated it. In 1859 he began mining on Gray's flat, and for some time was mining on Jayhawk.

In 1862 he began clerking for Win. Dorman, on Jayhawk. In 1863 bought him out. In 1876 he removed to where he now lives and opened a store, here he carries a stock of from four to five thousand dollars, and is Postmaster. The office is known as Green Valley. He was married in 1864 to Mary Connor. An attempt was made in 1881 to rob his store, in which encounter Mr. Carre was severely wounded by a pistol shot.

WILLIAM H. COFFIN

Is a son of Henderson W. and Harriet (nee Kneer) Coffin. He was born in the town of Roscoe, Winnebago county, Illinois, May 27th, 1846. In a very early day his parents removed from Herkimer county, New York, to Winnebago county, and were among the first families there. William worked on his father's farm till 1869, when he came to California, arriving at Sacramento October 20th. He worked on a farm at Shingle Springs for a short time. In 1870 he located his present home of 160 acres, and began improving it. He was married November 21st, 1875, to Lunetta Collins, a native of Horseshoe Bar, where she was born August 8th, 1858. They have three children, viz: Henry H., Charles C. and Lola B. Mr. Coffin's farm is well watered and productive of very large yields of grain. Mr. Coffin is a hard working and temperate man and has been successful in his pursuits.

SAMUEL DENSMORE COLBURN,

The subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, September 5, 1818, and is one of a family of seven children.

His father was Joseph Waud, mother Sallie (Densmore) Colburn, who are of English extraction and of the early families of Vermont. Samuel's early life was spent on his father's New England farm. In 1850 he came to California and engaged in mining at Rock Bar, thence at Coloma, then on the Middle Fork, Gold Hill, and in the fall of 1855 to Kelsey, when in a short time he took up his present ranch and planted the first fruit trees in the vicinity in 1857. He now has one of the largest and best of orchards, in which there are all kinds of fruit trees. On the 15th of June, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Annie Curtiss, and Samuel D., their son, was born May 25, 1876. A "Centennial" christening was given to him. His step-daughter's name is Caddie Curtiss.

When Mr. Colburn was only 7 years old his father died, his mother married again, and in time the step-father also died, leaving Samuel D. and his mother in charge of a large family of small children. When he came to California he was without means, but through economy and habits of industry has accumulated a good property. He has served as schoolmaster for 20 years, constable 4 years and for one term as Justice of Peace.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN COE

Was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on May 19th, 1835; he was the second son and fifth child of W. F. and Harriett Washburn Coe, who were natives of Ohio. William F. spent his youth on his father's farm. In 1854 he came to California, and the following year worked at mining on Alabama Flat, thence to a tunnel near Placerville, and for about two years farmed in Sacramento valley. In 1858 he went to British Columbia. Here he took out considerable gold, but returned again to Spanish Flat, where he bought him a good home and still resides. He owns the mine known as the Railroad claim.

ROGER COX,

Of North Coloma, is a son of Roger and Ann Cox, and was born in Cornwall, England, on the 1st day of January, 1824. Whilst in his native country he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

When 24 years of age he emigrated to the United States and settled in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mining. Here he became acquainted with and was wedded to Mrs. Margaret Nicholls, on the 15th of June, 1852. By this union there is one daughter, now Mrs. Charles E. Markham.

In 1852 he crossed the plains to the golden west, locating at Uniontown, El Dorado county, where he engaged in mining. In 1859 he removed to Coloma and has continued to reside there since, engaged in mining. In 1879 he purchased the toll bridge at Coloma. In 1880 it was swept away, he rebuilt it, and in the high waters of 1881 it was again taken down stream and not rebuilt, but a suspension bridge for foot passengers erected.

MRS. SARAH F. DORMODY,

Widow of the late William Dormody, was born in the town of Baltimore, county of Galway, Ireland. When about three years old she came with her parents to United States and settled at New Orleans, from there they removed to Chicago. She came to California in 1855, and on the 1st of January, 1856, was married to William Dormody and settled at Green Spring ranch. Mr. Dormody died from an accident on the 4th of September, 1876, occasioned by his team run-

ning away. He was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland. After coming to the United States he was engaged in merchandising in the town of Springfield, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was also one of the pioneer merchants of El Dorado county, opened a store at Kelsey, Georgetown and Coloma. He was a very active man and successful in business. Since his death his widow has taken charge of the estate, and with the aid of her sons is conducting an extensive business; there are about 1,000 acres on the ranch, well adapted to stock growing, having fifty-four living springs of water on it. There are great quantities of hay cut from it every year. In the palmy days it was a popular resort for travelers, wedding parties, etc. The place has been twice destroyed by fire. A view of the residence can be seen on another page of this work. The family consists of eight children, viz: Mary L., Thomas J., Cecelia F., Leonard, William, Sarah J., Hugh M. and Rose.

LOUIS M. DAVIS,

Born March 12, 1827. Son of Isaac Davis of Montville, Waldo county, Me. Emigrated to California via Isthmus of Panama in 1851. Was married January 1, 1858, to Mrs. Jerusha Stevenson, who was a native of New York and daughter of Silas Symons.

When first coming to California he mined at Placerville and Grizzly Flat. In 1859 he settled on his present place at El Dorado (Mud Springs) where he has 66 acres of land, well improved and planted on which is about 5,000 fruit trees.

Mr. Davis is a warm supporter of the temperance cause, a Protestant in religion, and in politics a Republican.

EPHRAIM COOPER DAY,

Of Kanaka ravine, El Dorado county, was born Oct. 30, 1807, in Belmont county, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Penelope (nee Cooper) Day. His parents were both natives of the state of New Jersey, but were married in Pennsylvania, and after the Indian wars of that day, in which he took part, were settled, he removed to Ohio. Ephraim C. was the eighth child of a family of nine, and is now the only surviving one. He crossed the plains in 1853, and arrived at Hangtown on the 20th of August. In 1856 he began improving his present home on Kanaka ravine, at one time adjudged the premium ranch of El Dorado county. He was first married April 29, 1830, to Mary Ann Simpson, a native of Ohio, and by this union there was nine children born, viz: William S., John C., Zebulon, Eliza J., James S., Sarah A., and Anna L., who grew to be men and women, whilst two others died in infancy. His second marriage was to

Mrs. Gregg, on Aug. 23, 1858; her husband died of cholera while crossing the plains.

Mr. Day's ancestors lived to be very old, he now looks hale and hearty, with a fair promise of many more years of life and usefulness. He is engaged in fruit growing and wine and brandy making. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Protestant. He says he believes every word written in the "good book."

DAVID P. DICKINSON,

Of Mosquito canyon, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 13, 1824. His father was David and mother Hannah (nee Dana) Dickinson. His father died when he was about 8 years old.

He remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, then emigrated to Brighton-Livingstone county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming. After 7 years spent here he crossed the plains in 1852 to California in search of a fortune in the gold fields. He began mining on Rock creek. In the autumn of the same year he came to the place he now lives and put up a small cabin, in which he lived for four years. He never was what was known as "the lucky miner," and has of later years given his attention more to the care of his farm, which is one of the best of mountain homes.

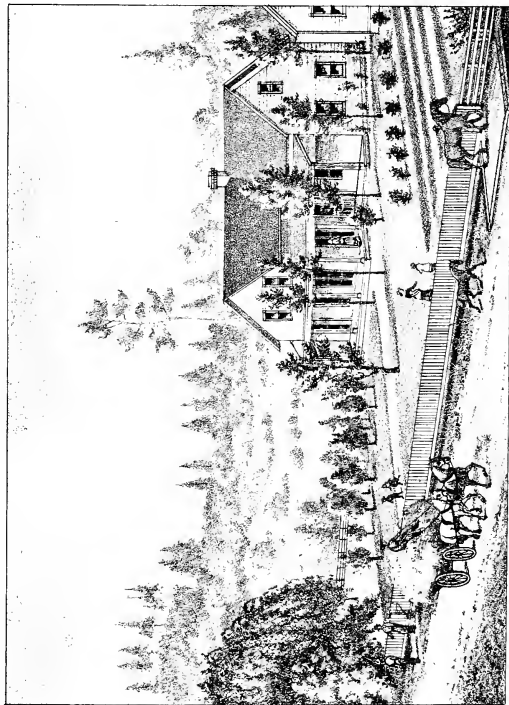
In 1856 he erected a large barn. In 1858 he built a house, after having batchelored for eight years in the State he decided to make it a permanent home and sent for his family, who joined him in 1860. He was married on the 4th of March, 1842, to Jane Doyen, of Michigan. They have had four children born to them, viz: Loren P., born in Michigan; Martha A., born in Michigan, Elnore E. and Abbie L., each born in El Dorado county, California. The last two are deceased.

CHARLES McDONALD,

Of Mud Spring township, was born in Rockrun township, Stephenson county, Illinois, on the 22d day of August, 1844. His parents were farmers in that county, and young Charles lived with them until 1852, when Mr. McDonald, who had come to California in 1850, returned and brought them out across the plains. His father was George, and mother was Margaret McDonald. His father died on Buckeye Flat, in 1880.

Charles was thrown on his own resources when but 16 years old, and followed whatever occupation promised the best returns for his efforts.

In 1872, on the 5th day of May, he was married to Miss Mary Fisher, a daughter of Frank and Lena Fisher. His wife is a native of California, and born on the farm, on which they now live, in 1852. To



RESIDENCE OF I. E. TERRY. TERRY'S RANCH.
GREENWOOD, EL DORADO CO., CAL.



them have been born three sons, viz : Orrin Archie, born February 12, 1873, Charles Darwin, born March 24, 1874, and Frank Byron, born March 23, 1876. Mr. McDonald has 210 acres of land, located on the Folsom and Placerville road. It was taken up and improved by Frank X. Fisher, 1854 or '55; he once kept a store on same place. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, and buildings are good and commodious. The location is on Indian creek, five miles from Placerville.

REUBEN T. DEMUTH

Was born in Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1825. He was reared on a farm until about 21 years old, when he went to learn the miller's trade. He worked in a flouring mill until he started to California, in 1852. From the time he was 8 years old until coming to California, he had resided at Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan.

His first venture in El Dorado county was at mining on American Flat, he afterwards opened a store in company with L. Bingham, in 1854 he quit selling goods and purchased an interest in Thomas Shane's saw mills, on Bear Creek, and one year later bought the other interest and run the mill until the discovery of the Comstock mines in Nevada. The stones or burrs used in this mill were the first ever brought on to the Georgetown divide. The first flour made in the mill was on Sunday, and himself and wife bolted it by hand. His present home was located by John Minters, the pioneer, in 1853, and purchased from him in 1855 or '56.

He was married May 31, 1858, to Margaret Griffin, of Michigan. They have five children, Edwin, Eva, Oliver, Bingham and Ernest. His ancestors for four generations back are Pennsylvanians, of the old Moravian stock. Is an industrious hard working man and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

SIMON DES MARSHAIS,

Of Greenwood, is one of the owners and the Superintendent of what is known as the French claim. He was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 12th day of January, 1827, and is a son of Peter and Mary Louise, nee Les Mieux, Des Marshais. In Canada he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In December, 1855, he started to California, and on the 22d day of January, 1856, arrived at San Francisco, and in a short time was in the mines at Frenchtown, near Shingle Springs. In September, 1856, he came to Georgetown. In 1862 he located at Greenwood and has remained since, engaged in mining. After disposing of the saw-mill claim he bought into the French mine seam diggings, and the success of this mine is largely due to the skill and energy of Mr. Des Marshais.

It is one of the best mines in the county. He was married July 11th, 1854, to Amelia B. Dabthurthuse, who was also born in Montreal. There are five children, viz: Ferdinand W., born in Frenchtown April 24th, 1856; Ludivine, born at Fort Hill July 12th, 1859; May L., born in Greenwood August 7th, 1866; Emma M., born in Greenwood June 29th, 1869, and Francis M., born in Greenwood December 21st, 1872. His present residence was erected in 1866, a view of which can be seen on another page of this volume.

LEVI DARRINGTON.

This gentleman is of English origin; he was a son of James and Eliza (nee Levell) Darrington, and born in Bedfordshire, England, on the 10th day of February, 1844. His father was a farmer and Levi worked on the farm during his minority. He came to America with a brother and stopped at Rockford, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In January, 1860, he arrived at San Francisco, and after about one month spent in looking around the city he went to Richmond Hill and began mining. In this he was not successful, and abandoned it for a position with E. Townsend, of Mormon Island, in the butcher business. In a short time he began butchering on his own account and followed it till 1867, when he purchased his present home of 780 acres, located on the North Fork of the American river, twenty-nine miles from Sacramento. The farm is a productive one and under a good state of cultivation. On the 11th day of February, 1872, he was married to Jane Cornelius, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (nee Johns) Cornelius, she was born in Cornwall, England, October 24th, 1847, and came to California in 1872. They have six children, viz: Thomas, born December 2d, 1872; William, born November 30th, 1874; George, born April 15th, 1876; Zacharias, born November 19th, 1877; Mary J., born August 18th, 1879 and Edith E., born March 15th, 1881. Mr. Darrington is a hard-working practical farmer, believing that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. John Darrington was born September 11th, 1853, in England; he came to the United States in 1865 and to California in 1869. He was married January 24th, 1882, to May Lloyd, a daughter of Charles Lloyd. He has 160 acres of land adjoining his brother's. They are both industrious and successful tillers of the soil.

D. W. CHICHESTER,

One of the territorial pioneers of El Dorado, and one of the most conservative citizens of Placerville, was born at Coeymans, Albany county, New York, on the 21st of July, 1831. The first years of his infancy were spent at the aforementioned place, but with the removal of his parents to Schoharie county, New

York, he had to accompany them and stayed with them at the latter place until about 17 years of age, when he left home to work for a relative at New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he could attend good schools at the same time. Young Chichester, however, remained here but about two years on account of the California gold fever getting higher and higher; it took him also, and in January, 1850, he took passage in the ship *Hibernia*, which sailed from New Bedford around Cape Horn, and arrived at San Francisco on June 2d. After looking around over the different mining districts, he came to Placerville in the fall of 1850, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Chichester was a member of the firm of Predmore & Co., who started the first sawmill at the lower end of Placerville, which commenced running in May, 1852, and some time later was connected with a stamp mill to crush the ore of the old Pacific mine; since then he is and always has been principally engaged in the lumbering business. Mr. Chichester has been married twice and became father of six children, four of whom are still living.

CALVIN W. DUDEN,

Of Latrobe, was born in Lecking county, Ohio, on the 1st day of May, 1838. When very young his father moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, and when old enough Calvin entered the store as a clerk. In 1853 he removed to the Pacific coast and engaged in merchandising at Coloma. In 1859 he was appointed a Deputy County Recorder, which position he filled with credit to himself and universal satisfaction to the people, for four years. The voters of El Dorado then gave evidence of their esteem by electing Mr. Duden to the office of Recorder for two years. In 1865 he was chosen by the Central Pacific Railroad as their agent at Latrobe, and also telegraph operator and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's express, which position he still holds. Mr. Duden was united in marriage in June, 1873, to Miss Tennie A. Miller, eldest daughter of Hon. James H. Miller, of Latrobe. To them have been born two sons, George J., born on the 5th of June, 1874, and William H., born on October 14th, 1875. Mrs. Duden was born at Latrobe on the 18th day of January, 1855. Mr. Duden is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has acted as master of the Lodge for a number of years. Is a genial, sociable gentleman, generous, and universally esteemed as a good fellow.

F. R. J. DIXON

Was born in Humbleton, near Hull, in Yorkshire, England, June 8th, 1829. He received a collegiate education, intending to fit himself for a physician,

but when nineteen years old he accepted a position as assistant in the Colonial Secretary's office at Melbourne, Australia. He resigned this position and went to the gold diggings to engage in the mercantile business. While merchandising he also acted as a correspondent for the English newspapers. In January, 1860, he arrived in California and engaged in mining at Pilot Hill, and thence to Bath, and engaged in farming. From here he went to San Francisco, where for four years he was in the insurance business, after which he again returned to the mines in Placer and El Dorado counties. In 1879 he removed to Greenwood, where he is Justice of Peace and Notary Public; before the adoption of the new Constitution he did some law practice. Mr. Dixon is an enthusiastic opponent of Chinese immigration; in 1867 he was President of the Anti-Coolie Convention, etc. On the 18th of August, 1851, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Chappell, by which union there have been nine children, six of whom are yet alive, viz, William H., Robert P., Eleanor J., Frederick R., John H. and Mary H. The three deceased ones are Frederick E. K., Isaac J. and Arthur C. These three and William H. were born in Australia, the balance of the family in California. The first venture of the Dixon Brothers was in establishing themselves in the butchering business at Greenwood, on December 1st, 1881. They are both active workers in the order of the Blue Ribbon temperance club, of which Mr. Dixon, Sr., is President.

WILLIAM DAVEY,

The subject of this sketch, was born in Cornwall, England, November 5, 1826, and is a son of James and Ann Davey. He followed copper, iron, lead and zinc mining until 1853, when he came to America and settled in North Carolina, where he mined again. In 1854 he came to California and began mining at Georgetown on Jones and Mammeluke Hills, also at Georgetown Slide. In 1875 he settled on the place he now owns and in connection with his farm operates some in mining. He was married in 1860 to Jane Mitchell. They have a family of four children, viz: George Washington, born February 22d, and hence the name; James, John and Emily. Mr. Davey was educated in his native country to a very limited extent; he was only seven years old when he entered the mines to work at 50 cents per month, to aid in supporting his father's family. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Georgetown.

GEORGE ENDRISS

Was born in the town of Goppingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. Is a son of George and Catherine Endriss, his father was a tanner and at the

age of 14 years George went to learn the trade of brush making in his native town. He was educated both in the public and high schools of his native kingdom. In 1848 he left his home for America and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., where for three years he was engaged in trush making. In 1852 he fell in with the tide of emigration to California and once in the State he engaged in mining on Michigan Flat, near what was known as Red Hill and followed it for fourteen years with success. He is now the leading wine maker of the vicinity, has about 28,000 vines, handles from 5 to 6 thousand gallons of wine and from 6 to 8 hundred gallons of brandy per annum. Was married in 1859 to Mary Bauer, and to them have been born four children. Amelia L., Mary E., Laura and Elizabeth.

JACOB EGGER

Was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, January 16th, 1835. He attended school until 17 years old, when he came to the United States and settled at Sandusky, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. From here he went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he pursued his trade in connection with farming. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but when he had reached Fort Laramie, he changed his mind and traveled to California, arriving in September. He traveled around through the mines considerable, and in 1862 located on Sweet-water. In 1870 he purchased the Rose Spring ranch, of 200 acres. In 1880 erected the present residence. He was married in 1862 to Bridget Connor. They have 5 children, William, Jacob, Frank, Mary and John.

Mr. Egger came to California without any means having to walk a portion of the way in his stocking feet. By hard work and economy he has secured him a good and handsome home of 200 acres, all under good cultivation and well improved.

FREDERICK ENGESSER

Was the third child of a family of five who were born to John and Mary Engesser, of Wurtemberg, Germany, where Fred was born, on the 22d day of October, 1832. He attended school in Germany until he was fourteen years old, and after completing his education, for about ten years worked on his father's farm. When he came to the United States he located at Manchunk, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaming. In 1855 he came to California and began mining at Bidwell's Bar. In the fall of the same year he moved to Coloma and followed mining till 1863. During this year he bought a twenty-mule team and began hauling freight over the mountains to Nevada. He followed this business with good results until 1868; he then purchased the Green Valley

ranch, where he now lives, and began improving it for a permanent home. The place contains about 320 acres of beautiful land well watered and fenced. A view of the place can be seen on another page of this volume. There was once a post office kept at the place but removed in 1869. He was married on the 2d day of May, 1868, to Phillippa Etzel, a daughter of Conrad Etzel. To them has been born one son, on the 9th of March, 1869, called Albert. Mr. Engesser is an upright, honorable man enjoying the good will and esteem of all his acquaintances.

SOPHARY EUER

Is one of the leading dairymen of El Dorado county. He was born in the Canton of Swytz, Switzerland, in December, 1840. His father was Ludwig Euer, who kept a dairy, and young Sophary spent his childhood's days in acquiring a common school education and herding cattle upon the Alpine hills of his native land. He came to America in 1855 and remained at St. Louis, Missouri, until 1857, when he came to California and engaged in cattle raising in Yolo county. The drought of 1864 drove him over the mountains into the Walker river country, in Nevada, where he sold his band, and after one year spent there he returned to California, and in 1866 worked on the ranch of H. Barton. In 1867, in company with A. Jewell, he bought a dairy of eighty cows. In 1868 he purchased Jewell's interest, and has since conducted it alone. He has about 1,500 acres of land in his foot-hill home where the winters are spent, and over 1,000 acres in his mountain ranch. In the year 1881 Mr. Euer made 17,000 pounds of butter. On the 6th of January, 1871, he was married to Marie Clara Lamblet, of Folsom, and five children have been born to them, viz: Lillian, born October 20th, 1871; William, born June 15th, 1873; Clara, born December 20th, 1874; George, born August 4th, 1877 and Robert Sophary, born June 29th, 1879.

WILLIAM J. FOWLER

Was the only child by the marriage of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fowler. He first saw the light of day at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England, on the 28th day of July, 1827. His boyhood days were numbered in various pursuits, such as clerking, driving a team and as a sailor on the high seas, which he began while only sixteen years old. In 1831 he came with his parents to Canada. From 1843 or about that time he began a sailor's life, he called America his home; previous to 1848, for some time, he had made Rochester, New York his home. On the 8th of March, 1851, he arrived in California, and in company with Samuel Lawson, in the interest of Gregory Yale and William Thornton, prospected for and discovered the

first coal mine in the State. After a short time spent in the lighterage business in San Francisco, he went to Coloma where he arrived July 4th, 1851, and during the latter part of August, of the same year, he located at Dufftown, in Kelsey township. There was about twenty log cabins there at the time, and on each Sunday Messrs. Fowler and Lawson would celebrate their sailor custom of having plum duff for dinner and hence the name of Dufftown. In 1857 he removed to Kelsey, and in 1860 to their present home in St. Albans' Cottage, located on section 13 township 11 north, range 10 east. Here they began some improvements of a crude kind, however, as they did not intend to remain or make it a home; a few fruit trees were bought and planted, thinking they would do some one good if not themselves. In time the brush fence gave away and a board fence was erected and that also decayed and was replaced. The original cabin failed to afford the comforts desired by Mr. Fowler and his partner, and their present structure was built. It is neat and commodious, well and tastefully furnished.

SAMUEL LAWSON (LARSEN,)

Mr. Fowler's friend, associate and business partner, was born in Bergen, Norway, May 30th, 1824. He is the second son of a family of three children, born to Larsen Samuelson and Ellen (Bolletto). At the age of thirteen he quit the public school and for three years was an office or errand boy; when sixteen years old he began sailing on the high seas, his first voyage was to Spanish ports. In 1842 he came to South America, and during the years 1843-4 shipped from Valparaiso; between Christmas and New Year's days of 1845, he arrived in New York city. In 1850 he decided to visit California and shipped on board the bark *Hazard*, from Salem, Massachusetts, under Captain Barstow, via Cape Horn to San Francisco. Before leaving New York harbor he had made the acquaintance of William J. Fowler, and as time passed on the acquaintance ripened into friendship and affection that rarely exists between men. Excepting a short time, consumed by Mr. Lawson in a trip to British Columbia, they have been constant associates, business partners and friends. They share alike in the expenses and profits of all their business transactions. Underneath a cluster of three black and one live oak tree on their farm in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevadas we find St. Albans' cottage, their mountain home, as neatly kept as though a housewife presided there; and was well provided with books, periodicals and newspapers. When the stranger or friend calls in he meets with a hearty, generous welcome from intelligent men, whose

only neglect of social duty has been in living single. They have been generous in the expenditure of their means in support of the needy when called on to assist. Their summers are spent in looking after the fruits on the place and winters in mining some. Both men live in the full confidence of all who know them. Their mountain home is frequently a scene of life and gayety, when neighbors both old and young gather in to spend a Sunday afternoon or evening in singing and sipping of their native wine. A view of their cottage and portraits of themselves will be found on other pages in this volume.

DANIEL W. FOX

Of Garden Valley, is of English and German descent. His father was of English parentage and mother of Holland ancestors, she being born in the State of Maryland. Daniel W. was born in the town of Manchester, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 17, 1825; he learned the paper making business in New England.

In 1852 he came via the Nicaragua route to California and engaged in mining on Cedar ravine, near Placerville, thence to the Middle Fork of the American river, and from there to Georgetown, where he had a successful run of mining on the Manhattan creek. In March, 1857, he removed to his present home near Garden Valley, on one of the oldest ranches in the county, having been located by Stephen and George Pierce in 1849, and in the room now used as a parlor a store was kept in early days. This has been Mr. Fox's home since 1857, except two years spent in Oakland for the purpose of educating his children, Dwight W., who is a graduate of the State University and now completing a course in Hasting's Law College, and Annie B., his daughter, who were both born on the homestead at Garden Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox were united in marriage at Wilamantic, Connecticut, on May 12, 1850, by Rev. Jerry Farnsworth, a Universalist minister—her maiden name was Ann E. Bliven. En route to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Fox was shipwrecked. This misfortune together with assisting his three comrades left him with less than \$8.00 when he arrived in El Dorado county. Hence to those who know him and his surroundings, it is quite apparent that he has been successful in his efforts to accumulate property. In company with Mr. Russell he owned the Rosekrans quartz mine, one of the best in the county. He has been a liberal supporter of the public school in Garden Valley. His home is beautifully located and pleasantly surrounded and with sufficient to support themselves and their children and can spend their declining years in full confidence that life has not been in vain with them.

RINALDO FILIPPINI

Is a native of Switzerland, where he was born April 17th, 1849. On the 26th day of September, 1859 he left his native land with eighteen young men. They arrived in New York on the 17th day of October, and on the 20th day of the same month set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived November 26th 1859, and about the 1st day of December, arrived at Garden Valley. Here he engaged as a clerk in the store of his uncle, who, in company with a partner was doing business under the firm name of William Tell. In 1865, he was promoted from bar tender, packer, cook, etc., to an interest in the business. In 1875, C. Pedrini sold his interest to Clemente Pedrini the old firm of William Tell ceased and a new one was organized under the firm name of Rinaldo Filippini & Co. The partners being Massimo Pedrini and Clemente Pedrini. They carry on a general merchandising business at Garden Valley in connection with which they also conduct one of the largest dairies in the county, milking in the summer as high as 120 cows. They have a very large mountain range, known as Filippini & Co's ranch. Mr. Filippini was united in marriage to Miss Josephina A. Filippini, on the 15th day of March, 1865. She was born in Airolo, Switzerland, and is the second daughter of Giuseppe and Gioseffa Filippini. On the 1st day of October, 1864, she left her native country, and after a pleasant voyage across the ocean, arrived at New York city October, 1864. She arrived in San Francisco, November 26th, of the same year, and proceeded at once to El Dorado county. Mr. and Mrs. Filippini have two daughters, viz: Addie C. and Amelia. Mr. Filippini is one of the best business men in El Dorado county, and as such has been prosperous. Is courteous and kind to all who call at his business place.

GUS. H. FOWLER

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, June 26, 1843, and is a son of Robert Fowler, who was a Virginian and removed to Kentucky in an early day, and engaged in business in Marion until his death, in 1849. After about two years his widow was again married to C. C. Wheeler, a farmer who resided near the town. Here young Gus lived and worked on the farm until 17 years of age; when he engaged in one of the leading dry goods houses of the town as a salesman. After a few years his employer sold out, and he then accepted a position as salesman in a grocery store, with a relative in Union county, Kentucky. After the breaking out of the war his employer sold out, and he entered into a co-partnership with a party in Louisville to

operate in coal oil lands, etc.; before this business could be successfully closed up, the excitement died out. Mr. Fowler closed out his interest and returned to his native town, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McKane in March, 1867. To them was born a daughter, viz: Ida L. Fowler. Mr. Fowler's next venture was the rebuilding of the Courthouse, which had been destroyed by fire during the war. After completing this he engaged in a contract to cut away the timber and clear a route for a contemplated railroad for a distance of 24 miles.

Failing health then caused him to remove to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. The high altitude and consequent rarity of the atmosphere, did not prove beneficial to his health, and he removed to California in 1877, and has since been engaged in quartz mining, and is at this writing, an active partner in the Shirley mines, near Shingle Springs, also the Smuggler, and is one third owner in the Ribbon Rock mine near Placerville, located clear to the Pacific Mine and on the famous gold belt of Nevada and Amador counties.

MAURICE GRIFFITH GRIFFITH,

The subject of this sketch, was born on the historic grounds of Paoli, the headquarters of General Anthony Wayne during that epoch of the struggle for Independence, while the British troops were occupying Philadelphia, and the massacre of the American troops conducted by Major General Grey on the night of September 20, 1777, wherein no quarters were shown, had its result in retaliating measures when afterwards General Wayne stormed and carried Stony Point, his answer being "Remember Paoli."

The family of Griffith came from Wales with the first settlers of that colony, the progenitor, Morris Griffith, founding the first Episcopal Church in the great valley near Paoli.

The grandfather, Benjamin, occupied the estate which passed to the father, John Griffith, where he raised a family of eight children, Maurice Griffith being the youngest and the fifth boy. His mother, Maria Barbara Tenny, was of French origin, her great grandfather, Schroddon, having left France for participation in political complications.

The family's of Griffith and Tenny, espoused and bore their share of the Colonial cause, and the war of 1812 was participated in by John, the mother conducting the farming operations, but not neglecting to carry a hamper of eatables to her husband, thirty miles distant, every fortnight.

Raised a farmer, his education was attained during the winter months in the district public schools, the system having been adopted by the State during that time. At the age of 18 years, the winter months were

occupied in teaching, and the summer months at work on the farm. On the acquisition of California by the United States Government, it was his permanent desire to come hither, and on the first day of May, 1849, bade adieu to all those he held dear, leaving Philadelphia to come overland, which was not accomplished till the 8th day of August, 1852, passing the Sierra's and the north side of Lake Bigler. Having effected most of the distance on foot. The intervening three years were spent in Indiana and Illinois, the time being occupied in teaching and reading of law in the office of Mark Delahay. The first mining which attracted his attention was in Gold canyon, Nevada, the proprietor offering a one-half interest of mine and outfit to the invoice, to remain with him. The next mining operations was in Antonio canyon, North Fork of the American river.

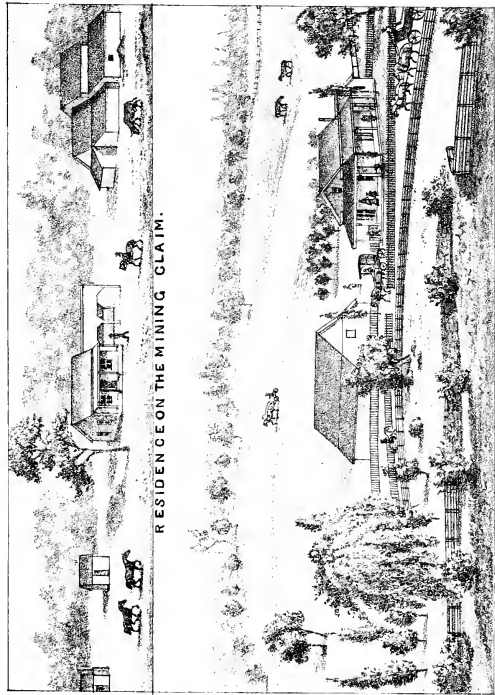
Passing down to Yankee Jims, the abandoned wagons, the remaining stock and outfit were disposed of, and in company with a '49-er, he struck for Big Bar on the Middle Fork of the American river, and two days labor were performed on the opposite bar with a rocker, the proceeds, about six dollars worth of dust, being donated to said '49-er, the partnership ceased, and employment was sought for and obtained on Sandy Bar at \$6.00 per day, two days work, the first being assessment work for James W. Shanklin, the now Surveyor General of California. The last month of that season was in a claim owned by himself at the head of Yankee Slide, obtained from an "honest" Dutchman. Fred Smutzler, who would not be prevailed upon to accept of a consideration, even the claim after being made to pay, for as he termed it was "noting wort." Between the two a strong bond of friendship after existed until Fred crossed the river. The rainy season found him possessor of nearly one thousand dollars, the result of three months labor.

The month of December was spent in prospecting in Placer and Sacramento counties, near Mormon Island, and the day of remembrance to all good churchmen, Christmas, with its recollections of savory dinners of turkey and cranberry sauce, was spent in wading sloughs between the Island and the old Deer Creek House in a pelting storm of rain. The next day brought the advent to Diamond Springs via Mud Springs, through which a safe trip was made from mining down, by holding window sills and the sides of houses. 'Twas said the street was packed with mules, but no ears being discernable its truthfulness is not vouched for by him. Arriving at Diamond by the early candle light, he was informed by a sign at a clubing establishment six by eight feet in the clear, that the house of Rothschild had an agency there, James Chiman, proprietor and agent.

Stopping at the first class hotel, the Hammond House, some two hours were spent in waiting for a turn to "dry out." Here was found a thrifty village, built on either side of the Sacramento road leading to Placerville, or Hangtown, as it was called, a half mile in extent in the midst of a rich placer field. He engaged in mining in Dead-man's Hollow, realizing from ten to twelve dollars per drain. Next engaged in mining in Mathena creek, Gold Hill, Rich Bar on the Cosumnes river, and Bean Hill. At the same time being an itinerant purchaser of gold dust. On the failure of Adams & Co., the banking house, he moved into the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., and began the business of dust and bullion purchase, checks, or doing a banking business on a small scale, the purchases of dust aggregating from \$200,000 to \$300,000 annually. After the fire of 1856, wherein the town was nearly destroyed, a school-house being required, he accepted the unenviable position of trustee and soon had the satisfaction to see a commodious school building erected and equipped, which was afterwards daily attended by from seventy-five to ninety scholars, the classics and higher branches of mathematics being part of the instructions, the school being second to none in the county. Being a warm and zealous friend of the public school system, he continued to discharge the duty of trustee till called to the country seat at Placerville, to discharge the functions of the office of Sheriff to which he was elected in the Democratic victory of 1865, after having suffered two defeats on the head of the ticket in the year 1861 and 1863, though leading his ticket by many hundred votes. He was elected as his own successor, being the first in 1867, holding till March, 1870. During said terms of office he was most ably assisted in the arduous discharge thereof by Jas. B. Hume, under-Sheriff and Jas. D. McMurray and John Cartheche, Deputies. During said terms two double executors were administrated. A strong partisan from principle, he never lost the esteem and friendship of his opponents, and was reckoned as the single-handed electioneer of the day. While in the possession of office, private affairs, lumbering, mining, and agriculture, received due consideration. His nominations were accorded without opposition. His terminus of office was without a scandal, and he carried the good wishes, not only of his party but of many of the opposition, many of whom were his most ardent supporters.

In 1877 he consented to campaign for the State Senate; the district was Republican, and a new system of electioneering being inaugurated, he was defeated, though supported by many Republicans.

He retired from the lumber business and pursued mining and agriculture.



RESIDENCE ON THE MINING CLAIM.

AYLMER PELTON'S RESIDENCE ON HIS RANCH
WHITE OAK TR. EL DORADO CO. CAL.

ALLEN T. GRAY,

The subject of this brief notice, was the first actual settler on Gray's Flat, and the one from whom it derived its name. He was born in Trigg county, Virginia, October 22, 1814, is the seventh son of a family of twelve children, born to James and Catherine Gray. In an early day they moved from Virginia to Kentucky and settled on a farm.

Allen T. remained at home cultivating his father's farm until the year 1828. On the 4th day of September of that year he was joined in wedlock to Miss Phoebe Pack, a daughter of John and Sarah Pack, who were natives of Maryland on the fathers side, Ohio on the mother's.

Shortly after their marriage they moved to Polk county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. In 1841 removed to Montgomery county, Illinois. In 1851 Mr. Gray crossed the continent to California. He left home on the 5th day of April and arrived at Mud Springs on the 9th of September, same year. He followed mining until in January, 1856, he rented Shingle Springs Hotel which he kept until late in October of the same year. He then moved on to his present home on what is known as Gray's Flat, and was the first family to locate there. He owns about 400 acres of land, about 60 of which is good mineral land.

Mr. Gray was the last Treasurer of El Dorado county, before the office was merged into that of the Sheriff's office. They have had six children, viz: Owen A., Dallas P., Eusley T., Medora A., Sarah C. and Mary V. Medora is now Mrs. D. B. Merry, Mary V., now Mrs. John L. Houx and Sarah C., Mrs. A. S. Bosquit. A view of the residence and surroundings will be found on another page of this volume. It was erected in 1858, and completed in 1863. Mrs. Gray was born December 7, 1814. Both herself and husband are yet, at the advanced age of 68 years each, in the enjoyment of good health, and have promise of many more years of life. Their ancestors lived to be 100 years and some of them older.

JUAN F. GRAINGER

Came from Missouri to California in 1859. He was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on the 23d day of June, 1842. His father Alfred P. Grainger was a farmer and merchant. He died near Deer creek, on the 7th of December, 1863. His mother died when J. F. was about 3 years of age.

His younger days were spent in a store as a clerk. When 13 years of age he went to Missouri, and from there crossed the plains.

His first venture for himself in California was at Mud Springs, and next on Gray's Flat near where he now resides.

He was married Nov. 20, 1881, to Mrs. Annie Smith of San Francisco. He is engaged in quartz mining in company with G. H. Fowler, and they are now operating a mine, on what is called the Shirley ledge, on which they have a 5-stamp mill. Of Mr. Grainger's brothers and sisters, there were ten, seven of whom are living, viz: Juan T., Marion S., Silas St. Clair, Payne F., Violi, now Mrs. Samuel Nichols, Rebecca, now Mrs. Henry Nichols and Alfred.

GEORGE W. GALLANAR

Was born in the city of Pittsburg, August 1st, 1852, and when about two years old his parents removed to the West, residing a short time in each of the following named cities: Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; and St. Louis, Missouri, in which State George received his education at the State University. After completing his school studies, for a time he engaged in whatever his hands could find to do; the first venture was to carry the United States Mail between Jefferson city and Hibernia; next in the United States quartermaster's department, then a position in the Missouri Elevator at St. Louis, and finally on the Missouri, Kansas city and Northern railroad, where in a short time he was promoted to yard master, and stationed at St. Joseph, Missouri. Abandoning this position he removed to Genoa, Nevada, where he taught school for a time and studied law with George P. Harding, district attorney of Douglas county; afterwards filled an engagement on the Eureka and Palisade railroad. Next to San Francisco where he was engaged in carpentering and was at work for some time on the Baldwin Hotel and Theater. His next move was on the northern division of the C. P. railroad, where he remained until May 9th, 1878, when he came to Uniontown and is now engaged in merchandising. He was united in marriage July 18th, 1876, to Miss Anna A. Lohry. They have one son Frederick, born in San Francisco, California, May 17th, 1877. Mr. Gallanar practices in the Probate and Justices courts, also in the United States land office. Is a member of Coloma Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F. also Coloma Lodge, No. 203, A. O. U. W. Is editor and proprietor of the *Lotus Press*, issued in Uniontown. The first number appeared on June 27th, 1882.

WILLIAM H. GRAY

Was born in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, Dec. 25, 1820. His parents were natives of Virginia and removed to Illinois in 1818, and reared a family of nine sons and three daughters, and Wm. is the youngest of them all. When he was but 5 years old, his parents removed to Montgomery county. Here

he lived till 1849, working on a farm, that year he followed an ox team to California. In 1851 he returned to the States, and in 1853 again crossed the desert waste to California with a band of cattle. For a time he was located at Logtown, from 1860 to 1865 was at Gold Hill and Silver City, Nevada. He was married April 30, 1868, to Julia Moses, to them have been born three children, Mary C., William P., and Eliza. He has 80 acres of land located on Blue Tent creek, so called from fact of a tent by that color having been there in early days.

WILLIAM E. C. GRIFFITH

Is of Welch ancestry. Was born on the high seas, February 12, 1817. Father's name was William, a blacksmith, who settled in Illinois in 1821. When a lad of about 18, the subject of this sketch learned the same trade and began work in a machine shop in St. Louis, Mo., after a while went as an engineer on a Mississippi river steamboat, made a two years' trip to the Rocky mountains with Van Bebber and Calloway on a trapping and hunting expedition. In 1846 enlisted for service in the war with Mexico, at close of the war he followed the river until 1852, when he came to California where he has since continued to live in El Dorado except a short time spent at Virginia city, Nev. Is a member of F. & A. M., a machinist and engineer by trade.

THOMAS AGUSTUS GALT

Was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, in the year 1830. His father, Jabez Galt, was engaged principally in farming, following at times his profession of civil engineering. The parentage was of Irish descent, on the maternal side was of the family of Machin. The religion of the ancestry was Protestant. In the year 1841 the family removed to Cherokee county, Georgia, and assumed the occupation of farming. In 1852 joined the emigration which had already set in for California, arrived in the month of March; taking up his residence in this county in which he has ever since resided. He engaged in mining until a few years past, when he became interested in agriculture. In the year 1855 he was married to Miss Marion Gray, with whom he has reared a family of five children.

In the year 1873 was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of Assessor and Collector for two years. Was re-elected to the same office in the year 1877, and was again his successor by election in 1879, to a four year term, to expire in January, 1883.

SILAS HAYES

One of the oldest settlers at Pilot Hill, was born in the town of Hartland, Hartford county, Connecticut, April 30, 1802. He came to California via the Isth-

mus of Panama in 1851, and settled at Centreville, on the farm now owned by N. Vincent, where he resided for 25 years, and now at the ripe old age of 80 years we find him quite hale and hearty, with a home at the residence of A. J. Bayley, Esq.

JOHN D. HAGGART

Popularly known as "Uncle John," was one of the first settlers at Uniontown. He was a native of Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, from which place he removed to California in 1849, and located at Uniontown. There were then no houses in the vicinity and Mr. Haggart and his comrades, Pogue and Hedrick, who was a blacksmith, camped under a large tree on Union Bar, and began mining. In the spring of 1850 he returned home to New York, but came to California again in 1852, after two more trips across the United States he returned to his California home, and on Sept. 29, 1876, at the ripe age of 79 years surrendered up his life and was laid to rest in the burying ground at Uniontown. He was born July 4, 1804. Daniel Haggart his son, was born at Gloversville, New York, June 9, 1833, and in his native town learned the glover's trade, afterwards glue making, in which business he worked for a time as foreman. In 1852 he took passage via the Nicaragua route to California, arrived in San Francisco, January 10, 1853, and immediately joined his father at Uniontown, from that time until 1865 he was engaged in mining.

Is now engaged in fruit growing near Uniontown, has about 16 acres of beautifully located ground, on which he has about 10,000 vines, together with apples, peaches, pears, plum trees and about 1,000 blackberry vines.

Mr. Haggart is an I. O. O. F. at Coloma, of which he is P. G., A. O. U. W., and is Past M. W., of Sutter Mill Grange and I. O. G. T.

HENRY HAKEMOLLER

Of Peru, El Dorado county, is a son of Henry and Mary Hakemoller, and was born in Hanover, Germany, in December, 1824. His father died when he was but a small boy. In 1839 he accompanied his mother to the United States and settled in Baltimore, Maryland; from there they moved to New Orleans; and in 1849 to California. His first mining was at what was known as the falls of Irish creek. The summer of 1850 he spent on Murderer's Bar and returned to Irish creek in the winter. In 1854 he purchased an interest in the Cornelius Cooledge store at Peru, after awhile Mr. D. M. Pierson bought out Cooledge and he and Hakemoller kept the store until, 1861, when it was closed on account of the death of Mr. Pierson for wounds received at the hands of outlaws, who robbed the store on the night of October

27th, 1861, carrying away with them about \$1,200 besides watches and other valuables. Since this occurrence Mr. Hakemoller has followed teaming and ranching. He was married February 14th, 1858 to Mary Mahnen, who was born in Prussia, April 11th, 1835, and came to the United States in 1853, she lived in New Orleans five years and in 1858 came to El Dorado county. They have five children, viz: Mary A., born February 3d, 1859; Alice M., born November 24th, 1862; James A., born January 18th, 1866; Caroline L., born October 21st, 1869, and William H., born April 26th, 1874. Mr. Hakemoller has 172 acres of land on which he has a good orchard and buildings for care of all stock and products.

HUGO T. HART

Is one of the principal wine makers in Salmon Falls township, where he has 200 acres of land and about 14,000 vines of the best varieties. He was born near Rotterdam, in Holland, on the 19th of July, 1827. When a boy of only about 14 years old he went to sea, and in the time that he was a sailor, traveled the world over, visiting the ports of all nations. In the month of May, 1849, he left New York city on the brig *Emma Prescott*, going around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived December 30th. After a few months spent there, in company with five others run a "whaler" boat up to Sacramento, tied the boat to a tree and went to the Yuba river to mine. Flour was \$50.00 per sack and all other articles of food so high that Mr. Hart tired of working simply to pay for "grub," hence he abandoned the mines, worked his passage to Sacramento, and there paid \$17.00 to get to San Francisco. He engaged in the lighterage business for a time.

After earning money enough to travel, he came to Mormon Island and began mining there and at McDowell Hill, there he was quite successful and went east to New York city, where he was married to Miss Eva Mahl, on the 7th day of May, 1852. The same year he returned to California via Cape Horn again. There are two children, Edward T. Hart, the first child, born on McDowell Hill, and Mary, now Mrs. James Hoke. Edward was married to Mrs. Ida (Shaff) Knight, who had one child, Sadie, and their son is called Albert T. Mrs. Hoke has four children, viz: Fannie, Sophia, Henry and Hugo. Mr. Hart has been successful in building up a good home from nothing on which to work in 1856, when he took up his present place. In 1858 he began planting vines. In 1870 he moved into his present residence, which is 60 feet long, 24 feet wide and 2 stories high, the basement is used as a wine cellar. He makes large quantities of vinegar and turns out about 3,000 gallons of wine and 500 of brandy per annum

POWELL F. T. HART

Was born in Rotterdam, Holland, on the 10th day of April, 1825, and was one of a family of seven children of Ira Cornelius and Johanna Maria Hart. When young he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for over fifteen years in one shop. In 1854 he determined to come to the New World and left Amsterdam on the bark *Bacon*, bound around Cape Horn to San Francisco. He arrived October 27th, 1854, and went at once to McDowell Hill, where he began mining. He met with several accidents in the mines and abandoned them to resume labor at his trade. During the ten years that he worked at carpentering he was also engaged in improving his farm where he now lives, on the banks of the South Fork of the American river, consisting of 200 acres on which he grows all kinds of fruits and has about 12,000 grape vines. He was married in Holland on the 24th of March, 1850, to Maria S. Knight. To them were born seven children. Ira T., Michael T., Mary, Catherine, Sarah, Annie and Michael. Ira, Michael and Sarah are dead; Mrs. Hart died on the 6th of October, 1871, and he was again married to Mrs. Emma Sims, a native of Cornwall, England, and a daughter of Mathew and Martha Williams. She had two children yet living, viz: John W. and Martha Francis.

WILLIAM H. HOOPER

Was born in the city of Cincinnati, on the 16th day of January, 1832, and is a son of W. F. and Nancy (DeBreuler) Hooper. His father was born in the State of New Jersey, and mother was of French ancestors. His father was a potter by trade and William worked at the same until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. His first work in California was on Mansfield Bar, near the present residence of Mr. Valentine. In the fall of 1850 he went to Centreville and in company with Thomas Hooper, an uncle, and John Sevier, a brother-in-law, erected the second house in the place, the first one having been built by Samuel Stevens. They opened a store here which was the first one kept at Centreville. In 1851 he went to Yolo county and spent the summer, after which he followed mining continuously until 1869, when he purchased the Tunnel Hill vineyard of about 48 acres agricultural land, and an undivided two-third interest in 55 acres of mineral land. In November, 1876 he was married to Emma Davis. They have three children, viz: Dorcas, William E., and Albert. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Luther Davis, who came from Boston to California in 1849, and kept a bakery and confectionery opposite the present store of John Price in Coloma. Mr. Hooper is a charter member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Grange at Coloma.

P. B. HOGAN

Proprietor of the Ringgold ranch, one of the most beautifully located and pleasantly surrounded homes in El Dorado county. Is a son of David and Mary Hogan and was born on the 21st day of July, 1815, near the town of Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

His parents moved to Edwards county, Illinois, where he was reared until 17 years old. In 1833 they went to the lead mines in northern Illinois, and here he worked in the mines and on a farm for about eight years, and for about nine years more in a flouring and saw mill. In 1850 he crossed the plains. In 1851 returned east, and in 1852 again came to California, bringing his family with him. In 1853 he settled on his present home and for a number of years has been actively engaged in mining, milling, building, lime burning and operating a box factory. More recently he has devoted his time entirely to the care of his farm and orchard of about 2,500 fruit trees and 11,000 grape vines, together with a great abundance of all kinds of small fruits. The place is well provided with buildings for the care of stock, and all products of the ranch, as shown by a view of the residence and surroundings, to be found on another page of this volume.

Mr. Hogan was married on the 6th of March, 1842, to Miss Jemima Gallahan of Dayton, Ohio. They have five children, Charles, Louisa, now Mrs. James Dean, Philipp B., John K., and George, who died when 17 years old. Mr. Hogan has been an active man in business pursuits. He constructed the vaults in the Court House at Placerville, and raised the Academy at the same city to the present three story building, but when there was no job for him near home he went outside for contracting on buildings or brick burning.

THOMAS HARRIS.

Early in the fifties, Diamond Springs was rated high among the towns of El Dorado. In 1854 excitement ran to fever heat, and the business pulse throbbed fast and strong. We are creditably informed that from 40 to 50 mercantile houses were open and doing a good trade. Substantial buildings were erected of stone and brick that would do credit to our most pretensions towns of the present time.

The failing of the mines and the devastation by fire wrought the ruin of the place, and of all that once was, naught now remains save the business houses and surroundings owned and operated by Thomas Harris, the subject of our notice. He was born in the town of Wingham in the county of East Kent, England, on the 14th day of April, 1828. His father was John Harris who kept a bakery and confectionary in which Thomas worked when a boy. At the age of 13 years he left his father's home and in

the struggle for self support, engaged in dispensing drugs and medicines in his native town for about four years, thence to the Isle of Wright where he pursued the same business until 1848, after which time he spent a few months at his home and in 1849 he crossed the briny deep to America, and remained in New York State, at Rochester, until 1852, when the news of the famous gold fields of El Dorado enticed him to her domain. Since January, 1853 Mr. Harris has been counted among the substantial and permanent residents of Diamond Springs. Most of the time from '53 to '64 he was engaged in mining, occasionally clerking in McHatten's store. In 1864 he bought the place in company with Nathan Levy, after one year Keegan bought the interest of Levy and that firm continued for about 18 months, when Harris purchased the entire business and has conducted it alone since, as a general merchandise store. Married in 1860 to Margaret W. Corcoran, this union has been blessed by a family of seven children, viz: Maria M., Mary A., Thomas J., Carrie V., Susan F., Charles E. and one died unnamed, Susan F. died on February 1, 1882. Mr. Harris came to the States poor, but by faithful attention to business, fair dealing and prudent economy, has gained for himself a good home and competence. He is surrounded by an intelligent and interesting family that contribute much to his happiness in declining years.

JOHN L. HOUX

Is a native of Missouri, where he was born on the 20th of February 1849, is a son of Leonard and Sarah L. (Tebbs) Houx. In 1852 his parents crossed the plains to California and settled near Black's station in Yolo county, where John L. lived until 1877, when he came to El Dorado county and purchased his present home, known as the Bugly farm, located on the stage road leading from Sacramento and Folsom to Placerville. The farm comprises 220 acres. On the place is one of the oldest vineyards in the county of about 20,000 vines. He was married March 25th, 1875, to Miss Mary Viola Gray, a daughter of Allen T. Gray, the pioneer settler of Gray's Flat. They have two children, Ensley L., born November 26th, 1876, on the homestead, Gray's Flat, and Eliza J., born July 2d, 1880, on their present home. Mr. Houx is part owner in the recently discovered quartz mines known as the Houx mine and Sailor Jack, and also interested with his brother in an extensive drug store in Folsom. From 1874 to 1882, in company with two other brothers carried on a wheat ranch of about 6,000 acres in Colusa county. There is a family of nine children, brothers and sisters of Mr. Houx's. They are a family of successful business habits and none of them more so than the subject of our sketch.

JOSEPH IRISH

Is a son of Freeman and Almada (Rowe) Irish, of Oxford county, Maine, where he was born on October, 6, 1832. He worked on a farm till 21 years of age, then went to learn the shoemaker's trade. He worked at his trade in the town of Randolph, Massachusetts, until 1853, when he emigrated to California and located on Dry creek, below Placerville. In 1864 he removed to Bear creek and engaged in operating a saw mill, now owned by Reuben Demuth. In 1876 he moved to his present home of 240 acres, on which he grows all kinds of fruit and does a general farming business. He was married in 1856 to Mary Russell a native of Boston, Massachusetts. They have a family of four daughters and two sons, viz: Charles F., Mary E., Franklin H., Rosa A., Ella M. and Alice J. Mr. Irish is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Ancient Order of United Workmen at Georgetown.

ALEXANDER JACOBSEN

Was born in the province of Schleswig, Germany, on the 30th of May, 1830.

When but a boy he went to sea and served three years in the service of a Dutch ship off the western coast of South America. He came to California in 1853, and in 1854 moved on to Weber creek, near where he now lives. Was married to Margareta Clawson, of Coloma, on Feb. 15, 1858, and to them three children have been born, Maria Sophia, Peter C. and Jacob. Mr. Jacobsen is engaged in the dairy business on Weber creek.

WILLIAM ANTONE KRAMP

Was born in the village of Linter, in Province of Nassau, March 28, 1829. Son of Christian and Anna Maria Kramp. During boyhood days, spent on his father's farm, in general work, attended school eight years, as by the law of his country, completed his education at age of 14, still continued working on the farm, until Oct. 17, 1852, he emigrated to United States in company with his parents to Hermon, Mo., where he again worked on a farm for 16 months. In 1854, March 17th, and on April 26th crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, for California, cooked for the train of 26 men and 3 women, across the plains. On 17th of October, 1854, landed at Diamond Springs, and engaged in mining and general industries, until he saw that the mines would not hold out and took measures to prepare a home, in 1858. He was joined on April 17th by his brother Phillip, who had remained behind with the parents in Missouri. When he arrived he was made an equal partner with his brother, and since then has remained as such. Phillip was the second child and second son, born July 2,

1834, educated the same as his brother in his native country. They have by industry and clear business calculation, erected for themselves a handsome property and comfortable home, consists of about 100 acres, adjoining the village of Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, the highest spot of the land can be flooded with water from the Eur-ka Ditch company, and in addition to which there is living springs of water on the place. They are engaged in growing fruits, wine, brandy and vinegar, about 500 apples, 1500 peach, 50 pears, 500 plums, 50 apricots, 40 nectarines, together with cherries and small fruits, and about 20 acres in vines, to which they are yearly adding more. The grapes are all made into wine and brandy on the place and at times purchase grapes to make. They have made as high as 6,000 gallons in one year.

Phillip was married Dec. 19, 1859, to Catherine Schmidt, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Schmidt, married in San Francisco, born in same place as her husband, in Germany, they have one child living, a son, Albert Louis, born 24th of June, 1864. There was Wm. Antone, born Jan. 31, 1875, died July 19, 1877. The son attended school in Diamond until fifteen, then two years to Placerville Academy and for one year at Placerville Business College, which course was interrupted by sickness. Both belong to the Grange at Placerville. In politics Democratic, in religion Protestant, belonging to the Episcopal church at Placerville. In 1876 William attended the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and visited his parents, who were at that time living in Missouri. He had not seen them since 1854, when he left the paternal roof for California. They have had the usual experience of early pioneer troubles and trials attended their building up, but through a steadfast determination to come through they have been prosperous.

JOHN WESLEY KILLOUGH

Was born in the town of Gosport, Owen county, Indiana, on the 25th day of December, 1832. He is the third child of a family of six children of John and Delila (Henderson) Killough. His father was born in Pennsylvania and mother in Virginia. John W. was raised on a farm until sixteen years old when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked at this and manufacturing fanning mills until 1853, when he came to California and located at Cold Springs. In 1879 he bought the place he now owns, of about 480 acres. It was located and improved by J. P. Poteel, whose daughter Elizabeth F. he married in 1872. There are two children Mary A. and Emeretta. The ranch is located on what was once called Iowa Flat, a mining camp of considerable

importance. On the place is to be found a fine orchard of about 800 fruit trees. In addition to farming he is engaged in mining and growing angora goats.

HON. HENRY LARKIN,

Of Diamond Springs, was born at Oneida Lake, Madison county, New York, January 2d, 1826. The discovery of gold brought him early to California. He crossed the plains and arrived September 1st, 1849. Was Deputy Sheriff from 1852 to 1855, and in 1860 was the Census Marshal for El Dorado. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869; was candidate for Congress in 1875. On the 19th of June, 1878 was elected to represent his county in the Constitutional Convention, being elected on the Working-man's ticket by a majority of 710 over the Independent and 562 over the non-partisan candidate.

Mr. Larkin as a law maker is a decided progressist, when a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1878, his standpoint towards the anti-coolie question was characterized by the following article proposed for adoption into the new Constitution of this State:

Sec. 1. "No person shall be permitted to settle in this State, who is not eligible to become a citizen of the United States, after adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 2. "All contracts made with such person or persons coming into the State contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be void, and any person who shall employ such person, or lease, rent or let a house to him or them, or encourage him or them to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$20, nor more than \$1,000.

Sec. 3. "All fines which may be collected for violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated to the Common School Fund of the State.

Sec. 4. "The Legislature shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

A. J. LOWRY

The present Postmaster of Placerville, was appointed to the office first on July 1st, 1866, and has been re-appointed at each succeeding term since. The position as resident agent of Wells, Fargo & Co's express he also holds, was conferred to him on December 28th, 1871. Mr. Lowry was born December 16th, 1828, near Roseville, Ohio, here he was raised and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and in attending public school and whatever chance there was at those times to give a young man the average business education. Up to the time of maturity young Lowry remained with his folks at the old home;

but just at that time the news of the discovery of gold in California had arrived and opened a new field for all energetic young men. It did not take him a long time of hesitation, and he concluded to try his fortune like others in the new El Dorado. He crossed the plains in 1850, and arrived at Hangtown on August 18th, the same year, about three weeks before California was declared a State in the Union. Immediately after his arrival he began to work at mining on Hangtown creek and followed this vocation,—with the exception of a short period from 1853 to '54, when he was Deputy Sheriff under D. E. Buel, Sheriff—here, on Weber creek and at Indian Diggings, with but very indifferent success, up to 1862, when he quit mining entirely. Under Sheriff Alex. Hunter he was appointed Deputy, for the whole term, from 1862 to '64, and thereafter he was appointed Deputy Clerk under G. J. Carpenter; which office he kept until his appointment as Postmaster. Mr. Lowry is one of the most active members of the Society of Territorial Pioneers of El Dorado.

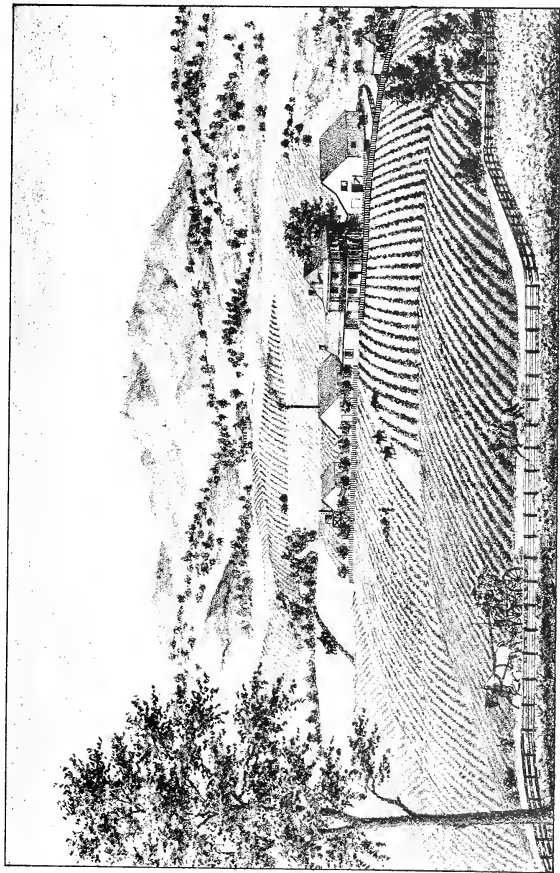
JOHN HOPWOOD

Was of English birth, came to the United States on Jan. 1, 1855 was married to Julia Waterman, daughter of John Waterman, of Virginia, came to California and settled at Placerville, in October, 1855, where he engaged in mining. Followed the Frazer river excitement and was killed by the Indians in the North.

Jno. E. Hopwood, the only son was born at Placerville, Oct. 30, 1856. He is a steady young man, and at present engaged in the mill at the Grand Victory Mine. In June, 1864, Mrs. Hopwood was again married to Isiah Zumwalt, who was born in Mo., August 8, 1836, and by this union there are six children, viz: James H., Charles F., Ida, George, May, and Frederick. The farm has 160 acres of good tillable soil, with a good residence, etc. Both Hopwood and Zumwalt are members of the I. O. O. F., at Diamond Springs.

JOSEPH LYON

Son of Jacob and Elizabeth Lyon, born in Ohio, Dec. 16, 1841, and when in infancy parents removed to Tenahasta, Ind., in four years removed with parents to Iowa, located in Polk county, near Des Moines city. Boyhood days spent on the farm. In 1860 went to Colorado and was in the mines for about two years, and returned to Iowa, where he found the boys of the 2d. Iowa Regiment, Company D., and set out there Jan. 29, 1864, was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa, served until July 12, 1865, and was sent thence on March from Pulaski, Tennessee, to Washington city and was at the Grand Review, at Washington, after marching from Raleigh. In 1866, crossed the



RESIDENCE AND VINEYARD OF HENRY METTE
ELDORADO CO, CAL. MORMON ISLAND, P.O.

plains to El Dorado county, California, and has since been farming and teaming. Married July 3, 1870, to Lucy J. Creighton, daughter of James Creighton, of Rockland, Me. There is one son, now living, Arthur Sherman, born April 20, 1871, who in company with his father conducts a farming and teaming trade. Erected his residence 1881.

L. H. LOVEJOY

Is the third child of a family of seven sons and daughters of Jacob and Sarah (Townsend) Lovejoy. He was born in Sidney, Kennebeck county, Me., Dec. 18, 1820. When but 13 years old he was thrown upon his own resources and worked at whatever his hands could find to do until 1853. When he came to California he spent his first year near Redwood city in lumbering. In 1854 he moved to El Dorado county, and acquired and improved the Penobscot property in 1855. He kept it one year, leased it one year, and then sold it, and moved to Murderer's Bar in 1857, here he remained at mining until 1862. This year his family, who he had left in the east, joined him and he settled on what was known as the Blue Tent ranch, after about one year he bought a claim at Yankee Jims, and also leased the toll bridge at Murderer's Bar. In 1864, he moved on the Knickerbocker ranch and soon after opened a public house. In 1872 opened a blacksmith and carriage shop. In November, 1869 became interested in the stage route from Auburn to Georgetown and Placerville, and as soon as the Central Pacific Railroad was completed to Auburn "Lovejoys," became a junction. In 1848 he was married to Miss Clara G. Page, of Maine. There have been born to them five children, viz: Thatcher T., Amanda, Fred, Stephen and Maud. Mr. Lovejoy is a member of the Pilot Hill Lodge, No. 160, F. and A. M.

SOLOMON ALEX. LONG

Born at White Sulphur Springs, Green Brine county, West Virginia, December 25, 1825, son of William Long, who was a native of Maryland. In boyhood days was engaged in almost every pursuit, at times going to the seas, most of the time on farms. In April 4, 1848 started across the plains to Oregon, arrived September 21, at Oregon city, remained for the winter. Erected a school during the winter and in the spring sailed down the coast to San Francisco, then to North Fork of the American river and mined at Barnes Bar, then to Sacramento and after attending stage for awhile went again into El Dorado county and has been in this county ever since. Is member of Palmyra Lodge No. 157, F. and A. M., is Past Master. Is now Postmaster at Pleasant Valley.

JACOB LYON,

Was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on July 1, 1816. Son of Jacob and Jane Lyon, who were natives of Maryland from whence they removed in a very early day to Ohio. The Indians were very bad there and drove them away to Kentucky and from there enlisted in the war of 1812. Jacob is one of a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew to be men and women. His first venture for himself was tilling a rented farm, at the age of 19. There were no free schools those days and his father being poor and unable to educate him, he was compelled to struggle against large odds for a livelihood. In 1846 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. Was married August 3, 1837, at Terra Haute, Vigo county, Indiana to Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Howard. She was born in Ohio, October 7, 1818. They have had but one child, a son, named Joseph, who now lives near the homestead. They removed from Iowa to California in 1860, and settled on the section of land where they now live. Mr. Lyon came to California in 1852, but sickness at home caused his return and then he removed to Dallas county, Iowa (from which place he moved in '60 to California.) His home is on section nine, where both he and his son erected good and comfortable homes in 1881, views of which can be seen in another part of this volume. Mr. L., never has used tobacco and strong drinks and is at an advanced age, active and well. Is Republican in politics and Protestant in religion, member of Grange at Placerville.

ALEX. T. LEE

Was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1831, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Lee. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of the State of New Jersey, her ancestors participated in the war of the Revolution. His father died when he was 15 years old, and Alex. remained at home assisting in the care of his mother until 21 years old, when he came to California, arriving at Placerville September 3, 1852. He resided in Georgetown 20 years. In 1872 he removed to Greenwood. In 1876 he began hotel keeping in the present house. On the 13th of August, 1872 he was married to Mrs. Mary Ferguson Marson, who had two children, viz: Thomas and Hattie, by the last marriage there are William D., Alex T. and Walter P.

ARTHUR LITTEN,

The subject of this personal notice is the third child and oldest son of a family of eleven children sons and daughters of Solomon and Ida (nee Babb) Litten.

His father was a native of Kentucky and also his mother. After their marriage they removed to Massac

county, Illinois, where Arthur was born, his boyhood was spent as was usual in those days of primitive things, attending the country school three months in the winter and working the balance of the twelve months on his fathers farm. The school buildings in those days were but rude affairs, build of logs with puncheon floors and slab seats, without backs. When near 21 years of age, he forsook the parental roof and went forth to battle with the sterner realities of this life in pursuit of a home for himself and his posterity. On the 20th day of May, 1853 he started on his trip across the plains to California, with that slow, but no less sure conveyance, an ox team. He arrived at Placerville August 15th, same year. He prospected for a short time on Dry creek, with little or no success as a miner, he abandoned the pursuit in that direction and located at Rock Bridge on the South Fork of American river and began merchandising there in the summer while the work of fluming the river was going on and in the winter season moved up to Jay Hawk to sell goods to the miners there. This he worked until the fall of 1859. He then sold out his store and purchased his present home of 269 acres on the road leading from Folsom to Coloma and Placerville and on what is known as "White Oak flat." A view of the residence and surroundings will be found on another page of this volume. In addition to this he owns a ranch near Uniontown, on which he ranches his bands of angora goats. On his home ranch have been discovered some of the most valuable quartz ledges in the county. Whatever of this worlds goods Mr. Litten possesses, he is indebted to his own talents and industry for never having received one farthing for naught. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ebbert, a daughter of Louis Ebbert of Deer Valley, on the 27th day of May, 1858. To them have been born four children, viz: Martha Jane, borne at Jayhawk, Mary Ann, Estella and Julia, each born on the present home. Mr. Little is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., at Mud Springs. He is of more than medium stature, being 6 feet 2 and 1/2 inches in height and springs from a long lived family, some of his ancestors being in the nineties at death. His own father and mother reached the age of 74 and 68 years, respectively.

FREDERICK LAGERSON

Was born October 12, 1830, in the city of Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein, Germany, he is a son of Frederick and Anna (Hage) Lagerson. When but a young boy he learned the blacksmith trade from his father.

In 1855 he came to the United States, and after a short time spent in New York city, removed to Grassy point on the Hudson river. Here he spent two

years and then removed to Davenport, Iowa. In 1859 he left Iowa and crossed the plains to California, with an ox team. After spending a short time at Placerville he located at Kelsey, where he mined for many years. He is a practical amalgamator and machinist. He was married in February, 1873, to Henrietta Dreves, a native of Hanover, Germany, where she was born in 1830. They have four children, Frederick W., Anna H., Bertha J., and Walter E. Mr. Lagerson has a beautiful home at the junction of the roads leading from Kelsey and Georgetown to Coloma.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Acazia Lodge and Georgetown Chapter, R. A. M., in both of which he has held offices, is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

LEWIS B. MEYERS,

One of the first men to reach California in 1849, was born in McConnellsville, Bedford county, Penn., Oct. 26, 1812. When 18 years of age he went to learn the cabinet maker's trade at St. Louis, Mo. From here he went in the employ of Benton Savery, as a trapper to the Rocky Mountains, afterwards as an interpreter among the Sioux Indians. When the Mormons came along he joined in with them and went to Salt Lake city. In 1849 he left there with a company bound for California. They arrived at Sacramento about middle of July, and in a short time Meyers was keeping a place at Brighton, constructed of willow poles and canvass, in which he sold meals and drinks. After two or three months he formed a partnership with Nathan Fairbanks and Louis Lane, and opened a store at Greenwood, in El Dorado county, no doubt the first one kept in the place. John Greenwood had kept a public house, then kept by Root, and there is little doubt but that it was there in 1848. Louis Lane soon died, and the business was continued by Fairbanks and Meyers, who soon added a butchering business to the trade and took in Wm. P. Crone as a partner. Meyers sold out and bought the Penobscot House, which he kept until 1854, when it passed into the hands of Page and Lovejoy. He then purchased the property known as "Chimney Rock" ranch, on which he still resides.

Mr. Meyers was married en route across the plains, at Ragtown, on Carson river, to Miss Maria Lane, the ceremony took place on the 7th of June, 1849. The family consists of Lewis L., born March 25, 1850, and the first white child born at Greenwood, Margaret Louella, born January 31, 1852, (deceased) Ann Maria born March 25, 1854, killed by accident when 3 years old, Mary Elizabeth, born January 27, 1856, now Mrs. Godfrey Smeder, of Oakland, William H., born Aug. 14, 1858, and George Grant, born Aug. 16, 1863. Mrs. Meyers died Feb. 16, '82. She was the second

white woman in Greenwood Valley. It has been Mr. Myers' good luck to raise a family of children that are interesting, intelligent and of good habits. His sons are steady young men of temperate habits.

ERNEST MORTENSEN,

Of Michigan Flat, was born near Hamburg, Holstein, Germany, Aug. 7, 1830. Is a son of Bendt and Catherine Mortensen. When quite a small boy he took a notion to be a sailor, and went to sea on a vessel sailing to South American ports. Whilst in Valparaiso, in 1848, he learned of the discovery of gold at Coloma, as soon as he could get away he set sail for San Francisco, on an old whaling craft, called the *South-pole*. He arrived in California early in July, 1849, and after a few days went up the Sacramento river in a sailing boat, and went on foot, from Sacramento to Coloma. When the rains sat in, in the fall, he joined in with three others from the Stevenson Regiment of volunteers, and erected a log cabin in front of and near to his present home, and this was the first cabin erected on the flat. Mr. Mortensen has been a continual resident since and the only one of the Pioneer settlers that yet remains. He resides on his farm engaged in fruit growing, wine making and mining. His wife was Mrs. Louisa Schultz, of Dutch Bar, they were married November 25, 1856, she was a native of Hanover, and a daughter of John Schneider. He is Master of the Lodge of Masons, at Pilot Hill, is a Past Grand of the I. O. O. F., a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the order of the Ancient Druids.

NATHAN MANSFIELD

Is of English ancestors, and a son of Nathan and Maria (nee Howell) Mansfield; was born in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, on the 30th day of August, 1827. His ancestors were among the founders of his native town. His father and grandfather were hatters. Mr. Mansfield's first venture was to learn the carriage trimming business, which he followed until the news of the "gold find" in California reached the East. In 1848 he had joined a company to come to California, but through ignorance on the part of one of their number who was delegated to purchase a ship, an unseaworthy boat was secured, and the trip had to be abandoned for the time. But in June, 1849, he joined a company from New Haven and came around Cape Horn on the ship *J. Walls, Jr.*, commanded by Captain Sanford, and was of 300 tons burden. He made but two stops en route, and landed in San Francisco January 1, 1850. In a short time a pilot was procured and the ship taken to Sacramento and afterwards run up to a point some sixty miles above Sacramento. Mr. Mansfield abandoned her at Sacramento and went to Mormon Island, and in a few weeks thereafter

to Coloma, and except time consumed in three visits to the East, and about three years traveling in the State, has made it his abiding place. Has been engaged in mining and is at present owner of all the water ditches on north side of the river; is a staunch Republican, a member of the County Central Committee, and one of the first men to cast a vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He was on the spot he now lives on in 1850, in March. In 1853 he erected a cabin and has since called it his home.

MUNSON W. MANNING.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Danby, in Tompkins county, New York, August 27, 1819; he was the third child of a family of seven, born to Abram and Sarah J. Manning. When he had obtained his majority, in 1849, he left home and went to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and engaged in farming on Burr Oak plains. In 1850 he came to the Pacific Coast, and has been a resident of El Dorado county, with slight interruption to the present time. From '51 to '55 he was on Murderer's Bar, then spent one year in the valley, and again returned to El Dorado county and engaged in farming and lime burning on an extensive scale. In the mines Mr. Manning had been successful, but met with reverses in loaning money to unscrupulous parties, and in 1858 found himself not only out of funds but \$12,000 in debt, but being possessed of an iron constitution backed up with an indomitable will and sterling integrity, he was not to be crushed out; he went to work with a renewed zeal and to-day is one of the well-to-do men of El Dorado county. The article of lime he manufactures has no superior on the Pacific Coast, and finds a ready market, even beyond the mountains. The property is known as the Cave Valley lime kilns and ranch, was located in 1852, and in 1853 lime was furnished from kilns to be used in the erection of the Orleans Hotel in Sacramento. The rock in the quarry is of the blue variety and practically inexhaustible. He has made as much as 20,000 barrels in one year and averages about 10,000 yearly. He uses the most modern devices for burning, and all is conveniently arranged for the speedy handling of the crude and manufactured material. The kiln is known as the Patent Monitor. In 1879 he erected the three-story stone residence, one of the most substantial in the county; is the possessor of about 1,000 acres of land, where he lives, in addition to which he owns property in San Francisco, Oakland and Reno, Nevada. Was married in 1861, on the 25th of February, to Mrs. Sarah Mooney, of Boston, Mass. Two children were born to them, viz: M. W. Manning, a boy named after his father, born the 27th of August, 1868; Ida Manning, born the 10th of August, 1872.

SAMUEL R. MILLER,

Born near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, June, 13, 1817. His father was Nicholas Miller, who was also a native of Kentucky. In 1833 he removed to Harrison county, Indiana. In 1848 removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California; and arrived at Placerville September 15th and began mining, which vocation he followed until 1868, when he located on what he now calls the Mountain Spring ranch, once known as the "Mountain View" ranch. Married March 30, 1843, to Cynthia Marsh, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, daughter of Nathaniel Marsh. They have reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, viz: John Henry, Margaret Ann, James F., Mary J., and two deceased, viz: Nicholas N. and Sarah J.; the last three of the family were born in California, the first three in Indiana. Has about 200 acres of fine farming land, 10 or 12 of which is in fruit. Has one barn 75 x 54 feet, the largest in the county; the place is well watered, as Mr. Miller is one of eight who own the ditch.

JAMES MOON,

The subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Dayton, Yorkshire, England, August 26, 1824. His education was limited to that which he could secure in the common school in boyhood, but being fully determined on a further knowledge of surveying and gauging he prosecuted the study of these branches alone, intending to enter the government employ as a custom's house agent. He abandoned this idea early in 1848 and emigrated to America and settled near the town of Neponsett, Bureau county, Illinois. In 1850 in company with four others followed an ox team across the great American desert to the golden west, he crossed the Missouri river on May 1st, and landed in Hangtown early in August. He went at once to Coloma and engaged at mining. All went well until the news of the Frazer river discovery reached him, whereupon like many others, he started for that new El Dorado. It proved to him a better field than to many others, as he returned in 1859 with some money saved from his efforts. For two years more he mined at Coloma and then moved on to Travers creek, where we find him yet about six miles from Georgetown in the undisputed possession of 160 acres of land on which he has an orchard and a promising mine. The location is a pleasant one in a beautiful canyon close by the junction of Travers creek and Bear creek, surrounding his cabin home is a beautiful green, and on either side of same is towering hills covered with lofty pines. In politics, Mr. Moon has always been a Republican, since that party

had a being. In religion is a Protestant. Is an active and enthusiastic admirer of the Masonic fraternity. Is a member of the Acacia Lodge at Coloma, of the Royal Arch Chapter at Georgetown, and a Knights Templar, belonging at Placerville. He has been Master of his Lodge and High Priest of his Chapter. Mr. Moon is an unmarried man, the only social duty he has neglected. Is a man in the full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and in aiding others he has been more generous even than his means at times would warrant.

ALBERT MOSELY

Was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, April 15, 1810. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his ancestors on the Mosely side are traceable to the Alden's of Mayflower notoriety. In 1814 his father enlisted at the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., as a mechanic, where he remained for forty years. At the age of 19, Albert also began working in the armory; after five years he was married and went to farming and gardening in West Springfield until in December, 1848. In January, 1849 he set sail for California via Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco on the 22d of July, being 202 days on the voyage. He proceeded to Mormon Island, where he remained at work in the mines until November, then to a spot on Granite creek where he was the first white man to strike a pick; it was near where he now lives. He next went to Sailor Bar with David H. Brown and here he mined till the spring of 1850. He then laid in a store of miners' supplies and began merchandising. In September, 1850, he went to Sacramento, and bought the house he now lives in, it having been brought from Maine via Cape Horn. He paid 12 cts. per square foot for having it hauled out, and when erected had cost him over \$4,000. For many years this was known as the Bay State House. In 1857-8 the mines began declining and Mr. Mosely turned his attention to farming and fruit growing. The first ton of hay he ever sold was to Geo. H. Ingham, the present Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Mr. Mosely has not been out of the State but once since 1849. His son joined him in 1852; his name is A. S. Mosely, a native of Springfield, Mass.

NICHOLAS S. MILLER

Is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Miller, and was born in Harrison county, Indiana, July, 6, 1836. His father was a native of the State of Pennsylvania and his mother of Kentucky. They came to California in 1850, and Mr. Miller began mining at Webertown; he died in 1878 or '79.

Up until the time his parents crossed the plains, Nicholas had done nothing but attend school. After

arriving at years of maturity in California, he engaged in mining and has pursued that business mostly until the present time. In January, 1873, he bought his present home of 160 acres. Has since added to it to the amount of 90 acres, making 250 total in the place. He was married on the 6th day of June, 1863, to Caroline Skaggs, to them have been born nine children; three of whom are yet living, viz: Arthur D., Walter E. and Ada G., those deceased are Charles E., Robert L., Ernest, Clara, Nellie and Harry. Mrs. Miller is a native of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Miller spent the years of 1867-8 at the Empire, in the State of Nevada, in a quartz mill. His ranch is in Mud Springs township, on Mountain Spring creek, under a good state of culture, and supplied with good buildings. He is one of a party of eight who own the ditch, and has an abundant supply of water. Is a member of El Dorado Lodge, F. A. M.

JOHN MEDER

Was born in Luxemburg, Germany, on the 30th of December, 1827. He was the fifth child of a family of six, who were sons and daughters of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hess) Meder. His younger days were spent with his parents until 18 years old, when he went to learn the wagon making business. After spending two years as an apprentice he opened the business on his own account in a small town. On the 6th of March, 1852, he started to America, and on the 6th of May in the same year he landed in New York city. Thence to Michigan, where he worked for a short time on a farm and then engaged in a wagon shop about 17 miles from Detroit. After about two years spent there he sailed via Panama to San Francisco, where he arrived January, 5, 1854. After a short time spent at Marysville, Keystone and Sacramento he went to Jayhawk, began mining and followed it many years.

He was married July, 18, 1861, to Fredolina Fretman, daughter of Jacob and Josephine Fretman. They have had seven children, Joseph, born April 9, 1862, Anna, borne March, 20, 1864, John, born October, 27, 1865, Robert, born July 12, 1867, Mamie, born July, 1, 1869, Philipina, born March, 20, 1872 and Almer, born July 23, 1875. Mrs. Meder was borne in Baden, Germany, October 18, 1838. During the summer of 1869 he bought the present home of 410 acres, on which there is about 4,000 grape vines and a few fruit trees. The place is supplied with machinery and buildings for the production and care of all products. Mr. Meder is one of the oldest settlers now living in White Oak township. On his farm can be seen the chimney and other relics of the former home of Peter Weimer, who was with Marshall at Coloma when the first gold was discovered.

MRS. ELIZABETH METCALF,

Now residing on Grapevine creek, El Dorado county, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland. She came to America in 1852 and settled in New York city. In 1853 she was married to Patrick Metcalf, who came to California in 1855; she followed after as he had decided to make the State his permanent home. She has now lived on the same place 28 years. She has four children, Julia E., Mary J., James P. and John T., all steady and industrious, and contributing much to the comfort of Mrs. Metcalf in her declining years. In an early day they kept what was known as the Grape Vine or Buttermilk ranch, a favorite stopping place for stages in early days.

As early as 1849 the notorious Lockhart gambling rendezvous was located in front of their house. At that time there was a large population of miners in the canyon, and several different stages passed the house daily.

MICHAEL MARTIN,

Of Grizzly Flat, was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 12th day of June, 1840. He is the oldest son and third child of George and Mary Ann Martin, who were natives of France. When only 10 years old he met a returned Californian, who showed him some gold, which decided him to leave his home and attempt that then hazardous journey of crossing the plains. After reaching the Missouri river he fell in with a good train that brought him through safely to Diamond Springs. He followed the mines at different places until 1858, when he located on his present home and began farming and teaming. This he has followed since, with the exception of two trips East, in 1857 and 1863. He has made Grizzly Flat his constant home, where he has 260 acres of land, on which he raises hay and fruit, and keeps cows from which he sells the milk. He is also engaged in furnishing wood and timber to the Mount Pleasant mine. He was married January 1, 1877, to Lucy McAfee. They have three children, George A., Lucy and Nellie. Mr. Martin's first attempt at Diamond Springs was a success; when he left there for the Rabbit creek mines in Sierra county, he could not shoulder his gold, but when he again returned to El Dorado, he could carry it easily. His brother, Henry A. Martin, is also a resident of Grizzly Flat, where he has 160 acres of land adjoining his brother.

HENRY MAHLER,

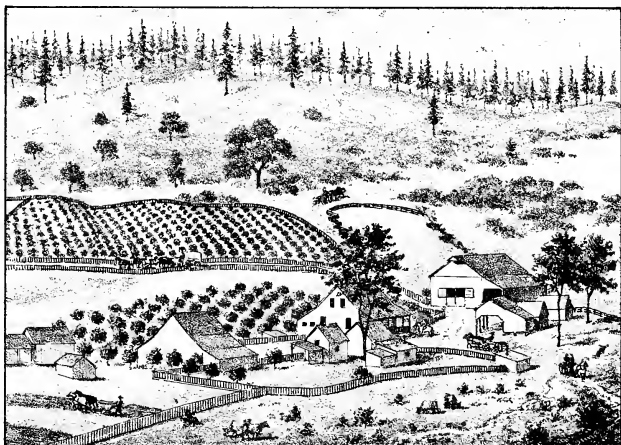
Born in the city of Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11, 1847, the oldest of a family of six children, sons and daughter of Henry Mahler, Sr. and Metta (nee Kruse) Mahler; both parents were natives of Germany, father of Hanover and mother of Schleswig Holstein. They

were married there and came to the United States where they settled at Charleston, here Henry was born; when about 2 years of age came with his parents via Magellan Straits to San Francisco in the autumn of 1849. His father kept a store and boarding house at Sacramento, thence to Coloma, in March, 1850, and opened a store and hotel in store rooms of Cady & Shannon, opposite Sutter's Mill. Whilst in this house, and in Sept., 1850, Maggie was born, now Mrs. J. T. Predly, of Carson, who was the first white child born in the town of Coloma and one of the first in the county. He continued in the hotel till 1858, when he purchased the orchard of Judge Howell, where his widow still resides. He died Feb. 21, '67, and is interred in the Coloma cemetery; was a charter member of Acacia Lodge, etc. Henry was sent for three years to San Francisco, to Denman Grammar School, after his father's death he became manager of the estate and is still in charge of it. Was married Dec. 17, 1881, to Mrs. Myers, of Coloma. Is a member of F. and A. M., also of A. O. U. W., and Grangers, in all of which he is an active member. About 1500 trees in the orchard, most of the product is shipped to San Francisco, that which will not be transported is cured at home.

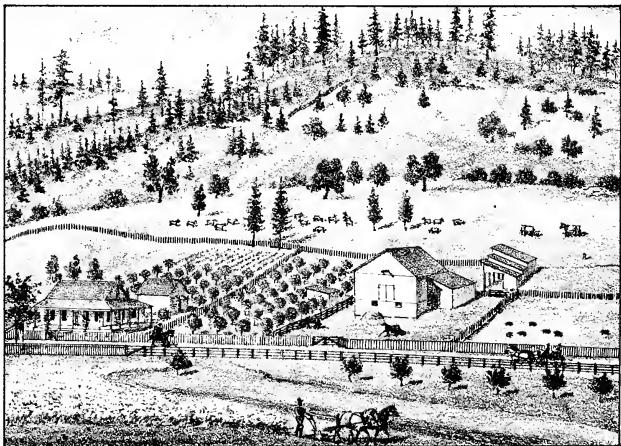
HENRY METTE.

Perhaps no man in El Dorado county has been more persistent or successful in building up one of the leading industries of the State than has Mr. Mette, in the matter of wine and brandy manufacturing. He has one of the most valuable and beautiful farms in the county, on which there is 80 acres of vineyard. From this he produces annually from 35 to 40 thousand gallons of wine and about 7,000 gallons of brandy, all of the best varieties and finest qualities produced in the State. His wine cellar is 80 feet long, 24 feet wide, erected of stone, with a frame building on top 14 feet high, in connection with it is a distillery building. His residence is one of the best in the county, constructed of granite and two stories high. The farm consists of 250 acres, and is all under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Mette was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 8th day of July, 1834, and is a son of Charles Mette, who was a tailor by profession in his native country. Henry attended school, as was the custom under the laws of his native land, until he was 14 years old. When only 8 years old his father died, and when but 9 years of age he lost his mother and was compelled to seek a home with friends. This he found with a brother-in-law. After completing his education he was not satisfied with the treatment he had received and went in search of a more comfortable home, where he would not be compelled to work so hard. He secured a position in the house of a Baron

at \$2.00 per month, and clothing and rations furnished him. He remained with this Baron two years. In 1850 he came to America and engaged at work on a farm in Illinois, for which he was to have \$7.00 per month, but owing to some misunderstanding got nothing. He then went to St. Louis and engaged in teaming for a few months at \$15.00 a month, in a short time his pay was raised to \$18.00 per month by a merchant for whom he drove an omnibus. He continued in this merchant's service till the news of the gold fields of California so interested him that he decided to go and learn for himself of their advantages. He paid \$30.00 for the privilege of crossing the plains with a company made up by one Henry Felker, in addition to which he was to drive an "ox team." Mr. Mette was not accustomed to oxen and had all manner of ill-luck, such as getting stuck in the mud, and up set in the waters. He continued to travel with them until reaching the sink of the Humboldt. In the Green river they had lost provisions for 24 men, and at the sink there was nothing left for man or beast, such as either should have. So he in company with two others, left the train, they had one blanket and \$6.50 in money, in addition to which the cook gave them a pancake. This was battling for fortune under extreme difficulties, but they were not to be deterred, their determination to reach California was their only thought. The first night out they stumbled in the warm sands of the desert, until awoke by the howl of wolves in search of food from the bones of dead horses, mules and oxen, everywhere to be found. The next day in their journeying, they came to a trading post where they paid seventy five cents for a gallon of warm water, and fifty cents for some crackers, thus provisioned they journeyed on, until a white flag betokened them to a spot where they found a small lake of water. Here they camped for the night, and found a good samaritan in the person of a young lady, who gave them some bread, meat and pies. They journeyed on for two days, with nothing but crackers for food, when they overtook some friends from St. Louis, who fed them well and gave them a small bundle to carry away. The trip from Genoa to Placerville was made in six days, and here they separated, his companions going to Coloma. Mr. Mette purchased a loaf of bread and one pound of bacon, he sat down on a log at a saw-mill close by, and ate it up in a sun so hot that the grease was frying out of the bacon. He now had sixty cents left. That night found him 15 miles nearer Sacramento, where he enjoyed the hospitality of a '49-er, who sent him away in the morning refreshed, and with a handkerchief well packed with provisions, which lasted him to Sacramento. While en route he was overtaken by the late



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF HENRY HACKAMOLLER.
PERU, ELDORADO CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. NEWELL. COLUMBIA FLAT. ELDORADO CO. CAL.

William Detterding of Sacramento county, who hauled him into the city, and secured for him a position to work with a Mr. Miller for his board. In a short time he secured work in a brickyard, for which he was to receive \$50.00 per month. Worked three months and lost nearly half of his wages on account of the failure of the parties. On the 27th day of August, the train he had left on the plains arrived and his brother and brother-in-law joined him, and all went to Fiddletown to engage in mining. Here they did well, but were not satisfied, and went north, but this trip proved unsatisfactory and they returned. He then bought a claim in company with a brother-in-law, on Alder creek, which proved a failure. He then had \$75.00 left and this he was advised to leave in the cabin while out at work; he did so, and it was all stolen, save a few German pieces that perhaps the thief could not use. The supposed purloiner of his fortune was tried and found not entirely guilty, but advised to leave, which he did. Mr. Mette was disheartened almost to despair, but decided to make one more effort, got a few provisions together, and went to Prairie city, here he struck a good prospect, but when he returned to the tree under which they were to live, and where their provisions had been left, he discovered that the hogs had been prospecting there and "cleaned up" all their eatables.

He labored on here for about three weeks and secured \$100 for his time. His next move was to Redbank where he mined on land he now owns. From this time on he changed about, a while in Shasta county, then to Sacramento city, and had decided to follow his brother East, on a capital of \$500 which he had saved up, but was prevailed on by his sister to not go, and instead thereof he bought a one-half interest in the present home with Fred Tallner. After two years Tallner sold to George Heiser, and Mr. Mette bought him out after another two years. On the 24th day of April, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Marie Jennie Lamblet, a daughter of Frank and Rosella Lamblet. She was born in Alsace, France, September 4, 1848, came to the United States in 1850, and to California in 1861. They have six children, viz: Frank Henry, born Sept. 25, 1867, Rosella Clara, born July 5, 1869, Ada Louisa, born April 14, 1871, Johanna, born April 2, 1873, Louis Charles, born April 15, 1875 and Joseph Peter, born May 9, 1877.

MOSES MILLER,

The village blacksmith at Shingle Springs, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 6th day of June, 1817, and is a son of George and Eleanor Miller. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Kentucky. They reared a family of nine children. Moses

worked on the farm till he was 18 years old. He then went to learn the blacksmithing trade, and after completing the apprenticeship he worked at it in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1846. He then moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, and remained until 1853, when he crossed the plains to California. Worked at Placerville till 1855, when he returned to Ohio. In 1858 he came back to California. In 1861 to Ohio and again to California in 1862, and in 1876 he again went East, returning to California in 1877. In August 1881, he located at Shingle Springs. He has been quite an active prospector and miner and made some very valuable locations, is now interested in quartz mines in company with G. H. Fowler. Mr. Miller is now a strong and hearty man at the age of 65 years, owing perhaps to his very temperate use of all strong drinks. He was married January 12, 1839, to Matilda Bruner, of Ohio, by which union there have been four children, viz: Emily, now Mrs. George Munday; Jane, now Mrs. Goudy; Mary A., now Mrs. Russell, and Albert, who died at the age of 3 years.

FRANCIS NICHOLLS,

A resident of North Coloma, was born in Cornwall, England, on the 5th day of November, 1837. Is a son of Francis, and his grandfathers name was also Francis. When but 11 years old he came to the United States and settled in the mining districts of southern Wisconsin. Here his father died and his mother was again married to Roger Cox. Frank continued in the mines in Wisconsin, until 1855 when he came to California, and engaged in mining at Uniontown. Is now in mining still. Is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 92, at Coloma, of which he has been W. M. for three years, a position in Masonry that he has filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his Lodge.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS,

His brother was also born in Cornwall, England, on Nov. 4, 1843. Came to the United States same time and also remained in Wisconsin, until 1864, when he went into the mines at Helena and Virginia city, Montana. In 1866 he came to Coloma, where he at present resides, engaged in fruit growing. Is an active Good Templar, and a member of the Sutter Mill Grange.

DAVID EDSON NORTON,

Born in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, on Sept. 3, 1829. Son of Joseph Norton who was also born in New York. Mother was Betsey, (nee Hall). Was family of ten children. His father's ancestors were of Highland Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was of Revolutionary ancestry and died at the age of 120. Mother was of English origin.

When quite young in 1834, removed with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, the town of Republic, his family were among the very first to settle in.

In 1852 crossed the plains in company with W. H. Parks to California, remained at Sacramento until 1853, when he moved to El Dorado county, has remained since, engaged in mining, stock growing, butchering, merchandizing, ditch enterprises, etc. Is now on the place that he has called home since 1855, and is more extensively engaged in the fruit business than any other man in the township, has 57 acres in fruits, 25 acres in vineyard; acts as commissioner in shipping fruits. Married Nov. 3, 1856, to Elizabeth Dorian, who died in Nov. 1869, was again married in 1871, to Mrs. A. B. Gardner. Has two children, son and daughter. Is a member of F. and A. M. at El Dorado, Hiram Lodge No. 43, R. A. M., St. James No. at Placerville and El Dorado Commandery K. T. No. 4, Placerville.

J. A. MANDES

Is a native of the Kingdom of Spain, a son of Domingo Mandes, and was born on the 6th of March, 1838. He came to the United States in 1858 and settled at Redbank, thence to Hoggs Diggings in 1862, where he lived and kept a store for ten years. In 1872 he removed to Centerville and opened out his present business place. In addition to merchandising he is engaged in developing a quartz ledge known as the Pilot Hill mine. When he left his native land he could but read and write his own language. He now speaks four different languages fluently and reads as well, this is the result of midnight application. Mr. Mandes is a gentleman of good address, good habits and fine business qualifications. He came to America with nothing, but his efforts have been rewarded in a successful accumulation of property. He has a brother associated with him. The balance of his father's family, consisting of eleven children, are in their native land, save two who are in South America.

ROBERT NOBLE,

The subject of this brief mention is a son of Stephen and Alice Noble, of England, where Robert was born in February, 1820 and reared on a farm. In 1850 he emigrated to America and settled at McGeorge Landing on the Mississippi river, Clayton county, Iowa. In 1854 he came to California, making the entire distance on foot with a mule to pack his effects, which were very light. On approaching the western end of his journey he did not have a penny, from the time he left the sink of the Humboldt until he reached Placerville. At Ragtown he saw a "Dutch oven" full of bread he had not a cent with which to buy, and would not steal, yet he had not tasted a bite of that kind of

food from leaving the "Sink" He soon secured work at Placerville, but for three weeks faithful service he did not get a dollar. He then resolved to work for Robert Noble only, and from that time to the present has not known the want of a dollar that he could not command. He, has not tasted of liquor since 1856. Is now engaged in operating the saw mill he owns in the mountains.

CHARLES NAGLER,

Of Greenwood, was born in Alsace, France, in 1829. He was the second one of a family of three children born to Henry and Mary Nagler. When a boy Charles learned the baker's, miller's and tin-smith's trades, he followed for 12 years the baker's trade in France, Germany, Africa and Switzerland. In 1853 he came to America and on the 5th of November, same year, settled at Greenwood, he mined for about eight months, then started a bakery and saloon at Poverty Bar. In a short time he bought a hotel at Greenwood and added a billiard saloon to it, at the same time he had a bakery at Maine Bar. In 1858 he went to Fraser river and kept a bakery and restaurant, during his absence to Fraser river his hotel in Greenwood was destroyed by fire, on his return he again opened a business on Poverty Bar, and in 1859 again built a hotel in Greenwood. In 1860 he opened a livery stable. In 1861 a store, in 1862 he sold the stable and located in business in his present stand on the corner. He was married in 1851 to Catherine Rieser, by whom there were three children, Jacob, Frederique and Corinna. For his second wife he married Mrs. Catherine Oakes, in 1873, to them was born one son, Charles. Mr. Nagler is accredited a good business man and public spirited citizen.

ROBERT NORRIS

Was born in Coshockton county, Ohio, February, 1, 1827, and was a son of Joseph Norris. In 1839 he came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Lee county. In March of 1852 he started across the plains to California stopped at Salt Lake, where he spent the winter of 1852 and in 1853 journeyed on to California, and for ten years was engaged in mining. In 1864 he purchased the place he now owns at Pleasant valley and has continued his residence since. Was united in marriage to Rebecca A. Ray, of Tennessee, in 1848, and has reared a family of eight children, four of whom are yet living. He is extensively engaged in farming and keeps the hotel at Pleasant valley.

JOSEPH SPENCER NORRIS,

Was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 19th day of November, 1844. His parents soon after removed to Platt county, and after about three years

spent there, removed, in 1852, to California, he was a lad of only 9 years and most of the time for a few years was spent in school, as soon as old enough, he engaged at work in the mines. As early as 1853 they began raising vegetables, and two or three years thereafter planted the orchard he now cultivates. There is about nine acres in the place well improved, and one of the most productive in the valley. Married the 27th day of February, 1866, to Miss Josephine Blundell, daughter of John Blundell, who came from Tennessee, where Mrs. Norris was born. They kept a hotel at Uniontown. There are two children, Hattie Belle and Albert William, born at Uniontown.

Mr. Norris is a member of Masonic fraternity, also of Sutter Mill Grange. In business pursuits he has been successful, and provided for his family a comfortable home and competence.

OSCAR W. OSBORN,

Was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, July 18, 1834. Father was Oscar and Eliza (nee Waterman) Osborn, his mother who emigrated with parents from Mass. and Conn., to New York, where they were married and Oscar is the only son and child. Worked on a farm in his native State, attending school in winter, etc. On April 2, 1852 took sail at New York via Cape Horn for California, had a pleasant six month's trip and put in to Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro. There was a party of five started from New York, when they arrived in California it was the dry season and mining was at a low ebb, turned their attention to whatever was to do. The first mining he done was in Secret ravine, now Newcastle, paid \$6 per day for water, poison oak drove him out. Thence went to Yankee Hill, Butte county, where he was identified with many of the enterprises, such as ditch building, etc. Erected a large hotel at Yankee Hill, then bought into a mine at Magalia.

In 1860 was taken with chronic illness and for about three years spent in traveling over California, in company with two or three others of the Western hotel in Sacramento. In 1862 spent some time in Virginia city, Nevada, Dayton and Carson. Returned from there to Brown's valley, Yuba county, and remained there until coming to El Dorado county, mined first at Uniontown; he was successful and decided to quit and settle for a permanent stay. His mine then was the Mt. Pleasant mine. In 1880, he in company with J. T. Blundell, purchased from E. M. Smith, the Pioneer Nursery, the oldest place in Coloma, and established by Weimer who was with Marshall at the time gold was found. Peaches and plums are their specialties, about 800 peach trees, 200

plums. They ship to Sacramento and San Francisco, get the highest prices for them; the peaches they raise are of superior kinds, and have taken the premium at Mechanic's Institute, in San Francisco. Grow fancy grapes of about 1,000 vines, but will soon drop their cherries, figs, persimmons. The location is a beautiful one, for all kinds of fruit. The ranch is capable of producing about 1,500 boxes of peaches. The year 1876 netted over 2,000, turn out about 225 boxes of Bartlett pears. Everything that can be has been done to grow the best of fruit. The property cost \$3,300 in coin, and now is estimated at \$4,000. He is a Republican and earnest supporter of its principles, could have been in the Legislature; has been Justice of the Peace in Colomatownship. Is a I. O. O. F. Coloma Lodge, No. 27, is of sterling integrity, and has reputation of being so. Is temperate in all things in living, and all other habits.

JAMES GARLEN O'BRIEN,

Was born in Henry county, Kentucky, Nov. 27, 1832, and is a son of David and Catherine Hollet (Rouner) O'Brien. His father was born March 1, 1808, in Buckingham county, Va. His great grandfather on father's side, was from Ireland, and on mother's from Germany. His parents were married in Kentucky, and reared a family of five boys and one girl, of which James G. was the oldest. His time was spent working on the farm and in attending the public school, until he came to California, in 1850. He arrived at Georgetown on September 9th, and began mining, thence to Negro Hill, where he erected one of the first cabins, from here he went to Grapevine and thence to Bear river, from where he returned to Coloma and opened a grocery and provision store at the end of the bridge, on the north side of the river. In 1854 he went to Shasta, thence to Weaverville, and on to Canadian Bar, where he engaged at butchering with A. T. Rice. From here he removed to his present home in 1856 and engaged in farming and fruit growing. He has one of the largest orchards in the county. Mr. O'Brien has always taken an active part in politics, is a Democrat, he was a strong advocate of the new Constitution, has once received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for State Senator. He was one of the organizers of the Grange movement, and is a member of the Sutter Mill division, at Coloma. Is a Mason and member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 26. His farm is one of the most thoroughly cultivated in the county, and on it we found about 600 apple trees, 2,500 peach, 300 plum, 50 pear, 200 nectarine, 25 apricots, besides figs, cherries, persimmons, paupass, hockberry, black walnut and shell-bark hickory.

JOHN POOR.

All that is now left of the once prosperous mining camp of Louisville, is the residence and store of John Poor, who came to the place in 1867, and established himself in business. He was born in Concord, New Hampshire, October 28, 1828, and came to California in 1852, engaged in the mines at Columbia Flat, and still later, at Peru.

When quite a boy he went to sea on board an old "Spouter," or whaling vessel, and in the service of such has traveled the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, passed through Behring's Strait to the North Sea. On the 30th day of July, 1863, he married Susan Smith, who was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, March 5, 1840, and came to California in 1862. To them have been born four children, John, on the 24th day of April, 1864, William S., on December 10, 1866, Sid M., November 9, 1868, and Charles, August 13, 1870. On the 18th day of November, 1881, Mr. Poor's entire property was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt and business resumed. In connection with his store he does some mining and farming.

ELIAS L. PARKER

Was born in Massachusetts, 1830, crossed the plains to California with oxen in 1850. Has been one of the enterprising men of the county, was actively engaged in mining and farming for many years. Is owner of the Little Weber ditch, built in 1852. Erected the brick building now used as an Academy at Placerville. Resides three miles southeast of Placerville. Is a member of the Pioneer Association at Placerville.

JOSEPH W. D. PHILLIPS

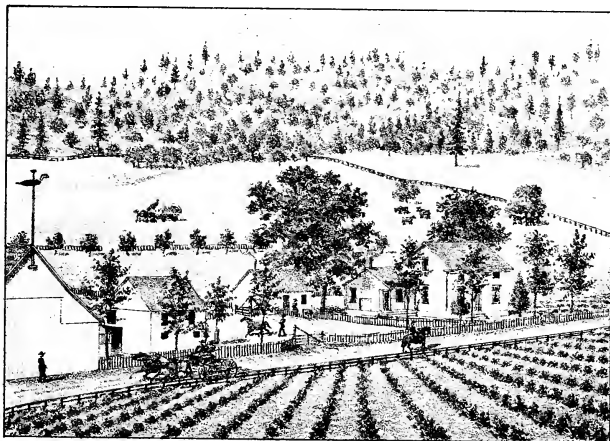
Was born in Orange county, Vermont, on the 9th of February, 1827, and is the oldest son of Joseph M. and Lydia Phillips; when about 9 years old his parents removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Lawrence county. In May, 1846 he left home and went to Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in clerking for four years. He then purchased the business and conducted it for several years. On the 20th day of December, 1852 he took passage on the steamship Northern Light for California and arrived at San Francisco January, 16, 1853. He went to Nevada city and began hotel keeping in a house known as the Keystown. In June, 1855 he went to Shasta county and there kept a hotel at Horsetown. In September, 1857 he returned East leaving his family in California, they soon joined him, and removed to Coles county, Illinois, in March of 1858. In the fall, same year, they returned again to California and kept a boarding house in Tuolumne county, on the 22d day of June, 1860 he came to El Dorado

county and located on a ranch between Hope and Lake valleys, here he spent the summer and the winter at Placerville. In 1862 he opened the Phillip station on the stage road and made it his permanent abode till 1869.

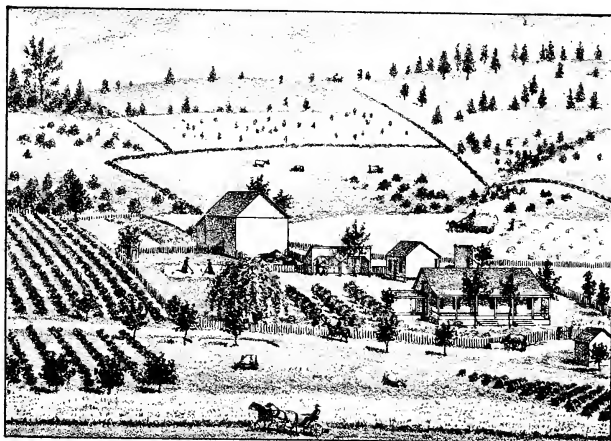
In 1873 he located his present home on section 4, Township 11, Range 10 and began improving it. In 1874 he was the independent candidate for the Assembly and beaten by a very trifling majority. In 1879 he was again beaten for the same place by a very small vote. His brother Daniel is a partner in the ranch, they have about 40 acres under cultivation all very productive land. Mr. Phillips is one of the enterprising and industrious men of El Dorado county, he has been engaged in many mining ventures that were not successful, but never gave up. He was wedded to Miss Mehitabel J. Ball, at Quincy, Illinois, on the 22d day of September, 1857. They have two children, viz: Sierra Nevada, born at Nevada city, California, July 28, 1854, now Mrs. A. W. Clark, of Glenbrook, Nevada, and Ida M., born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 19th of May, 1858, now Mrs. J. B. Meloche, of Glenbrooke, Nev. Mr. Phillips was Superintendent of the United States Mining Company near Nevada city, the first one to erect pumps in that vicinity. In 1876 his property in the mountains was destroyed by fire.

WILLIAM MADISON PALMER,

Is a native of North Carolina, and son of George and Polly Palmer. He was brought to light on the first day of December, 1822. He served under General Taylor, in the war with Mexico, during which campaign he visited the city of Mexico, Buenevista and other places of interest in the ancient land. In 1852 he came to California and from that time followed the mines continuously at Coloma, Johnstown, Placerville, Downieville, and other points until 1859. He then engaged in the cattle business and is now the most extensively interested in that branch of any party in the county. Is also engaged in sheep growing, keeps about 1,000 sheep, and 300 head of cattle. In 1875 he purchased the "Boland," better known as the "Spring Garden" ranch, one of the best stock ranches in El Dorado county. In addition to this he has a fine mountain range, called Union valley, and in all about 3,000 acres of land. Mr. Palmer is one of the oldest and most responsible citizens of the county, having by hard work and perseverance accumulated a good competence. In his boyhood days there were no free schools and he received but a limited education, in a subscription school in Buncombe county, where he was born. His mother was a Miss Starrit of revolutionary fame, her ancestors having won distinction in the struggle for liberty.



WALNUT GLEN RANCH: RESIDENCE OF GIDEON WORTH.
MUDSPRING, TP. ELDORADO CO., CAL.



BRANDON RANCH: RES. OF Z. P. BRANDON.
ELDORADO CO., CAL.

SAMUEL B. PELTON,

Of Green Valley, was born in the State of Massachusetts, on the 3rd day of November, 1801. In the East he was a farmer and carpenter. He followed his two oldest sons, Sylvester W. and Aylmer to California in 1854 and engaged in mining. He erected the Rising Sun House, now the property of John Carre, in which he kept a public house for many years. He is a man of strong will and great perseverance, and possessed of an enduring constitution. He is yet in sound mind and body at the advanced age of 82 years and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Pelton at 78 years. They reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are yet living. Mrs. Pelton was a native of Vermont. They have for several years made their home with Mrs. Louisa M. Wing, a daughter, who resides on the Coloma and Folsom road, she is the widow of the late John Wing, and the possessor of the place known as "Wing's store," a voting precinct, where she keeps a public house, well and popularly known by all who travel that way. Mrs. Wing came from Canada to California in 1862, with her mother, to join the husband and father who had preceded them nine years. In about ten months after her arrival, she was united in marriage to John Wing, the event was solemnized on the 21st day of October, 1863. Mrs. Wing was born on the 8th of August, 1842. Through the sad and sudden demise of her husband which occurred Dec. 8, 1876, she was left the sole protector and supporter of a family of six children, viz: George B., born January 1, 1865, Emma A., born June 10, 1866, James B., born Sept. 3, 1867, Tillie A., born March 24, 1869, Lottie M., born June 24, 1872, and Leonard E., born January 18, 1874.

AYLMER PELTON

Is a son of Samuel B., and Margaret Pelton. He was born at Godmanchester, East Canada, December, 3, 1832. When ten years old he went to live with an uncle, Lyman E. Pelton, in the State of Vermont, during the four years he resided with his uncle he learned the business of tanning and currying leather. He went to Woburn, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade for two years. He then went to the city of New York and engaged at work in a wholesale leather establishment. From here he came to California, leaving New York on the 20th of October, 1853, he arrived in San Francisco in November of the same year, and immediately went to the mines in Nevada county, he remained there until in September, 1855. During the time he has resided in California he made a trip, in 1858, to the Frazer river country and served from 1864 to 1866 as a soldier in the Indian troubles in Owens river and Visalia districts.

He has 100 acres of agricultural land and 23 acres of mineral land, known as the Pelton mining claim. He was married on the 13th of September, 1876, to Isabella Lanktree, a native of East Canada. They were married at Melone, in the State of New York. To them have been born three children, viz: Allen E., born July, 19, 1878, Martha L., born March, 11, 1880, and Bertie S., born February, 11, 1882. Mr. Pelton has two brothers who reside in the same township, viz: Samuel C., and Stephen H., the latter was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Louisa Kilpatrick, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Kilpatrick. They have three children, Ettie M., Ida A. and Myron S., all born in El Dorado county. The two brothers are partners in mining on Grays Flat.

DANIEL R. PERKINS

Now living on Alabama Flat, was born on September 26, 1822, in the town of Manchester, Hartford county, Connecticut. His father was David, a son of Ignatius Perkins who married a Miss Hannah Russell. His mother was Jerusha Bidwell, whose father was a lawyer in Connecticut. Daniel was born on a farm, when old enough he entered a paper mill as machine tender. In March, 1852 he sailed on the Daniel Webster for San Francisco. After arriving in California he went direct to Placerville and began mining, in a short time removed to Johtown and in company with Mr. Fox began farming on what was called Bole's Flat. In 1875 he visited his friends in the Atlantic States, returning again in 1876, he and John Hubbard are now the only residents of Alabama Flat.

CALVIN S. ROGERS.

Is a son of William and Hannah (nee Fox) Rogers, he was born on the 28th day of October, 1827. His parents were farmers, and young Calvin was reared on the farm. In the month of August, 1849, he sailed under Captain Hale in the ship Alex Coffin, around Cape Horn to California. He arrived in San Francisco in January, 1850. He went on an old whale boat to the mouth of the Merced river and there disposed of the boat and packed into the mines in Mariposa county.

In 1850 he left the southern mines and came to Salmon Falls, thence to Forbestown and Rich Bar on the Feather river, after several attempts at Forbestown and Salmon Falls; he finally came to Greenwood creek, and began mining in company with Buck and Reed. Later he bought a ranch on Alder creek, kept a boarding house two years at Michigan Bar, and in 1855 he purchased an interest in the ranch he now owns of 160 acres in a beautiful little valley. On the 10th day of November, 1881 he was united in

marriage to Rachael Culbertson, a daughter of Israel and Sarah C. Hodgkin, who was born in Maine, in 1832. She came to California in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are both members of the Pilot Hill Grange of which she is the organist.

FELIX RICCI

Was born in Italy on the 4th day of March, 1825. He is a son of Christopher and Teresa Ricci. When only 11 years old he went to learn cabinet making. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States and in 1849 came to the Pacific coast, and was one of the first of his countrymen to come to California; he arrived in June or July and engaged at mining in Tuolumne county, also kept a hotel there for a time in the town of Columbia. In 1854 he went home to his native land on a visit but returned to California again in 1855, and this time engaged in merchandising and mining on American Flat, where he erected a large stone building that yet stands. He is engaged in trade at Greenwood, where he carries a large assortment of general merchandise. He was married in 1864 to Eliza Deleat. They have a family of seven children, viz: Mary J., Francis B., Henry L., Peter E., Rinaldo J., Bertha C., and Paul F. Mr. Ricci carries a large and varied stock of merchandise and commands a large share of the trade coming to Greenwood.

WILLIAM WALLACE RUST

Is a son of William and Hannah (Haskell) Rust. He was born in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 27, 1827, remained on the farm at home until about 15 years of age, when he went to learn the blacksmith trade, which he continued to work at until September 23, 1849, he then sailed on the bark *Daniel Webster* around Cape Horn to California, and arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850. After a short time spent in working in San Francisco he went into the mines at Salmon Falls. After about 15 months went to Oregon Bar on the North Fork of the American river, thence to El Dorado canyon, and after a few months spent in traveling for prospects, he purchased a blacksmith shop at Oregon Bar.

In 1853 opened a bowling alley and saloon at Diamond Springs, thence again to Salmon Falls. In March, 1854, he removed to where he now lives, and followed his trade, later he went to the Green Springs ranch to shoe stage stock. In 1856 he bought the ranch where Mr. Zimmerman now lives and sold it, and in 1864 purchased the "Pleasant Grove," his present home. Was married May 12, 1856, to Louisa J. Pitts, of Mo., there are thirteen children, Harriet M., Mareno E., Wallace, Thomas, Julia A., William,

Louisa J., Alice C., Franklin, Albert, Charles, John and Ethel M. Harriet, Mareno and Alice C. are dead. There was once a hotel kept on the place called Pleasant Valley House.

GEORGE W. RAMSEY.

Of the successful farmers and fruit growers of Uniontown none have been more so than the subject of our sketch. Born and reared among the sturdy hard working men and women of the old Keystone State, he inherited habits of thrift and industry that have not and probably never will depart from him. He has 160 acres of land, located in the beautiful Coloma valley, extending up into the foothills of the higher ranges that border the same at an altitude of about 800 feet above the sea level, and having a northern exposure, especially fitting it for the successful growing of the vine, of which he has about 1200 now in cultivation, in addition to which he has about 1100 peach, 350 apple, 75 plum and 50 pear trees, all in bearing condition and of the best varieties. This place he located and began improving in 1859. An engraving in this work shows the location of the building and topography of a portion of the ranch. The country as viewed from the residence is quite picturesque. To the west is Clark's mountain, to the east is Mt. Murphy, while to the south is Thompson's Hill, the highest peak in the vicinity, and called by James W. Marshall, who discovered gold, Prospect Mountain. It is said that it was from this point that Coloma Valley was first seen by him. Mr. Ramsey was born in Washington county, Penn., on the 6th day of August, 1829. A son of William and Elizabeth (McConoughy) Ramsey. When quite young his parents removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he accompanied them, and from there to California in 1850, locating at Coloma, where he engaged in mining and has not been absent from the State six weeks at one time since. Is a member of Acazia Lodge, No. 92, F. and A. M. at Coloma, also of Sutter's Mill Grange. Mr. Ramsey is one of the substantial men of Coloma township and enjoys the good will and esteem of all.

ANDREW RASMUSSEN,

One of the pioneers of El Dorado county, was born in Sweden, on the 16th day of April, 1822. When quite a young man he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Wisconsin, from which State he proceeded to California. He followed mining for a while in the vicinity of Uniontown, but soon abandoned the mines and bought a place on which his family now reside, and in a short time transformed it from a rude uncultivated brush heap to one of the most cheerful and beautiful homes in the valley. There is 50 acres, all of which is under cultivation in vines and fruit trees,

of the best varieties. In addition to this farm there is another one of 80 acres, on which they produce their grain and hay. Mr. Rasmusson died November 28, 1880. It is said of him that he was an industrious, honest man, and died esteemed as a good citizen by all who knew him. He was a member of the Grange, I. O. F. and the Masonic Fraternity. Was married to Eliza A. Bauer on the 2d. of March, 1862; she was born and raised in the city of Philadelphia, Penn.; there are six children, viz: Charles A., born March 1, 1863, Willard L., born August 1, 1865, Mary Alta, born December 8, 1867, George A., born October 7, 1869, Fredrick A., born September 5, 1872, Louisa E., born September 11, 1874.

GEORGE H. ROELKE,

The subject of this notice, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, near the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 21 day of May, 1829; his father was John and mother Augusta. They were natives of Hesse, Germany. Mr. Roelke served through the war in Mexico in 1847, under command of Generals Taylor and Wolfe. After being discharged from the service he went to Cincinnati and was married to Caroline Augusta Boda. Before going to the war he had learned the cabinet maker's trade, and now engaged at that in Cincinnati, Ohio. In January, 1852, he started to California via the Panama route, arriving at San Francisco May 8 of same year. During the year '52-3 he was engaged in making long toms at Placerville. In 1854 he moved to Kelsey and followed the same trade. In 1859 he settled at Spanish Flat and except a trip to Frazer river has not absented himself since. Is engaged in mining, farming, blacksmithing, mill building and hotel keeping. Has been Justice of the Peace for eight years, and is active in school interests. He has perhaps the best residence in the place, which he built with his own labor in 1880. There is a family of five children living, John W., James E., Henrietta C., Sophia E., and Caroline A. Henrietta is now Mrs. John W. Reese. Mr. Roelke is ranked as one of the most substantial citizens of the county, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Masonic Fraternities.

HENRY WARREN RUSSELL

Was born at Andover, Massachusetts, October 20, 1829, and is of the eighth generation reared on the same farm. He was the twelfth child of a family of thirteen, born to Joel and Sallie (nee Curtis) Russell. After Henry was 18 years old he went to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed in the East and for two years after coming to the Pacific coast, in running a steam engine in San Francisco. He came to California in 1852, and in 1855 settled at Garden valley and began mining on Happy Flat; he has worked it

over two miles in length, and when done mining improved it for agricultural purposes. He has 170 acres in his farm at Garden valley. He was one of the owners of the Rosekrans mine which was sold in 1879 to H. L. Robinson, of Placerville. He was married December 25, 1866, to Miss A. E. Treat, a native of Michigan; by this union there are four children living, viz: Inez B., born March 28, 1871, Warren T., born August 8, 1875, Edith A. and Edgar H., (twins) born February 23, 1879. The first two died in infancy. Mr. Russell is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Georgetown and of the Royal Arch Chapter at Placerville. In religion a Protestant, in politics a Republican.

JAMES SKINNER

Was born in the town of Kettle, county of Fife, Scotland, on the 19th day of May, 1812, he was the thirteenth child, only three of whom now survive, viz: Barbara, born in 1794, and residing near Dundee, Scotland; Christine, also residing in Scotland, and James, now in Green Valley. His father was James, and mother Elizabeth (nee Douglass) Skinner. The father was a weaver by trade and young James also learned the trade, and in connection with it the carpenter's trade, both of which he put to a practical test in the manufacture of looms, spinning wheels, etc.

In 1836 he learned engineering and worked at that trade in Glasgow, until 1842, when he emigrated to the United States and engaged in the manufacture of silk, which he followed till 1852. During this year he emigrated to California, and soon engaged in the mines at Foster's Bar, near Coloma. In 1856 he decided to erect a permanent home for himself and family and purchased the place on which he now resides; the only improvement he found on the place was a cabin. In 1860 or '61 he planted out a vineyard which was one of the first in the country, and is now one of the largest. Mr. Skinner is extensively engaged in the manufacture of wines, brandy and vinegar, for the manufacturing of which he has built a substantial and commodious two story distillery, 50 x 28, feet with additional boiler house, etc., where a six horse power engine is placed also. The wine cellar is one of the best in the county and has storage rooms for 15,000 gallons of wine. It is built fire proof and very conveniently located for the handling of the products, being cut in a gently sloping hillside; the press-room occupying the second floor is then nearly level with the ground. A double layer of pipes run from the press to the distillery and from there back to the cellar. From his present plant he can manufacture 15,000 gallons per annum, the liquors are made in large quantities and hence of a more uniform and good quality.

In 1838 Mr. Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Bernard, of Scotland. To them have been born seven children, James, born April 21, 1840, William H., Elizabeth, born Oct. 6, 1846, Alexander D., born October 10, 1850, George M., born October 4, 1856, John A., born October 30, 1847, and lost his life from accidental shooting when about 19 years old. The last child born to them was also named John. James was born in Scotland and was married on August 14, 1876, to Mary E. Forbush; to them three children have been born, James, Edwin, and Mary E. He is engaged in farming and mining. William H., like the balance of Mr. Skinner's family was born at Rosborough, Mass.; is also engaged in mining. Alexander D. is in company with his brother James in ownership of mines and about 400 acres of land. George M. is at home in charge of the business of his father. Elizabeth is now Mrs. M. Slocum. They have four children, viz: Jessie D., Harriet E., George M. and Oliver.

Mr. Skinner came to California a poor man, but by industry and business tact has surrounded himself with plenty. Has lived out his three score years and ten with promise of many more; was born of long-lived ancestors. When but about 11 years old he was put to work in a weaving establishment without any education, but being determined to show some knowledge of books he attended night schools and by close observation and application has acquired for himself a good practical education. His home, a view of which can be seen on another page, is one of the best in the township. It is located on the Folsom and Coloma road, at the foot of Pine Hill, a prominent peak in the Sierra foothills, used for some time as a signal station by the Government.

EDWARD HALL SMITH

Was born on the 10th day of October, 1830, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, is a son of Levi and Annie (Creighton) Smith, who were both natives of Massachusetts; when a boy he learned the confectionery trade and followed it as long as he remained in his native State.

On the 5th day of October, 1853 he sailed from New York via, Nicaragua route to San Francisco and arrived on the first of November, 1853. He went at once to the Kanaka valley, in El Dorado county, and began clerking for his brother Levi, who was keeping a store. In January, 1854, he began merchandising as the successor to his brother in the same building. In June of the same year he went East to accompany his family out; they again sailed on the 5th of October. On his return this time he opened a store on Sweetwater, and in connection with it a

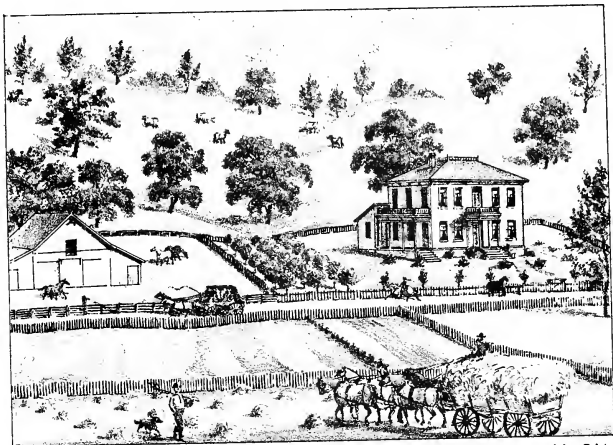
boarding house and mine, in which he would work through the day to cut the wood and otherwise provide for the boarding house after coming home. He sold his place and bought a store and ranch on Crocker's ravine in Kanaka valley. In 1859 made a visit to the East with his wife, and on their return continued to reside in the valley until 1863, when they removed to Mormon ravine. In 1870 he sold out there and bought the Deer Valley ranch, on which he now lives, conducting a general merchandising business in connection with farming. He was married September 15, 1853 to Martha Ann Grover, a daughter of James Grover, of Wiscasset, Maine. They have six children living and one dead: Annie C., now Mrs. John S. Wulff, Martha E., now Mrs. Joseph Jarger, Louetta A., Edward H. Jr., Mary E., Lillie G. and Bertha Ada., deceased. Mr. Smith was possessed of only a limited education and early thrown upon his own resources. He borrowed money on which to travel to California, and for a time it was a hard struggle for fortune; his perseverance has been rewarded and he is now ranked as one of the most prosperous men in the county. For many years he has been active as a Justice of the Peace in his township.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHEPHERD

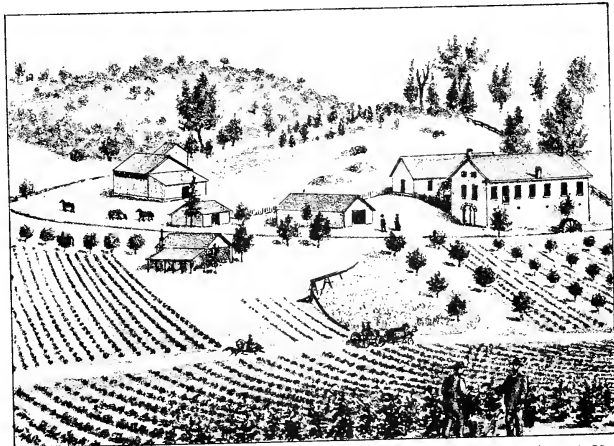
Is of English parentage. He was born in Lancaster, England, on the 18th day of May, 1839. His father was Robert and mother was Nancy Shepherd. When but nine years old his parents removed to Canada and settled at Simcoe, where B. F. learned the harness making trade with one William Benjamin, now of Colfax, Placer county; he brought Mr. Shepherd to California with him. For about three years Mr. Shepherd worked in a harness shop at Georgetown, and for a short time in the mines. In 1862 he began business for himself, keeping a general variety store; in 1874 he added a stock of drugs, and the same year was appointed Postmaster. He now deals in general merchandising, drugs, saddles and harness, and is proprietor of the Pioneer hotel. Is a general and wide awake business man and does the major part of the trade of Georgetown. He was married on January 28, 1864, to Miss Frances A. Berry. To them have been born five children, viz: William A., born December 3, 1865, Benjamin F., born December 6, 1867, Julia P., born November 27, 1869, died February 26, 1873, Fannie F., born March 5, 1871, and died February 9, 1873, and Maud E., born February 9, 1872.

JAMES SWEENEY

Was born near Dennonore West in the town of Pets, county of Sligo, Ireland, in January, 1833. His father was John and his mother Bridget Sweeney, they lived on a farm, and young James grew up under the



RESIDENCE OF M^{RS} SARAH DORMODY, WIDOW OF THE LATE W^M DORMODY
EL DORADO, C^O. CAL.



VINEYARD RANCH, A^{NO} RESIDENCE OF H. T. HART, EL DORADO, C^O.
MORMON ISLAND, P. O. CAL.



eyes of his parents. When a lad of about 11 years he came with his parents to America; they first settled in Wisconsin and remained there until 1852, when they moved to California, where they arrived on the 30th of September, same year. The first six years of Mr. Sweeney's stay in this State were spent in mining, at White Rock, Frenchtown and Indian Diggings; but not being thoroughly satisfied with a miner's uncertain existence, he bought the farm he now lives on, in the spring of 1858, and moved his family on to the place on the 5th of July, of that year, being married to Miss Honora Donovan, in March, 1856. To them have been born three children, Martha D., John H. and Bridget A. Mr. Sweeney's farm is a well improved and valuable property, he carries on a dairy business, keeping from 50 to 70 cows, besides that he takes a great interest in fruit growing; there are about 2,000 bearing fruit trees on his farm.

C. F. SANDFOSS

Was born in Germany in 1833, and in early boyhood he settled with his parents at St. Louis, Missouri, crossed the plains to California in 1852, and located in El Dorado county, where he has since resided continuously except a trip to the States. For the past 16 years has been on the farm. Owns about 430 acres in what is known as Mill valley, called after Bartram's mill, that occupied once the valley. There is a fine residence on the place and beautifully located.

SAMUEL W. SPONG

Is a native of Washington county, Maryland, where he was born November 23, 1825. His father was David, and mother Elizabeth Spong. His father was a distiller and farmer, and Samuel worked on the farm until 1849, when he came to California and engaged in mining at Mormon Island, and later at Salmon Falls, and has been engaged at mining ever since, with slight interruptions. Success was with him, he discovered some very rich mines. He was married on the 5th day of July, 1875, to Miss Etta Hall; by the union there have been two children, Stella, deceased, and Lotta E. Mr. Spong is a member of the I. O. O. F., Cosumners Lodge, No. 63. Is now residing on a ranch on Gray's Flat.

THOMAS SMITH

Was born in the county of Meath, Ireland, December 26, 1827. He came to America in 1847, and settled in Dubuque county, Iowa. In 1858 he went to New Orleans, and remained until 1861, when he returned to Dubuque, and thence in same year came to California, located first at Spanish Dry Diggings, thence to American canyon, and thence to the Argonaut mine in 1876. During the score of years that Mr. Smith has

lived in El Dorado county, he has been an active prospector and hard worker in developing the hidden treasures of his adopted county, and it is but justice to say that success has rewarded his vigilance and a handsome competence has been secured to him for his declining years. April 21, 1882, he purchased J. W. Brown's home in Greenwood, which he rebuilt and refurnished in the best style possible. It contains 11 rooms all elegantly and tastefully furnished with the best of goods. The grounds are large and neatly kept. The water supply is of the best quality and abundant. For twelve years he has served the people of Greenwood as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public about as long, during that time the county has only paid costs in one case. Mr. Smith, in company with his brother John, under the firm name of Smith Brothers, has inaugurated a new department in the way of a strictly cash store in Greenwood.

MARSHALL SEVY,

The village blacksmith of Diamond Springs, was born in the town of Greenbush, Clinton county, Michigan, on the 27th day of May, 1850. His parents were both natives of Genessee county, New York, were married in Michigan, and raised a family of four children. At the age of seventeen Marshall went from the farm to work in a saw-mill, and when twenty-two years old he became an apprentice at the blacksmith trade. On the 23d day of August, 1874, he wedded Miss Jennie Case, a native of the State of New York. In 1875 they removed to California and located for a few months at Bronco, Nevada county. Here he was engaged in fluming wood down from the mountains. After leaving Nevada county he came to Shingle Springs and engaged in blacksmithing for D. T. Hall; thence to Diamond Springs, where he started in business for himself. In 1878 he spent considerable time in hunting for another more profitable locality, but after traveling over the whole southern part of this State and part of Nevada, he returned to Diamond Springs, where he is engaged in a lucrative and growing business.

ISAIAH E. TERRY

Was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 13, 1832, and is a son of Benjamin and Alice (Weaver) Terry, who were also natives of New England, and raised a family of nine children, and of them Isaiah was the third. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and attending school. In 1852 he left New York for California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived at Greenwood about the middle of February, and engaged in mining for several years. In 1865 he began farming; in 1868 rented the place on which he now lives, and after three years of occu-

pany he purchased it. The ranch comprises 300 acres of good land, well watered and provided with buildings and fences. The first trial of grain raising in the county was made on this place in 1851. He was married October 5, 1862, to Adelia J. Harris, a daughter of William Harris. She was born in Indiana and came to California when but five years old. Her birthplace was near South Bend, on Harris Prairie, called after her ancestors. Of Mr. Terry's children there are Elmore E., Alice E., Gertrude, Arthur N., Mable and Annie. Mr. Terry is now owner in and Superintendent of the Hoosier Bar Mine, on the Middle Fork of the American river, operated by the patent elevator process.

WILLIAM HARRIS

Was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1814, and is the fourth of the ten children of Jacob and Susanna (Hartman) Harris, both Pennamites. At an early day they removed to Stark county, Ohio, and from there to St. Joseph county, Indiana, near South Bend, where both of them died. After his parents' death William went to the Galena lead mines, where he engaged in mining until 1838, when he returned to Indiana. On March 11, 1849, he started to cross the plains for California, and arrived on Bear river about September 15, of that year, having crossed the Sierra Nevada over the Truckee route. Here he did not stay long but moved on to the North Fork of the American river, near Auburn, and thence to Murderer's Bar, where he remained for the winter and next summer. In the fall of 1850 he sold his claim and went East by the way of Central America, spending the greater part of the winter in the latter country. Returning to California with his family in the spring of 1851, he located on the place he is still living on; he erected a log house which still stands. This ranch had been first located by Stephen Tyler, and was used as a stopping place and boarding-house. Board then was as high as \$18 per week. Mr. Harris, however, went back to the mines on the Middle Fork of the American river for the next three or four years, before he settled down for good on his ranch. He was married to Phebe Baldwin, of Lebanon, Ohio, on the 24th of February, 1838, and their union has been blessed with seven children: Adelia J., now Mrs. Terry; Elizabeth E., now Mrs. Morgan, her first husband was Jos. Fairchild; Josephine, now Mrs. George Goodpastor; Harriet M., now Mrs. Daniel Heindel; Emma Z., Charles W. and Joseph E.

HENRY TINNEY

Is of English parentage and birth. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tinney, to whom he was born on the 19th day of April, 1831, in Somersetshire,

near the Cathedral of Wells, in England. He emigrated to the United States in 1848. After spending two years in Chicago, where he worked at sail-making, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and came to California in 1853, where he engaged in mining around Placerville. In 1858 he bought the place he now owns; and has been engaged in farming and fruit-growing. There is 160 acres, on which he has about 3,000 trees and 10,000 vines. He was married in 1864 and has had six children: George W., Elizabeth, Hannah M., John H., Clarinda and Nellie. His present residence was built in 1877.

WILLIAM TRENGOVE

Was the oldest of a family of three children of Ezekiel and Jane (Jenkins) Trengove. He was born in the town of Redruth, county of Cornwall, England, August 25, 1825. In 1847 he came to the United States, and thence to Cuba. After mining a short time returned to England after his wife, whom he had married August 2, 1846, and left behind when going to America. In April, 1850, he again returned to the United States and went to work in the lead mines in Southern Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and arrived at Nevada City on the 15th of August, the same year. After a few days he journeyed on to Negro Hill and has been a resident ever since. For many years he acted as agent for the Ditch Company, was their superintendent of blasting, etc.; was engaged in mining and running a tunnel 1,800 feet, which lasted two years. For over ten years he has been Justice of the Peace, an office he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all who have come in contact with him in official business. Is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and possessed of a genial nature. He is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., at Folsom. Is a man of exactly six feet stature and belongs to a long-lived family.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ARNOLD VEERKAMP,

One of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of El Dorado county, was born in Meppen, on the river Ems, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 2d, 1822. He is a son of Bartholomew and Louisa (Oelcker) Veerkamp. His father was engaged in various pursuits, such as farming, lumbering, merchandising, gardening and bee-keeping; he was also a musician, and acted as organist in the churches of his town. When "Frank" was but twelve years old his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, but moved, in 1836, to St. Louis, and yet later to Lincoln county, Missouri. Here Frank stayed until about 24 years old, when he

went to St. Louis and engaged in merchandising until he decided to go to California, on which journey he started on April 11, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M. After a safe and peaceful voyage of five months across the plains, he arrived at Placerville September 11th, spent a few weeks at Uniontown, and located on the place where his son F. J. now resides, where he opened a hotel and store of miners' supplies. In 1873 he removed to his present home on what has long been known as the "Japanese Tea Ranch," which he had purchased about three years before. He has 340 acres of as good land as can be found in the Sierra Nevada foothills for general farming and fruit-growing, and on it will be found about 20,000 vines and fruit trees of only the best varieties. The Granite Hill postoffice is kept at his residence, Mrs. Veerkamp being postmistress. On the 22d of September, 1849, at St. Louis, Mo., he was united in marriage to Louisa M. Tobener, who was born June 10, 1825, in the town of Walsrode, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. By this union there have been born to them a family of ten children, viz: Henry B., born in St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1851; Frances J. A., born where he now lives, January 11, 1853; Joseph W. E., born March 1, 1856, and died July 23, 1862. In 1858 one was still-born. Sophia Louise, born Aug. 4, 1859, died January 19, 1866; William B., born November 23, 1861; Joseph W. Egbert, born June 8, 1864; Louis Barthold and Charles F., twins, were born August 4, 1866, and Charles F. died Sept. 26, 1866; Louis P., born April 15, 1871. Mr. Veerkamp is surrounded with an interesting family, all industrious and of good habits. He came to El Dorado county poor, and has suffered many and severe losses, but is now rated among the most influential and well-to-do men of the county. In politics he supports the Democratic nominees as a rule; in religious views we can do no better than quote his own language: "Do right and fear no man."

Henry B., the eldest son, was married in May, 1882, and now resides in Amador county. He also owns a farm at Gold Hill, on which there is a good residence and orchard.

Frank J. Veerkamp, his second son, was married February 20, 1877, to Miss Alice Wagner, daughter of William and Drucilla Wagner. She was born near Quincy, Ills., July 21, 1858. They have two children, viz: Louisa Drucilla, born in Virginia City, Nevada, April 18, 1878, and William F., born Dec. 6, 1880, at Gold Hill. Mr. Veerkamp owns the farm on which his father first settled at Gold Hill, of about 200 acres, and is growing a vineyard and orchard on it.

PIERRE J. VIGNAUT,

Born near Bordeaux, France, on Sept. 29th, 1835. Came to the United States in 1855, landed on Sept. 6th. Came via the Horn to California and settled at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county. In 1862 removed to El Dorado county, and settled at Placerville, where he still resides. Here he was married on January 28, 1873, to Mrs. Julia E. Needles, of Illinois, and to them have been born three children. After coming to California he learned the machinist business. He has 160 acres of land at what was once known as Hank's Exchange, on which there is about 400 fruit trees. In his home at Placerville there is 3½ acres in fruit and vines. In politics he is Republican, is a member of El Dorado Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., of El Dorado Lodge, No. 118, A. O. U. W., and of the Grange.

WILLIAM W. WAGNER

Was born four miles from Alton, in Madison county, Illinois, April 29, 1826. His ancestors were among the first settlers in southern Illinois, some of them having participated in and lost their lives in the Indian massacre at Fort Madison. When a child he removed with his parents to Pike county, Ill., where he grew to manhood, and was married to Drucilla Thomas on the 11th of May, 1855. They have had five children, viz: Eveline (deceased), Alice A., now Mrs. Frank Veerkamp; an infant child that died; Jessie F. and John B. In 1850 Mr. Wagner crossed the plains to California, returned East to be married, and in 1862 again returned to the Pacific coast and settled where he now resides, on the bank of the South Fork of the American river.

H. W. A. WORTHEN, M. D.,

Was born on the 28th day of March, 1814, at Petersburg, Virginia, where his parents resided at the time, but a couple of years after the birth of this child, moved to Kentucky, and settled in Cynthiana, the county seat of Harrison county, of said State, where young Worthen spent his youth up to manhood. His father intended to give him the best education, and spared no means to fulfill this plan; accordingly his boyhood years were consumed in attending the public school, then the Cynthiana Academy, and after absorbing the course of this institution, he studied medicine for several years. To finish his professional studies he thereafter attended lectures at the old and highly respected institution, the Pennsylvania University Medical College, from which he graduated in 1846. Dr. Worthen then commenced practicing at his profession at home, where he had a large circle of friends and many acquaintances, and with his considerate and

discreet character he possibly might be found in the same function up to this day, had it been for the discovery of gold at Coloma, which was heralded throughout the country a few years later. He like others was taken by the fever, and unable to prescribe for this disease, he followed the stream of emigration to California. He left home in company of several other young men, on the 1st of April, 1850, to join a larger emigrant train at Independence, Missouri, crossed the plains and arrived at Placerville, on the 10th of August, 1850. Here Dr. Worthen immediately took to mining around Hangtown, and continued to follow this vocation until the spring of 1852, when he in partnership with Dr. S. T. Childs, opened the first drug store at Placerville, and began practicing medicine again. The great fire of 1856, which laid Placerville in ashes, made him one of the greatest losers, burning up everything he was in possession of, but with unabated energy he made another start, and after selling out his interest in the drug store, has continued the practice of his profession. Of late he has assumed charge of the county hospital, the supervisors of El Dorado county appointed him superintendent of that institution about four years since, and as his health continues to be good, the hale and hearty old gentleman promises to officiate his duty for a good many years to come. We subjoin our best wishes.

GIDEON WORTH,

Popularly known as Capt. Worth, is one of the few who came to French creek in an early day and yet remains. His ancestors for several generations back are of New England origin. His grand and great grandfathers were born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and there young Gideon first beheld the morning sun, on the 22d day of October, 1815. His father's name was Solon, and that of his mother Phoebe. As early as 1828 he became impressed with the idea that he wanted to be a sailor, and at the age of 13 went to sea on a whaling ship. He followed the sea, until the news of the discovery of gold in California had reached the ports of the world, and he decided with the thousands of others to go and hunt it, he was 180 days in sailing around Cape Horn; the list of passengers were almost entirely made up of mates or other officers of ships, who were in pursuit of gold, they landed in San Francisco in September, 1849. They divided themselves into bands of ten each and chose their own way, three of the companies or thirty men came to Mormon Island, after a short time they returned to San Francisco and disbanded, each man going as he chose. Mr. Worth again came to Mormon Island. In 1851 he returned to Massachusetts to visit his family, whom he had left behind in '49. On

his returning to the State he went to Shasta county, but after a short time came again to Mormon Island, and in 1852 he went to French creek and mined. In 1853 he purchased the place on which he now resides. Christened by Mrs. James White, of San Francisco, "Walnut Glenn." It is a beautiful location on French creek, consisting of 160 acres on which grows about 15,000 grape vines, all kinds of fruits, walnuts and almonds in great abundance. A view of the residence and immediate surroundings can be seen on another page in this book. He was married in Nantucket, Mass., Nov. 7, 1847, to Elizabeth A. Long. There have been three children: Thomas G., born August 13, 1848, at Nantucket, Charles A., born same place, January 2, 1852, and Sarah E., born on French creek, September 19, 1855, now Mrs. Waters. Mrs. Worth came around the Horn in 1854, being 106 days on the water. Since living on French creek he has made one trip to New England, but time had wrought so many changes that it seemed not like home again, he returned to California and settled down on his home which he has seen transformed from a chapparel patch to a fruitful orchard and garden.

JACOB WINKELMAN,

Of Greenwood, was born in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, on the 2d day of September, 1831. He came to the United States and located in Missouri, in 1844. He was married on the 2d day of September, 1862, to Miss Ellen Daley, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children: Ida W., Paul, Fannie, Victor and Stillman. His father, Jacob Winkelman had come to California from Missouri, in 1850 and established a brewery in Sacramento. In March, 1852, he opened a brewery and soda factory at Greenwood, and in 1855 he opened a hotel called the Brewery Hotel. The brewery, however, was removed to Placerville, about 1861. Mr. Winkelman died in 1879, leaving his son, who now keeps the hotel, as his only successor. He devotes his entire time to the house, and keeps a hotel second to none on the road.

ARETAS J. WILTON,

A resident of Kentucky Flat, first saw the light of day in the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, on February 27, 1827. His father, James Wilton was from Woolwich, Kent county, England, and his mother Hulda (Bristol) was of German descent. In 1845 Aretas became master of a vessel on Lake Champlain, and continued sailing on the lake until 1853. During that year he arrived at Placerville, California, and for three years following was a miner at White Rock. He next moved to Volcanoville, and in the spring of 1859, he came to his present home of 160 acres, on Section 22, township 13 north range, 11 E.

It is valuable mining land, and also much of it good agricultural land, and well adapted to fruit growing and vines. He was wedded to Isabella Marshall, a native of Canada, on February 25, 1850, and to them have been born four children, viz: Jane Ann, who died when 18 years old, George J., Seth A., and Merrick, who lost his life by accidental choking, when 14 months old.

His sons are both married and residing on Kentucky Flat. George J. was married April 26, 1881, to Lora E. Smith, Fred Elmer, their son, was born February 9, 1882. Seth A. was married July 26, 1877, to Lydia A. Dow, and one son, Cyrus Merritt has been born to them.

DAVID WATKINS

Of French creek, came to California in 1850, and mined in the vicinity of Placerville. He had left his family behind, and in 1852 returned to the East to bring them out, which he did in 1853, with an ox team. After a journey of over six months, he reached French creek, and began mining again, after two years he purchased the place on which he now lives, and settled down with his family, at that time there was but two white women on the creek, Mrs. Shanks and Mrs. Z. P. Brandon, who died in the fall of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were both natives of Columbia county, Ohio. He was born February 11, 1818. In 1837 he went to Putnam county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and operating a wood yard. They were married on December 19, 1839, they have four children, John W., Henry T., Lucinda, now Mrs. M. Keith, and Sarah C., now Mrs. George O. Grist.

HENRY WULFF,

The subject of this sketch was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, on the 11 day of January, 1829, and is a son of Frederick and Charlotte (Flente) Wulff, who were also Hanoverians. Henry was reared on a farm and after completing his education, went to learn the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed from 1844 to 1848, when he came to the United States and settled at St. Louis, Missouri, where he pursued his trade for about two years. The news of the great find in California, having reached that city he decided to seek his fortune in pursuit of the same. In company with six others he crossed the plains, leaving St. Joseph, April 27th and landing at Ringgold on Weber creek, Sept. 29, 1850, after a short time spent at Ringgold, Sacramento and San Francisco, he went on to Oregon and for a time followed the carpenter's trade. From Oregon he took a chase after the "gold lake," failing to find that much coveted pool, he bought a horse and returned to California, via Yreka Flats, Siskiyou county, then but just discovered, proved afterwards a very rich camp. He mined a while on the Salmon river,

but not satisfied left here and purchased a fifteen mule pack-train, which he took to Oregon for goods. On his return trip, when a few miles from Rogue river, they were overhauled by Indians, who killed one of the party and robbed their train. He then returned to Shasta valley and after a short time to Shasta county, where he remained until in January, 1852, when he started for the Atlantic States by way of the Isthmus where he arrived in the month of May. On the 2d of October, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Lehrke, a daughter of Dietrich and Elizabeth Lehrke, who came from Hanover, Germany, to the United States in 1849. In 1854 Mr. Wulff returned to California, as a passenger with an ox train, paid \$100 fare for his wife and child and \$50 for himself and had to walk and drive the oxen in addition. At Ragtown on the Carson river he left the train and journeyed on to Placerville, where he arrived September 1st. After a brief trip to Shasta county, he returned and engaged in work at carpentering for a short time, then bought a tunnel claim for \$500, all of which he lost. Then again engaged in work at his trade which he followed till 1859.

On the 11th day of August, 1859, he moved on to his present home, of about 960 acres of valuable land and well improved. The small amount of means he had when arriving in California, was lost in the mining venture, and at two different times had the misfortune to have a limb broken, but in spite of all this, he has had the good fortune to accumulate a good property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also one of the first three who founded the Ancient Order of Druids, No. 1, of which he was the Grand Marshall, at San Francisco, in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Wulff have been born a family of 16 children, viz: Henry F. G., born January 31, 1854; John S., born August 16, 1856; George W., born May 17, 1858; Albert L., born April 16, 1860; Herman G., born February 6, 1862; Elizabeth A., born January 21, 1864; Charlotte C., born March 12, 1866; Frederick Lincoln, born same day of month as the lamented Abe, Feb. 12, 1868; Augustus W., born June 12, 1870; Frank M. H., born March 11, 1872; Mary P., born March 22, 1874; Caroline E. A., born November 3, 1875; William L., born February 21, 1878, and a son dead born January 18, 1877. The first born at St. Louis, Mo., second one at Spanish Hill, third at Placerville, and the balance of the family on the present home.

NATHAN WENTWORTH

Was born in the town of Exeter, Penobscot county, Maine, May 4, 1828. His father was twice married and reared a family of seventeen children. Nathan followed farming and teaming in the East. In 1851

he sailed via the Isthmus to California, arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1851, he went at once to working on the Bear river ditch on the spot where the Auburn hotel now stands. After mining a short time he went to Michigan Bluffs where he operated a saw-mill for twelve years, this burned down and he began mining. After six years he came to Georgetown, and for four years followed butchering. He is now engaged in farming and teaming. He was married to Frances Maria Nutting, of Me., and three children were born to them. For his second wife he married Mrs. M. E. Andrews, and one son is the fruit of this union, viz: Guy Elmer. Mr. Wentworth is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Georgetown and of Pilot Hill Grange, No. 1.

ELIAS W. WELLER,

Of Coloma was born in the town of Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2d day of January, 1833. He emigrated to California by the Panama route, in 1852, and in the month of July of that year settled at Coloma and engaged in the mercantile trade. On the 25th day of December, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie Borland, a daughter of Alex. Borland. There have been born to them four children, viz: Jennie M., born Nov. 4, 1865, Katie R., born Dec. 4, 1867, Charles E., born April 19, 1871, Elias, born April 17, 1873. Mr. Weller has been successful in trade and surrounded himself with a good home, and has an interesting and intelligent family.

WILLIAM WHITE

The subject of this brief mention, is a resident of Coloma valley. He was born May 29, 1833, in Tipperary, Ireland, where he received all the education he ever had in the common schools before 1844, when he came with his parents to America, and settled at Buffalo, State of New York, where his father was a gardener. William sailed on the lakes under Captain Hart for about four years. In 1851 he came by way of Nicaragua route to California and engaged in mining in Big ravine, at Auburn, from here he went to Indian canyon, and was also one of the first miners on Iowa Hill. He followed mining on Dry creek and elsewhere until 1854, when he engaged in merchandising at his present place, here he sold goods and bought gold dust for several years. In 1857 he returned to Buffalo to settle up his father's estate, and while there he made the acquaintance of Mary E. Schultz, a daughter of Michael Schultz, of Williamsville, New York, after another trip to California, he returned East in 1859, and on November 17th, they were united in marriage. One son has been born to them, William Hart, named in memory of his father and Captain Hart, with whom his father sailed the lakes.

In May, 1854 Mr. White settled on his present home and in 1856 began improving it. He has about 400 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation in orchards of apple, peach, pear and some small fruits, together with about 11,000 grape vines. Mr. White is a good business man and has secured for himself and family a good home and competence, and is bestowing upon their only son a liberal education.

HENRY A. and HORATIO A. WAGNER,

Were both born in Lower Canada, their parents, however, were Americans. Nicholas C. Wagner, their father, was born in Vermont and Silva (nee Pelton) Wagner, their mother was a native of Massachusetts, and their ancestors for four generations back, were New Englanders. They reared a family of eight children. Horatio came to California in 1853, and Henry in 1855. Their first location in the State was at Nevada city, where they engaged in mining. They next settled in White Oak township and engaged in mining on Tennessee creek, on the Coloma and Sacramento road. In 1871 or '72 they purchased their present mine known as the "Gold Hill," Seam or Wagner Brother's "Asbestos" claim. The gold taken from this claim is of a fine quality, and assays from \$17 to \$18 to the ounce.

JOHN Q. WRENN, M. D.,

Was born in the town of Westfield, Indiana, in 1844. He attended the Union High School and worked on his father's farm, until about 18 years old. He afterwards entered the high school at Ann Arbor, intending to take a course in the University of Michigan; this however, was prevented by the failing health of a brother, occasioned by service in the war of the Rebellion.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Martha A. Mills, who was stricken down and died from typhoid fever in about two years, leaving the Doctor in care of a son, then but 19 months old. He then began the study of a regular course in medicine under the tutelage of Doctor Samuel Carey, of Carmel, Indiana. During the winter of 1870-1 he attended lectures in the University of Michigan. He then attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, one year. In the spring of 1876 he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and continued in the practice of his profession there until 1881, when he came to California, and began the practice of his profession, at Placerville. In September of the same year, he removed to Georgetown, where we find him doing a lucrative practice. He is in the full confidence of the people as a physician, and as a man and citizen likewise has their esteem and regard. In the

practice of surgery he has been very successful. Is now the examining physician for the Chosen Friends, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For his second wife he married Miss Elizabeth M. Keyser, of Covington, Kentucky.

COMMODORE PERRY YOUNG

Was the tenth child of a family of twelve. He was born in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, on the 15th day of March, 1816. His father died when he was but 12 years old, he remained with his mother at work on a farm until he acquired manhood. In 1830 his mother moved to Missouri and settled in Pettis county. In 1849 he crossed the plains to Oregon and in '50 came to California, late in the same year he returned East, and in 1852 again crossed the plains to the golden west, this time to remain. His first attempt at mining was at Diamond Springs, in company with M. G. Griffith. From 1861 to '64 he was engaged in mining at Grizzly Flat. In 1850 he mined at Georgia Slide. For several years he has been Justice of the Peace in Coloma township. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was Master of Acazia Lodge four years, Treasurer two years and is now Secretary. He was received into the order at Georgetown, Missouri, in 1851.

JOHN GE YOUGH,

The Chinese shoe-maker of Garden Valley, was born in the province of Canton, China, Aug. 10, 1846, and is a son of Ge Ya-Ho. In 1862 he was possessed of a desire to visit the United States, and contrary to the wishes of his parents he joined in with a company of about thirty and started on what he expected would be a pleasure trip, as he fully intended to return to China. After arriving on this coast he heard all his countrymen and friends say they were going to the mountains to dig gold, so he joined in and with the assistance of friends purchased a claim at Johnstown. He could not make mining pay, however, and abandoned it to take a place in the home of Mr. Borland, a shoe maker in the village. He began driving nails and pegs to assist Mr. Borland, and in a short time became master of the trade. Mr. Borland and his good wife were kind to him and taught him the English language, which he can read, write and speak quite well. In 1871 he purchased the residence and business of Mr. Borland and has since conducted a lucrative business, he has the confidence, good will and co-operation of all the best American citizens in the vicinity. He embraced the Christian religion soon after coming to our shores, is temperate and steady in all things, and no man in the community contributes more liberally to the support of church, school or

charitable purposes than does John Ge Yough. He has adopted the American style of dress throughout. Is a believer in the golden rule, and would that there were more such, both among his and our own countrymen.

JACOB ZENTGRAF

Was born in Saxe-Weimar-Eisnach, Germany, August 12, 1821, is a son of George and Mary Zentgraf, who were natives of the same place. When 16 years old he learned the stone cutters trade from his father, also a stone cutter, and continued to work at the trade in Germany, until 1852, during that year he emigrated to the United States, and followed the trade at Butler, Pennsylvania, for a few months. In 1853 he came to California via Nicaragua route, landed at San Francisco, December 11th, same year, and began mining on Weber creek. In the fall of 1854, in company with his brother Antone, bought the place where he now lives and began setting out vines the same year; 32 vines had been planted on the place in 1849, by a Mr. Stevens. This was perhaps the first vineyard in the country, and all those others of early days were furnished from it. Mr. Zentgraf has sold vines as high as \$25.00 per thousand. As early as 1857, 1800 gallons of wine was made on this place and all of it sold at \$1.50 per gallon. In 1859 a small distillery was set up by Mr. Zentgraf and brandy made at \$2.50 per gallon. He now makes from 12 to 14 barrels of brandy and from 4 to 6 thousand gallons of wine. In 1871 he erected his present home. The farm consists of about 520 acres of land, on which there is abundance of water and good improvements. The place is located on the Coloma road about ten miles from Folsom.

He was married in August, 1858, to Mary Fischer, who was born in Germany. There have been nine children born to them, seven sons and two daughters, viz: George, John, Gabriel, William, Lambert, Frank, Jacob, Johanna and Mary. In 1857 he bought the interest of the brother and has owned and controlled the place alone since. Mr. Zentgraf is one of the successful men of El Dorado county, when he landed in California he had a family on hand and \$5 in money. Father died in Germany and mother came to the United States in 1857.

SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN

Was born in the Canton Aargau, Switzerland, near the Rhine. His father was a farmer and wine grower. When Sebastian was 24 years old he came to the United States and settled in Seneca county, and later in Hancock, Ohio. In 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox team to California, and his first venture was mining at Webertown. After about one year he

went to Amador county, and two years later to Diamond Springs, here in company with Dr. Adams and a Mr. Hines, he took out \$63,000 in gold in nine months. In 1858 he purchased the Ohio House property, on which he erected several buildings and opened a hotel. There were from 50 to 80 teams stopping every night at that time, but the completion of the railroad to Shingle Springs, broke up the hotel

business and he engaged in farming. Has 700 acres of good land. He was married in 1857 to Catherine Sullivan. There have been eight children, viz: Mary, deceased, Kittie, Addie, Theresa, Mattie, Joseph, Robert E., and Arthur. When at Diamond he mined on what was called Bean Hill, and paid as much as \$750 for a one quarter lot in the village at that time.









